"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably showers today and Thursday; cooler, fresh east winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,410. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

INTERBORO MEN TO VOTE AGAIN BEFORE STRIKING

Leaders Cautious After Company's Flat Refusal to Arbitrate Labor Contract.

ACRIMONIOUS CONFERENCE

Hedley and Lawyer for Union Make Countercharges of Falsehood.

THREAT OF GENERAL STRIKE

Surface Line Workers Will Also Meet to Decide About a Sympathetic Walkout.

Union employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will decide at a mass meeting tonight whether they will declare a strike on the lines of that company, which may precipitate a general attempt to tie up all the surface, subway, and elevated cars of the city.

Leaders of the street carmen's organization issued the call for the meeting after Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough Company, had more than made good the declaration of Theodore P. Shonts, the President, that the company would under no conditions recall individual service contracts made by it with its non-union men, as demanded by the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes.

Impressed by the determined stand taken by Mr. Hedley, the union leaders adopted a more cautious attitude than they had heretofore displayed, and although they sent a message to Mayor Mitchel asking him to return to the city because of the "seriousness of the situation," there was considerable doubt last night as to whether they would urge their followers to call a general strike. No mention of possible interference with the operation of cars was made in a statement issued by them last night, and their sole desire seemed to be to throw the blame for the situation on the Interborough officials.

May Make Court Test.

Mr. Hedley made it clear in his conference with the labor delegates that not only was the Interborough Rapid Transit Company ready for a strike, but he actually invited them, during a spirited colloquy, to call their followers from the cars if they dared. He told them the company was prepared to support in the courts the validity of its contracts with its non-union men, and he intimated tersely that he and the other officials of the road were prepared to apply for legal redress if the union, through threats or intimidation, atttempted to break the contracts by calling a general strike.

He was supported in this position by an almost identical traction controversy in Indianapolis, where the Amalgamated Association was sued recently for a heavy sum for calling a strike to break such individual contracts as those made by the Interborough Company here.

The labor leaders in New York City had the power to call a strike at once under authority given them at a mass meeting of the union employes of the Interborough Company last week, but they did not take advantage of it. Whether Mr. Hedley's thinly veiled threat of action in the courts had anything to do with this could not be learned. They decided, instead, after notifying Mayor Mitchel of the deadlock, to pass the responsibility for calling a strike back to the Interborough's union employes at tonight's mass meeting.

None of the labor leaders would say last night whether a vote to strike at that meeting would be followed by sympathetic strikes on other lines, but it was asserted that the organized employes of all the other traction companies, including those of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, would immediately be brought in touch with the situation.

To Vote on General Strike.

The possibility of joining in a general strike will be considered by the union employes of the New York Railways Company at a meeting at 9 o'clock this morning in the Plaza Assembly Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, and by the organized employes of the Third Avenue Railroad Company at a meeting in Brevoort Hall tomorrow. No call for a meeting of the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has been made public, but one of the organizers of the union asserted last night that there was no question but that a majority of them would quit their cars the moment a general strike was announced.

While the union was engaged in making these preparations, Theodore Rousseau, Secretary to Mayor Mitchel, the officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and of the other traction companies, and the police were also busy. Mr. Rousseau was informed by the labor leaders in person of the seriousness of the situation, and he lost no time in communicating with Mayor Mitchel, who is still at the military training camp at Plattsburg.

Mr. Hedley had emphatically asserted in the conference with the labor delegates that the Interborough would not consent to any arbitration of its right to make contracts with its men, and that it would be useless for either Mayor Mitchel or Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, who returned to the city from Maine yesterday, to offer their services. He was willing, he said, that the company's contracts be tested in the courts, where witnesses were under oath, but he would

Continued on Page 4.

GERMANY DECLARES NEW TOBACCO EMBARGO

Forbids All Importations Except from the Orient—Favors Turkish Product.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Secretary Lansing today made public the text of a cable dispatch received from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, sent under date of Aug. 28 and just received, giving information about an embargo just established by the German Government against the further importation of tobacco into that country. This embargo has been established to prevent the importation of most tobacco and tobacco products into Germany on the theory, it is argued, that tobacco is a luxury with which the German people can dispense.

According to Ambassador Gerard's dispatch, however, the prohibition against the importation of tobacco is not to apply to Oriental tobacco, and it is assumed that this is intended to permit Turkish tobacco to continue to find its way into Germany. The text of Ambassador Gerard's message follows:

Until further notice the German Government has prohibited the importation of tobacco and tobacco products, not including Oriental and similar tobacco. For consignments shipped to Germany from abroad by mail or rail prior to Aug. 7, and for oversea shipments arriving in Europe before Aug. 7 and purchased by firms residing in Germany, exceptions may be made. In case of such oversea shipments appropriate certificates from the German Consul at the place of shipment are required.

ENGLAND MAY RAISE MILITARY AGE TO 45

Infantry Battalion to Be Formed From Reserves of the Household Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Reports are current that the Government intends shortly to raise the military age limit to 45 years. Some color is lent to these reports by the War Office in forming an infantry battalion from reserves of the Household Battalion. The measure will turn to good use troops who played an ornamental part in the army, and there will remain a sufficient force of Household cavalry to mount guard in Whitehall and other places and to provide royal escorts when required. With the streets full of khaki-clad soldiers, the spectacle of gorgeously uniformed cavalrymen seems almost an anachronism.

The belief that the age limit under the Military Service act will be raised soon has arisen chiefly out of Sir William Robertson's recent declaration that Great Britain must not only win the war, but win the peace, coupled with Lloyd George's refusal to give a pledge not to raise the military age limit.

Another combing out process is said to be in contemplation. Winston Churchill's allegations as to the numbers of men behind the fighting line in each division are being looked into, and Lloyd George is said to be considering the question of employing colored people behind the fighting line, thus releasing men from the non-trench population for fighting purposes.

WILLING TO EXCHANGE CIVILIAN PRISONERS

Germany Awaits Britain's Acquiescence in Plan That Would Abolish Internment Camps.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, (via London, Sept. 5.)—The thousands of civilians interned in Germany and England may be released and the difficult problem of concentration camps solved if a plan now under consideration is adopted. The idea is to exchange all civilians on parole not to serve during the war.

For some time the German and British authorities, through the intermediation of the American Ambassador at Berlin, James W. Gerard, have been working on a proposal to exchange all interned civilians above the military age of 45. It was recognized that this was only a half-way measure which would leave unsolved the larger problem of the thousands of civilians below that age whom neither Government wishes to retain and support at great expense, although neither is willing to release them as possible recruits for the other's army.

REJECTS ALLIES' STAND ON TRADE SUBMARINES

Lansing, in Note to Entente Powers, Refuses to Treat All Undersea Craft as War Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Secretary Lansing has sent to the Entente Powers a memorandum in the nature of a reply to their recent proposal that all submarines be treated as vessels of war and stating, it is understood, that the United States Government, which has just held the German submarine Deutschland a merchant submarine, cannot subscribe to the doctrine that submarine vessels cannot be divided into those which are merchant and those which are war vessels.

The position of the American Government is that the determination of the status of a submarine must be based on consideration of the facts in each individual case, and that the rule of conduct for a neutral Government must be the same with respect to this type of vessel that it is for other craft. Submarines may be merchant ships or warships, and their status is determined by the character and purpose of their armament, the ownership of the vessel, and whether they are privately owned or owned by a Government and commissioned as part of the naval forces of that Government.

In the case of the Deutschland this Government held that she was a merchant submarine and issued orders permitting the vessel to be cleared as such from Baltimore.

ASKS FRANCE TO VOTE $1,673,500,000 MORE

Total Appropriations of the Government Since War Began Will Then Exceed Twelve Billions.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Alexandre S. Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, will ask the Chamber of Deputies for appropriations for the last quarter of 1916, amounting to 8,347,000,000 francs, or about 500,000,000 more francs than was asked for the present quarter.

The total appropriations asked by the French Government since August, 1914, will amount in round numbers to 61,000,000,000 francs, ($12,200,000,000.)

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REVENUE BILL PASSES; INCLUDES RETALIATION PLAN

Drastic Amendments Adopted, Intended to Reach Britain and Her Allies.

THREAT TO CLOSE THE MAILS

Final Vote on the Measure, 42 to 16, Is Reached After 14 Hours of Debate.

TARIFF BOARD IS CREATED

News Print Paper Under 5 Cents a Pound to be Admitted Free as a Relief for Famine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 6.—The Senate at 12:20 o'clock this morning, after having been in continuous session more than fourteen hours, passed the General Revenue bill, designed to raise $205,000,000 annually for meeting extraordinary expenses due in part to the large amount of money appropriated for military preparedness.

The bill was passed by a vote of 42 to 16. All the Democrats present and five Republicans voted for it. These Republicans were Senators Clapp, Cummins, Kenyon, La Follette, and Norris, all of the Progressive wing of the minority party.

Just before the bill was passed the Senate rejected a motion by Senator La Follette to attach to it sixteen questions to be sent out by the Tariff Commission, which is created by the bill, to interested persons, calling for information as to cost of production at home and abroad, cost of labor, cost of materials, and other data to assist the Tariff Commission in making a scientific revision of tariff schedules. The vote on the La Follette amendment was 17 to 29.

The bill will go to conference today, and it is hoped that both houses will repass it promptly and final adjournment be taken tomorrow.

In order to meet the emergency in the paper market, news print paper valued at less than five cents a pound is admitted free.

Retaliation Plan Adopted.

A program of retaliation against Great Britain and her Allies was incorporated by the Senate in the Revenue bill in the form of amendments.

The retaliatory measures which the President is authorized to take are drastic, and a significant thing about the Senate's action is that it was approved in advance by the State Department.

In diplomatic establishments the Senate's course is regarded as a serious menace to continued good relations between the United States and the Governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy. If what was done by the Senate is enacted into law the President, it is contended, will find himself empowered to undertake a policy of nonintercourse. This, it is suggested, will lead to commercial warfare with all that such a warfare may mean to future relations between this Government and those of the Entente Allies.

The far-reaching importance of this legislation is fully understood here. Both political parties in the Senate are in accord with respect to it, and it is not doubted, in view of that fact and the additional force it obtains through the approval of the State Department, that it will be accepted by the House, before which it will go in the form of amendments to the revenue measure.

The retaliatory legislation is directed against the British blacklist, the British embargo on the importations of so-called luxuries, including tobacco; the British blockade of neutral ports in northern Europe adjacent to German territory, British interference with the American mails, and the opening of those mails, the censorship of cable messages, and the other measures taken by Great Britain and her partners in the war in pursuance of their policy to prevent supplies or information from getting into or out of the territory of the Central Powers.

Great Britain Will Stand Fast.

Great Britain, it is understood, has determined to make no modification of the policy at which the action by the Senate is aimed. The position of all the Allied Governments is that the embargoes against neutral products are steps necessary in conducting the war against Germany and where they seem to be unjust toward neutral Governments a settlement can be reached after the war. During the continuance of the struggle, however, Great Britain and her allies, according to the understanding here, will continue to carry out the measures regarded as necessary to bring victory to the Entente Powers.

The action by the Senate is cumulative, for since the revenue bill has been before that body several provisions have been adopted, aimed at alleged British discrimination against American trade and commerce. Senator James of Kentucky, on Aug. 30, after hearing a delegation of tobacco growers from his State and consulting the State Department, procured the adoption of an amendment to the Revenue bill providing in effect that, where a foreign belligerent during the existence of a war in which the United States was not engaged discriminated against the importation of any product of the United States or its dependencies not injurious to health or morals, the President should have power to prevent the importation into the United States of similar articles from the belligerent country and if there were no similar articles exported to the United States, then the President might prohibit the importa-

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Artist Blakelock, Freed from Insane Asylum, Has Six Months' Probation to Prove His Sanity

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 5.—Seated at a piano in a bungalow studio built for him, Ralph Albert Blakelock, the landscape artist whom fame found long after he had quit painting and had been sent to an insane asylum seventeen years ago, told his liberators today that he would paint himself back to freedom. Softly touching the keys to accompany his words, he gave a picture of what he hoped to do, despite his 70 years.

Blakelock was brought from the State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y., today by Mrs. Van Rensselaer Adams of Orange, N. J., to Lynwood Lodge, a private sanitarium. Mrs. Adams, who with other admirers of Blakelock's art had arranged for his release from Middletown on a six months' parole, went to the institution this morning with a writ from the Supreme Court ordering that Blakelock be placed in her care. Dr. Maurice Ashley, Superintendent at Middletown, accompanied Blakelock and Mrs. Adams to Paterson, N. J., where they were met by Dr. Walter Neldon, proprietor of Lynwood Lodge, and Dr. Charles Banks, Mrs. Adams's physician. In an automobile the artist was taken to the sanitarium and first to a room which had been fitted up for him.

Then they took him down to the little bungalow, bedecked with golden rod and roses. Because he was a musician, a piano had been put into a corner at the end of a great easel, on which hung a fresh canvas aglow with sunlight streaming through roof windows. He began to tell what he would do with brush and paint once more at hand. And then when Mrs. Adams told him the studio had been made just for him, his joy was so great that he could not speak. He seated himself at the piano, and while he played the others withdrew and left him alone.

Mrs. Adams believes Blakelock is sane and that his art, forsaken in the long years he was in the asylum, will convince the world that he is not demented. While he will be under observation at the sanitarium he will have every facility for work.

Blakelock hopes to paint such a picture as he believed is expected of him because of his election to the National Academy of Design last year. It is probable that a landscape along the Hudson will be his subject.

A fund of $10,000 has been raised for the painter. If he makes pictures such as he used to make he will soon be able to repay his benefactors. It was when he peddled his pictures in vain seventeen years ago in an effort to support his family that he lost his mind.

The career of Blakelock has been one of the tragedies of American art. He was born in New York in 1847. He never attended an art school, but studied alone and gave play to his talent. His first fame came from Indian canvases, but his landscapes won him lasting place.

JAPANESE DEMANDS MENACE OPEN DOOR

Washington Fears Terms as Now Revealed Abridge the Sovereignty of China.

APOLOGY AND CONCESSIONS

Tokio Wants a Free Rein for Her Troops in Part of Manchuria and Mongolia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Sweeping demands, far more drastic than any published summaries have indicated, are revealed in the secret terms being pressed on China by Japan as a result of the recent armed conflict between soldiers of the two nations at Cheng-Chiatun, in Inner Mongolia. Private dispatches received here today reveal that Japan seeks indemnities, an apology, and political concessions throughout the whole region of Inner Mongolia and South Manchuria.

The four formal demands are quoted as follows:

1. Punishment of the commanding Chinese officer involved in the trouble.
2. Dismissal, with punishment, of the other officers involved.
3. Instructions to Chinese troops in Inner Mongolia and South Manchuria not to interfere in any way with Japanese troops or civilians, and to publish this fact broadly.
4. Recognition of "special interests" for Japan in Inner Mongolia and South Manchuria, comprising powers of police and administration, preference in loans, and in the selection of all foreign advisers, &c.

Seeks Four Concessions.

Besides the four "demands" are four "concessions" which China is asked to grant to Japan without formal demand, as follows:

1—The Chinese Army in Southern Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia to employ Japanese military advisers.

2—Chinese schools and colleges to have Japanese military inspectors. This is not limited to any region in dispatches so far received.

3—A formal apology in person from the Chinese Governor of Mukden to the Japanese Governor at Dairjen and the Japanese Consul at Mukden for the Cheng-Chiatun trouble.

4—Monetary compensation to the families of the Japanese killed, the amounts to be settled by later negotiation.

Secretary Lansing refused tonight to comment on the dispatches or to outline what might be the attitude of the American Government. It is known, however, that steps will be taken immediately by the State Department to obtain detailed reports and learn the full significance of Japan's act. American interests seem at first glance to be more deeply involved than in any event in the Far East since Japan's famous ultimatum to China of May, 1915.

At most Japan had been expected not to demand the extension to Inner Mongolia of rights already secured in South Manchuria. Instead, it is pointed out, she seeks more than she has ever before demanded in this district, and besides asking full reparation for the specific difficulty, she has made it the basis for demanding political rights which are interpreted in Peking as destroying China's sovereignty in that whole enormous region.

Special attention is attracted here to the demand for a formal apology in person from the Chinese Governor in Mukden to the Japanese Governor at Dairen and the Japanese Consul at Mukden. This would require the Chinese official to humiliate his Government by going into Japanese territory.

Anxiety in Washington.

But it is the political articles which cause deepest anxiety to Washington officials. They were omitted entirely in the published demands. The recognition of "special rights" is open to the most extreme interpretation, and, it is feared, may cut directly across the American policy regarding the integrity of China. Also it has in it possibilities of violation of the open door policy and the making of the whole vast region involved a mere dependency of Japan.

Article 3 of the "demands" places Japanese soldiers and troops in this Chinese territory entirely above the control of Chinese soldiers, virtually annulling China's sovereignty there. Japanese have already won the right to their own courts and in many places their own police.

The employment of Japanese military advisers for Chinese forces in that vicinity is thought to be a first move to gain Japanese control of China's armed forces there. For a long time the military party in Japan has urged the construction of a huge Chinese military ma-

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MAKE RAILROAD BILL A REPUBLICAN ISSUE

Hughes Managers Are Canvassing Sentiment on Law Among Labor Men.

WILLCOX HOME, CHEERFUL

Claims Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and Indiana—Says West Is Enthusiastic Over Hughes.

After conferring with Charles E. Hughes at St. Louis and with Western managers of the Republican campaign, National Chairman William R. Willcox returned to New York yesterday and held other conferences with Eastern managers, including Frank H. Hitchcock. It was practically decided that the Campaign Committee should begin to make an issue out of the signing of the railroad eight-hour bill by President Wilson.

It was agreed that, with a paucity of campaign issues, the President's action in forcing the eight-hour legislation through Congress, with the resultant criticism from many quarters, was too big an issue to be lightly passed over. Since the signing of the bill the Republican managers have had investigators out sounding sentiment among labor people generally and railroad men in particular. The investigators reported that the men directly affected by the eight-hour law were enthusiastic and would support the Democratic Administration, but that 85 per cent. of the railroad workers, on the other hand, who might not be affected, were open to arguments by skilled Republican orators.

Some of the campaign managers believe that the campaign should be based, more than anything else, upon the attitude of President Wilson and a Democratic Congress in forcing this legislation through, and abandoning the idea of arbitration. Chairman Willcox intends to feel out the sentiment among labor men thoroughly before deciding just what attitude the campaign committee is to take, but some angle of the situation is bound to be made use of in the campaign.

On his Western trip Chairman Willcox said he met the most encouraging news everywhere.

"The lowest estimate I heard made of the Republican plurality in Illinois in November was 150,000," he said. "A. T. Hart, National Committeeman of Kentucky, told me that Kentucky is certain to take a place in the Republican column in the November election. Missouri leaders told me that Republican success was assured. In Indiana, of course, there is a lively fight, with two Senatorships as well as other offices to be decided, but it is safe for Hughes and Fairbanks."

SIGNS 8-HOUR BILL AGAIN.

President Acts to Meet Objections That It Was Approved on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—To make certain of the legality of the Eight-hour Bill for railroad employes, signed last Sunday in order to avoid the threatened railroad strike, President Wilson tonight signed the measure for the second time. He went through this unusual procedure because there was fear that the railroads, in attacking the constitutionality of the law, might allege that it was not effective because signed on Sunday.

As the enrolled bill went into the public records tonight, it bore the President's signature twice, with the dates Sept. 3 and Sept. 5.

DEMOCRATS WELCOME ISSUE.

Heflin Lauds President's Action in Partisan Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The enactment of the railroad eight-hour law promises to become one of the issues of the campaign if outbursts of aftermath oratory in the House are indicative of the plans of the spellbinders. Representative J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama, who has already been drafted by the Speakers' Bureau of the Democratic Party, replied in the House today to the attack made upon President Wilson's course yesterday by Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, Republican.

Mr. Heflin drew a picture of what might have occurred if the President had not intervened to prevent the strike. Mr. Moore had accused the President of "butting in" and hastily taking the side of the railroad trainmen.

QUIT ST. LOUIS WILSON CLUB.

Two Members Balk at Strike Settlement—Rush for Their Memberships

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—Jackson Johnson, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Shoe Company, has resigned as a member of the Wilson Club, because President Wilson advocated the eight-hour law. William

Continued on Page 3.

Not a case of paralysis in Asheville, N. C. Grove Park Inn, the finest resort hotel in the world. Sterilized dishes. Biltmore milk. Water from Mount Mitchell, 7,000 feet altitude. Blankets every night. Phone Greeley 2950.—Adv.

ALLIES DRIVE THE SOMME WEDGE FURTHER; BRITISH NOW A MILE BEYOND GUILLEMONT; FRENCH NEARING PERONNE FROM NORTH

Paris Sees Crushing Defeat for Foe on the Somme; Forts Taken Which the Germans Called Impregnable

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—After visiting the Somme front early in August, I made the statement, based not on what I was told by military authorities, but on personal observation as a neutral correspondent, that the French offensive on the Somme was only the beginning; that it would ultimately be greater than any previous French offensive, and that it would end only in a crushing defeat for Germany.

A few days later, as if in answer to that assertion, a statement appeared in the New York papers, on the authority of a German General, that "the French offensive had failed." Almost in the same breath he remarked that no commander in this war would make a statement for publication, since it showed a lack of confidence, irrespective of what he knew to be the truth.

If proof were needed as to the character of the French offensive, the events on the Somme since Saturday go far to supply it. In two days' battle of four or five fighting hours each the French forces have inflicted defeat on the flower of the German Army, have taken more than 6,000 unwounded prisoners, with corresponding military trophies, have stormed what the Germans asserted were impregnable fortifications on a front thirteen miles in length and averaging over a mile in depth, and with minimum losses on their own side have added, it is estimated here, 50,000 men to the list of German casualties.

That is a great record, of not only French courage, but also of coordinated operations in the most difficult warfare since the history of battles began. The Bavarians on Sunday proved that when, after their first two counterattacks from the little wood of Marrière, near Le Forest, had melted with appalling losses under the fire of the French seventy-fives, their gray-green masses surged forward yet again, a scant half hour later, only to die just as hopelessly but just as bravely on ground already covered with thousands of bodies of their comrades.

Behind the French armies there is method and science, greater science and greater method than in all the much advertised clockwork attacks on Verdun. The Germans are trying to fight the war on lines already laid down by their General Staff; the French have adapted themselves and their tactics to suit each change in the military circumstances, and every Frenchman now knows that he is not "cannon fodder," butchered in the hope that the enemy will give way from sheer exhaustion, but a unit, carefully selected to accomplish a particular piece of work, and for that reason not to be sacrificed uselessly lest the whole work suffer because parts of it are undone.

Let any one, who is tempted to ask if the French offensive has failed, recall that since July 1 the French have advanced along a fifteen-mile front to a depth of five to ten miles, that everything they have won has been held against no matter what reaction, that each day's objective has always been attained and at minimum loss, and finally that the ground thus won was defended by ample forces and strengthened with every device of modern warfare. It may be said by some that at Verdun also the Germans progressed regularly for a time, only to fail in the end. But there is an all-important difference. Their advance was compelled gradually to narrow almost to a point, with the result that the concentrated fire of the French artillery broke the wedge end as often as the Germans tried to thrust it further.

On the Somme the French front of attack has steadily widened—first in the river bend, then north of the stream to Guillemont, and now another thirteen miles further south of the Somme, almost to the confines of Lassigny and Roye.

One must not imagine for a moment that the French are trying to break the German line with a sudden rupture, as of a dike, through which the whole flood may flow.

Theirs is Grant's method—inexorable pressure, steadily widening and steadily increasing, which is to be maintained until this whole sector of the German front can bear no more and gives way—a collapse that will overwhelm the invaders' whole system of fortifications from the sea to Switzerland.

BERLIN MAY FORCE GREECE TO ACT

Ultimatum Being Discussed by Chancellor and Parliamentary Leaders.

GREEK RESERVES CALLED

Five Hundred Reservists Having Homes in United States Prevented from Sailing.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5.—The question of the Central Powers delivering an ultimatum to Greece was discussed in political circles in Berlin today, according to the Koelnische Volkszeitung.

Greece's submission to the demands of the Entente Allies is interpreted by the newspaper as an abandonment of neutrality, and it says that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, is today consulting with the parliamentary leaders.

ATHENS, Sept. 5.—It is reported that five classes of reservists have been quietly called to the colors.

Five hundred discharged Greek reservists, all of them having places of residence in the United States, were not permitted to embark today for New York owing to the possibility of their being called out in the new mobilization of the Greek Army. The men made a demonstration in front of the office of the Prime Minister and were dispersed by the police without any untoward incident. Steamers scheduled to sail from Greek ports for New York have postponed their departure.

The Committee of National Defense, which took over the administration of the portions of Northern Greece in which the revolutionists gained control, has issued a proclamation in which it declares it does not desire to alter the Constitution, but merely to cause the nation to rise against the Bulgarians who have invaded Greek Macedonia. The committee also announces its intention of establishing a sanitary service, a press bureau, and court-martial.

The French and British representatives have reached an agreement with the Greek Government, which has relieved the tension consequent upon the arrest of Teutonic agents by French and British secret police, against which

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RUSSIANS CAPTURE 4,629 MORE MEN

Also Take Several Guns in Three-Day Battle Toward Vladimir-Volynski.

GREAT OFFENSIVE UNABATED

Brusiloff Harasses Foe Along Entire Line with Blows at Unexpected Places.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.—Any supposition that General Brusiloff's campaign had exhausted itself and come to a full stop before the gathering forces of the Austro-Germans, who are standing concentrated on the roads to Kovel and Lemberg, is apparently disproved by the recent figures of Austro-German losses as contained in reports received here.

The magnitude of the great Russian offensive, which still continues with scarcely any lessening in intensity over the whole front from the Pripet marshes to the borders of Hungary, is indicated by a report that nearly 20,000 prisoners were taken during a comparatively quiet period of the last three days. The increasing proportion of German prisoners contained in the report has caused great satisfaction here, where it is taken as evidence of the gradually changing spirit and the decreasing resistance of the German Army.

Result of Three Days' Fighting.

Three days' battles in the upper Sereth region resulted in the capture of 4,629 prisoners, according to the official announcement issued today, which says:

In the direction of Vladimir-Volynski, in the region of the upper Sereth, we captured in battles from Thursday to Saturday 115 officers and 4,514 men. We took six cannon, thirty-five machine guns, and four mine throwers.

In the wooded Carpathians our troops continue to advance. We have taken several more heights as the result of engagements.

General Brusiloff still continues to perform successfully his well-known tactics of sharp, unexpected thrusts along the whole front, changing the point of attack with the greatest rapidity, with the result that the Austro-Germans, according to military observers, are in continuous suspense and unable to withdraw troops from one sector to another, where for the moment they are urgently needed.

The most important of General Brusil-

Continued on Page 2.

MAKE NEW BREAKS IN LINE

Ommiecourt on the River Taken, Linking North and South Forces.

NEW GRIP WON ON GINCHY

And Strong Defenses Around Falfemont Farm Are Carried by Storm by Haig's Troops.

SALIENT NEAR CHILLY TAKEN

German Forces Fight Desperately to Stem Tide—Total Prisoners of Allies 7,500.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Renewing their attacks on the German Somme lines today, British and French troops made further progress, especially in the region between Clery on the river and Ginchy, five and a half miles to the northwest.

On this front the Allies won substantial areas at various points. At the north the British swept forward nearly seven-eighths of a mile east of Guillemont. They also gained a foothold in Lense Wood and captured all the ground between the wood and the outskirts of Ginchy, where fighting still continues. A strong system of defense on a front of 1,000 yards in and around Falfemont Farm fell into British hands.

Co-operating with the British in their assaults in this region the French troops captured the Hospital Farm, Bainnette Wood, and part of Marrière Wood. They also strengthened their positions just north of the river, connecting them with the southern bank and taking the village of Ommiecourt. These operations bring the French closer to Peronne from the north.

South of the Somme a furious battle raged throughout the day. The French captured a line of German trenches east of Soyecourt and repulsed all counter-attacks.

The prisoners captured by the French since Sept. 3 number 6,550, it is officially announced, and the cannon 35. The British have taken about 1,000 prisoners.

French Story of Successes.

The night bulletin of the French War Office reads:

On the Somme front despite the bad weather, our troops continued to progress and during the day secured important advantages.

North of the river, following a series of brilliant actions in which our troops gave proof of irresistible spirit, we pushed our line into the district east of Forest. We reached the west outskirts of Anderlu Wood, took by storm Hospital Farm and Bainnette Wood, captured part of Marrière Wood and occupied to the northeast of Clery the extremity of a hill traversed by the road from Bouchavesnes to Clery.

We also strengthened our positions north of the river, connecting them with the southern bank and taking the village of Ommiecourt, which is entirely in our hands.

The war material taken since Sept. 3 in the north sector includes 22 guns, of which 24 are heavy guns; 2 bomb throwers, 2 French guns, an important stock of 150-millimeter shells, a captive balloon, and a large number of machine guns. We have not yet counted the prisoners captured on Tuesday.

South of the Somme the battle proceeded the whole day with extreme violence. The enemy multiplied his counterattacks, launched in mass at a great number of points along our new front, notably southwest of Barleux and southeast and south of Belloy. Notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy we maintained our lines and inflicted sanguinary losses on him.

Between Vermandovillers and Chilly we carried a salient and numerous isolated positions held by the Germans.

East of Soyecourt an attack by our troops gave us a line of German trenches and enabled us to reach the outskirts northwest and south of Deniécourt Farm.

The total number of prisoners taken since yesterday south of the Somme has reached 4,047, including fifty-five officers. In the same southern sector four heavy guns and a hundred machine guns fell into our hands.

The total number of prisoners taken since Sunday on the French front of the Somme, north and south, is 6,550, and the number of guns thirty-six, including twenty-eight heavy guns.

There was an intermittent cannonade on various parts of the front which was rather violent east of the Meuse, (Verdun sector,) in the sectors of Fleury and Chenois.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office reads:

On the Somme front bad weather, which prevailed all night, hampered operations. Our troops are organizing themselves on the ground gained.

North of the river the Germans delivered a strong counterattack, debouching from Anderlu Wood against our positions between Combles and Forest. Caught under the fire of our artillery and machine guns, the assaulting troops broke up and flowed back to their starting line, having suffered heavy losses. The enemy made no further attempts.

South of the Somme the Germans attempted an action at only a single point of the front, to the east of Belloy-en-Santerre, where several attacks were repulsed by our fire. The enemy left about 100 more prisoners in our hands.

On the banks of the Meuse (Verdun sector) the night was comparatively calm. In the Fleury and Le Chenois sectors we took fifty prisoners, including two officers. An enemy attack to the southeast of Thiaumont Work met with a complete reverse.

Aviation: One of our aeroplanes, which was attacked by four enemy machines, succeeded in ceiing itself from its opponents, one of which was

subjected to machine-gun fire at very close range and crashed to the ground in the Chaulnes district.

The afternoon bulletin of the British War Office reads:

During the night we increased our gains in the neighborhood of Guillemont. In spite of the enemy's stubborn resistance and an unceasing deluge of rain our troops pushed forward to 1,560 yards east of Guillemont village and have obtained a footing in Leuze Wood.

Further south, after severe fighting, the whole of the enemy's strong system of defense on a front of 1,000 yards in and around Falfemont has fallen into our hands.

Fighting since the 3d of September has thus resulted in the capture of the whole remaining enemy's second line of defense on the battle front from Mouquet Farm to our point of junction with the French.

Prisoners continue to be brought in and the total up to last night since the morning of the 3d of September exceeds 1,000.

Fighting in Ginchy continues.

During the 3d of September hostile aircraft showed great activity and fighting in the air was continuous. The enemy's aircraft were forced to remain some miles in the rear of their own lines and entirely failed to interrupt the work of our machines. On two separate occasions our aeroplanes opened fire on the enemy's troops on the ground.

As the result of many combats three hostile machines were brought down and seemedly wrecked. Many others were driven down in a damaged condition. One of our aeroplanes destroyed a hostile kite balloon. Two of our machines are missing.

Tonight's bulletin of the British War Office says:

Today's fighting resulted in further strengthening our positions in the Leuze Wood, of which we now hold the greater part. Sixty more prisoners were taken.

Despite the heavy enemy artillery fire and the indifferent weather conditions, our troops are still pushing forward and are in possession of all the ground between Falfemont Farm and Leuze Wood and between Leuze Wood and the outskirts of Ginchy.

During the day we bombarded the enemy's positions in the vicinity of Hohenzollern redoubt, opposite Givenchy and south of Neuve Chapelle.

Yesterday, despite unfavorable weather, our aeroplanes carried out successful co-operation with our artillery.

Germans Defending 18-Mile Front.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The battle on the Somme front in France continues, says the official statement issued by Army Headquarters today. The loss of the village of Chilly by the Germans is conceded. The statement says:

The great Somme battle continues. Our troops between Forest and the Somme are engaged in hot fighting.

South of the river our forces are defending themselves against a storming enemy on a twenty-kilometer wide front from Barleux south to Chilly. The village of Chilly has been lost.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) new French attacks against our left wing east of Fleury and against the positions won by us on Sunday at Souville defile were repulsed.

HAVE TAKEN 29 VILLAGES.

Formidable Positions Wrested from Germans by Allies.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The capture of Soyecourt and Chilly by the French yesterday makes a total of twenty-nine villages taken since the start of the offensive on the Somme front. The positions wrested from the Germans yesterday were powerfully organized.

At Barleux, one of the strongest positions on this front, repeated direct attacks were unsuccessful and the French finally resorted to a turning movement, attacking to the southwest. The Germans counterattacked no fewer than six times yesterday in a desperate effort to regain lost ground.

The fighting now going on for the town of Thiepval, in the Somme region, well deserves to be called a "great battle," says the authorized correspondent at the front of La Liberté. Last night it was in progress over a front of twenty-four miles, extending from Barleux to the extreme left of the British forces resting on the Ancre.

The scene of the attack, continues the correspondent, may be divided into two parts, one running from Thiepval to Cléry, half of which is held by the British and half by the French, the point of junction being Falfemont Farm.

The object of these forces, says the correspondent, is Combles, which is the key to the approach to Bapaume, now a veritable fortress held by the Germans.

Two days ago the British were 1,800 yards from Combles. After the advance to the village of Forest they are now only 400 yards from the town.

The other part of the front is south of the Somme, with Peronne for its objective, and for an attack on which artillery preparation now is in progress.

Between Vermandovillers and Maricourt, the writer says, the French carried the whole of the first German positions along a front of more than two and a half miles, the successive line of trenches falling into the hands of the French.

ENCIRCLED IN 17 MINUTES PRUSSIANS SURRENDERED

Speed of the New French Offensive Exemplified in Monday's Battle for Soyecourt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Nowhere in yesterday's battle was the French success more marked than at Soyecourt, which the Germans boasted would be an obstacle to any advance south of the Somme. Only seventeen minutes after the signal was given to leave the trenches separate forces, starting from north and south of the village, were in touch with each other beyond the place.

The position was defended by a newly arrived Prussian battalion, which up to and during the lull in the bombardment enforced by the bad weather had suffered little. Taken entirely by surprise, and surrounded almost before they knew the attack had begun, they surrendered with hardly a shot fired, literally dazed by the lightninglike sweep of the French troops.

North of Chilly the fighting was fiercer, but there, after a few hours' struggle, a crack French regiment gripped the flanks and centre of a mile of German trenches and through the gap poured reserves, with the result than an hour later the Germans, leaving thousands wounded and 1,200 uninjured men prisoners, abandoned the whole front line and sought the shelter of their second position, two miles to the rear.

At the moment of cabling the French are undisputed masters of the battlefield, the German counterattacks, never pushed with great energy, having melted beneath the deadly precision of the French guns and quickfirers.

Catholic to be London's Mayor.

LONDON, Aug. 28, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The next Lord Mayor of London, who will take up his official residence at the Mansion House in November, will be Sir Henry William Dunn, who was one of Sir William Treloar's ablest assistants in his great work of making brighter the lives of thousands of London's poor cripples, and is now Treasurer of the Alton Cripple Home. He will be the third Roman Catholic Lord Mayor of London in recent years, his two chief predecessors of that faith having been Sir Stuart Knill, who served in 1892, and Sir John Knill, who was Lord Mayor in 1909.

PLAIN WORDS TO KING SENT BY VENIZELOS

Address Adopted at the Great Demonstration in Athens Aug. 27 Is a Vigorous Document.

KING CALLED TOO GERMAN

Urged to Rid Himself of Present Advisers, Trust the Zaimis Cabinet, and Turn to Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A copy of the text of the remarkable address to King Constantine, which former Premier Venizelos drew up and which was approved by the great Athens demonstration on Aug. 27, has reached London. The address in full follows:

"Sire—You are the victim of persons who to destroy the work of the revolution of which we are today celebrating the seventh anniversary and to re-establish their system of corrupt government have not hesitated to exploit the respect which the nation owes to the crown and the love it bears for you, and are ready to imperil the work of regeneration achieved by five years of labor and two glorious wars in order to strike at one of those who co-operated in that work. You are the victim of your military advisers, who, taking a narrow military view and anxious to establish a system of absolutism which would make them in effect masters of the country, have convinced you that Germany will emerge victorious from the European war.

Under German Influence.

"Finally, you are the victim of your natural and human weakness. Accustomed to admire everything German, astounded by this unparalleled military preparation as by every other German organization, not only have you believed in German victory, but you have desired it. You hoped that after a German victory you would be able to concentrate in your own hands the whole power of government and sweep aside our system of liberty.

"Today we see the consequences of these blunders. Instead of expanding in Asia Minor, Thrace and Cyprus; of ending forever our quarrels of more than a thousand years with our national enemies; of creating Greece great, powerful, and rich, fulfilling our loftiest national dreams, we see the Bulgars invading Greek Macedonia, occupying Seres and towns and forts and making prisoners of detachments of the Greek army there, without our being at war declared or not declared with the invader.

"While we receive them with the irony of friendly assurance, we see them seize our munitions of war, which cost us hundreds of millions and which the General Staff criminally abandoned after our general demobilization. Although our national enemy has mobilized, this war material was left concentrated in towns near the frontier, and so became easy prey of the invading neighbor.

"From the position in which we placed Greece we see her today reduced again to a position to which she was cast down before the revolution. Instead of Greece being respected by friends and redoubtable to foes, we see her today pitied by the one and despised, scorned, and chastised by the other. Ignorant of the vital conditions of the group powers, in which alone Greece can, I do not say grow, but even live as a free state, they are driving her to an assured catastrophe.

"Today's demonstration has been summoned to express the grief of the nation's soul and to manifest in perfect order the nation's anguish and anger at the misfortunes into which the country has been led and is still being led by the present policy. This demonstration seeks to enlighten you and to persuade you that in spite of perfidious efforts the nation does not approve what has been done, whatever they may say who surround you; to appeal to your love of the fatherland to find the strength to break with the evil influences which, as we said, exploit the love of the people for you, and which are dragging you, and with you your royal house, and Greece and the nation, to a national catastrophe.

Elections Would Mask Civil War.

"Elections are due to take place so that the people may have national representation, but these elections alone cannot give a salutary solution of the question now in issue. So long as you permit, Sire, an unworthy use to be made of your name as an enemy of a great political party, what good can come from these elections which under such conditions do no more than mask an undeclared fratricidal war? How could the Liberal Party carry out its policy should it judge it necessary to do more than observe benevolent neutrality as the Entente powers rightly ask of us, since the criminal conduct of the General Staff has literally dissolved the army and rendered Greece incapable of fighting; for you must learn that even if your Government were to pronounce for intervention by the Greek army you would no longer find an army to lead to victory.

"Proclamations of the association calling itself the Pan-Hellenic Association of Reservists, professing their readiness to shed their blood anew at a sign from you, in no way correspond to the reality. These proclamations are made because those who make them have been assured Greece will never depart from the neutrality policy adopted, and, above all, the manner in which this policy has been followed has provoked a very grave malady in the national organism.

"We do not say this malady is incurable, but to treat it the forces of the nation must be concentrated, not divided. This reunion of forces must be carried out at once, for tomorrow may be too late. Leave to others the rôle of party leader, to which those who exploit your throne would debase you, and boldly face the enemy. By impious and satanic action they have tried, and unhappily with success, to divide the national forces, from the union of which alone the nation's soul expects health and the greatness of the Fatherland.

"Collaboration has become difficult today. The chief of the Liberal Party has enough abnegation not to raise any personal difficulty in the way of the work of national salvation. Assuredly, temporary Governments are not ideal, particularly in circumstances so critical for the nation, but the present Government is today a national necessity, and at its head is a wise man, who in other difficult circumstances rendered the nation valuable services.

"To this Government the Liberal Party is ready to accord its confidence. Let it be considered a political Government and do you also accord it your absolute confidence. Remove far from you, and keep far from you henceforth, all those persons who illegally, bit by bit, have usurped all the political power. Let your Government turn the political course of the State definitely toward the Entente Powers by offering them at once that benevolent neutrality which they have so long demanded and which has been so long promised them.

"Apply yourself at once with your Government, and helped by us all, to revise the national sentiment weakened by prolonged mobilization, the teaching of the barracks, and the poison of the foreign propaganda, so that Greece may once again have an army, so that when the circumstances demand it—and we are sure they will demand it—it will be able to defend her vital interests, so far as they may be safeguarded side by side this time with powerful allies, traditional protectors, and benefactors of Greece.

"You will see by today's demonstration that the Liberal Party is not the enemy of the Crown nor the enemy of the Royal House, nor the enemy of yourself. It is only the respectful guardian of free institutions and will suffer no one to injure them. That is the true interest of the Crown and only those who are exploiting the Crown seek to persuade you to the contrary. They are your worst enemies."

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 4,629 MORE MEN

Continued from Page 1.

off's recent actions is an advance toward Brzezany, along the hitherto unattempted direction midway between Brody and Halicz, and having for its ultimate object, with other movement in this neighborhood, the occupation of Lemberg.

Despite the sharp rigging in the region of Vladimir-Volynski, where the Germans are bringing up all possible reserves to check the Russian advance on that town, the principal attention remains focused for the present upon the operations in the Lemberg region. Here there now appears to be a greater chance of taking the capital of Galicia than the German centre at Kovel.

This possibility, according to the military experts, has been magnified by Rumania's entry into the war and her engagement of a considerable portion of the Austrian forces, since Transylvania and Galicia now constitute the left and right wing of the same front, and an advance into Transylvania will compel the withdrawal of the Austrian left wing in Galicia.

German gas attacks in the region of Baronovichi are apparently of a local character and without relation to the principal operations on the southwestern front.

Russians Repulsed, Berlin Avers.

BERLIN, Sept. 5, (via London.)—There has been no cessation of the heavy fighting in Galicia since the inauguration of the new Russian drive. The official announcement of today says the Russians attacked repeatedly yesterday in the vicinity of Brzezany, fifty miles southeast of Lemberg, but were driven back by the German troops. The announcement follows:

The situation is unchanged on the front of Prince Leopold.

On Archduke Charles Francis's front there was stubborn fighting. German battalions again drove off repeated counterattacks made by the enemy southeast of Brzezany. In the last two days the (Teutonic) allied troops have brought in two officers and 259 men.

In the Carpathians small engagements developed at several places. Southwest of Zabie and in the region of Schipoth fighting is preceding. Strong Russian forces were repulsed with heavy losses southwest of Fundul Moldowi.

BERLIN MAY FORCE GREECE TO ACT

Continued from Page 1.

Premier Zaimis protested vigorously. Under this plan the Greek authorities will complete the arrests of persons who are to be deported without further activity on the part of the foreign police.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Diplomatic circles here received a report today, which is thought reliable in every way, that Greece will enter the war within a short time on the side of the Entente Allies. The same source predicted the entry of Rumania into the war three days before it came.

BARON SCHENCK'S SPY ARMY.

His House at Athens Guarded by a Formidable Band.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—From now on no arrests will be effected here by the English or French secret police, but only by the Greek authorities. Among those already arrested is Prince Ali Riza, cousin-german of the Khédive of Egypt.

Baron Schenck has not been to the British Legation to surrender himself, as has been reported. He stands to be treated by the Greek authorities like other persons whose expulsion is demanded. The Baron's right-hand man, Hoffman, one of the most redoubtable German agents and a Major in the German Army, was arrested during the evening.

After the seriousness of the political crisis had passed, the great topic of interest in Athens was that of the doings of the Baron. He had brought the German espionage system to a high degree of perfection. His house is a handsome, commodious residence off one of the main streets and in the very centre of the city. Before his surrender a little reconnoitring soon showed how well the Baron was guarded. At all street corners his sentinels were posted, and his scouts haunted every café in the neighborhood. He evidently had quite a formidable garrison inside the house.

While I was looking at the building two nights ago the front door opened to admit one of his comitadjis, who, like his comrades in arms, was a man of fierce demeanor. The open door gave me a view of the hall, across which a bodyguard of four men immediately rushed to make sure the visitor was one of the band. The presence of an observing stranger at once put numerous members of the garrison on the qui vive. At windows heads appeared and soon after the door had closed it opened again and a man emerged to rush down the street.

This messenger raised a hornets' nest of slouching, gaitered bravos. The signal evidently was passed around that I was watching them, and from cafés and narrow streets little groups of men appeared and executed flanking movements in all directions. One particularly repulsive type of individual appeared to be the leader of the band, as he received reports from the others at intervals.

Another tour around the house and immediate neighborhood revealed the fact that written reports concerning the doings of the band outside were furnished direct to the Baron. These documents were pushed under the front door step. In the space of about five minutes I passed or was followed by nearly fifty of the Baron's bravos intent on seeing what I was up to.

The house was a university of lies and pay headquarters for a formidable band of spies and desperadoes. The Baron is said to have had a couple of score of ferocious retainers, while the watchers outside must have numbered at least one hundred. All the watchers I saw were obviously carrying revolvers in their pockets.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Many German critics of the war, and in fact some of the most able of the French critics, have pronounced the raison d'être of the allied offensive on the Somme to be the relief of Verdun. France was, it had been claimed, bleeding to death along the heights of the Meuse. The German attacks were tearing at her heart strings and sapping her life's blood. In order to save her, the British began an offensive on a front far removed from the Verdun battle field. That the Germans have held this point of view, is amply demonstrated by the fact that the great German concentration, effected as a means of counterchecking the offensive when it did come, was made chiefly in the region held by the British lines.

Entirely contrary to their expectations, France, instead of being exhausted, has shown a virility at least equal to that of the British, and a power to strike at least as great and, if we may judge by the results achieved, greater than she has exhibited since the trench system of fighting was inaugurated on the western front. The greatest proof of this lies in the French fighting of Sunday and Monday last.

On Sunday, the offense started north of the Somme. This action was detailed in yesterday's summary. On Monday much to the surprise of every one, and apparently to the surprise of the Germans also, the point of attack shifted to the south and the line from Barleux to Maucourt surged forward. It was not after all an illogical move. The attack in the north was as severe a blow as the German lines have yet had to stand. It was delivered after the most intensive artillery preparation, with strong infantry forces, and necessarily drew to that section all the troops which Germany could spare from other quarters.

Following closely along the lines of the strategy of Brusiloff in the east, the French, as soon as they were checked in the region north of the Somme, launched an offensive south of the river. It was just as successful as was the movement to the north. The French lines were advanced almost to the outskirts of Chaulnes, and between Barleux and Vermandovillers, southward to an average depth of about a half mile.

It is not clear as yet whether this shift of the French is merely an expedient to lessen the pressure on their lines to the north or whether it has a definite object in view. As is always the case, immediately after a material gain by the Allies a German counterattack breaks out in great strength. The French may wish to secure themselves in their newly-won positions north of the river, and as a means of lessening the intensity of the German attacks have instituted a diversion further south.

At the same time, viewed from the standpoint of an independent action, the victory south of the river is not without importance. The width and depth of the wedge which the French have been slowly driving in the German lines between Eclaches and Soyecourt has been considerably increased. In addition, a new wedge has been started east from Chilly. This is forming with the line from Vermandovillers to Berny, the outskirts of which the French have reached, another pocket such as was described yesterday, with Chaulnes as the approximate centre.

It is possible that the object is to squeeze the Germans out of Chaulnes, as was done at Cléry and Guillemont. This will completely nullify the German possession of the Chaulnes-Peronne railroad, traffic over which is already being seriously interfered with. Also, by broadening the salient already existing, the French have added to the protection of its sides and made a German attack whose object would be to crush it in much more difficult. The lines from Chaulnes may remain quiet for many weeks, as they have been for several weeks past. On the other hand, we may see a continuation of the move east from Chilly which will have for its object the surrounding of Chaulnes, preparatory to just such a blow as was delivered against the northern towns on Sunday. At any rate, it will be an interesting section of the line to watch.

North of the river the French have also struck again, and have enlarged materially their successes of Sunday. Their line now is but a scant mile from the main highway between Péronne and Bapaume, and is in a favorable position to advance still further eastward. Combles is being subjected to the same sort of enveloping process that is marking the operations about Chaulnes, both the British and the French participating. Temporarily, at least, the British have abandoned their heavy attacks against the northern line about Thiepval, and are co-operating with the French in the effort to drive their lines deeper into the German positions.

Indeed, it seems that there is more to be gained by this process than by the effort to pinch out of existence a relatively insignificant salient such as the salient between Albert and Arras. If the advance of the French can be maintained for a short time, this salient will have fallen of its own accord by the constant stretching of the German lines eastward.

Let there be no doubt about the fact that the battle of the Somme is still on. The mere fact that after the tremendous volume of artillery fire which the French and British have poured into the German lines they were unable to break a gap in these lines on a wide enough front to permit them to rush through and double up the armies on either side of the break explains nothing. The German lines in the west will, in all probability, never be broken, any more than will those of her enemies. They can be bent back, worn threadbare by constant hammering, exhausted by the incessant defense they have to make. But they cannot be broken. It is not in the nature of things.

On the other hand these lines, staunch as they are proving themselves to be, have exhibited no power sufficient to stop the steady advance of the Allies westward. The advance has been slow and expensive. The world was told that it would be. But it is being made nevertheless. In fact the Allies seem better able to gain through this line than ever before. It is a question of shell and again more shell, as one of the British statesmen put it. He might also have added, and of getting them where they are wanted when they are wanted.

This the French and British seem to be doing with the utmost effectiveness. The demands which they have placed on their transportation system are almost beyond belief. And yet, as far as we know, it has not yet failed them. No matter how fast the artillery has consumed ammunition, there has always seemed sufficient to keep things moving. It is artillery, admirably handled by the finest artillerists in the world—the French—that is playing havoc with the German defense system, and which promises, unless present indications are all awry, to blast the German trenches out of existence until finally a vital strategic point is reached, when the great retrograde movement will come.

COSSACKS SABRE BULGAR OUTPOST

Czar's Army in the Dobrudja Near the Border as Rumanians Are Driven Back.

BULGARS CAPTURE A TOWN

Fortified Advanced Positions at Tutrakan Bridgehead Stormed by German-Bulgar Forces.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.—Russians and Bulgarians are fighting in Rumania. The War Office announced today that the first clash between the Bulgarians who have invaded Eastern Rumania and the Russians who went in to assist Rumania occurred yesterday. A Bulgarian cavalry outpost was sabred by Russian cavalry. The text of the statement follows:

The first encounter between our cavalry detachments and Bulgarian cavalry in Dobrudja took place Sept. 4. A Bulgarian outpost was sabred by our troops and one officer was taken prisoner.

German-Bulgar Army Successes.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The German and Bulgarian army which is invading Eastern Rumania has carried by storm the fortified advanced positions at the bridgehead of Tutrakan, the Berlin War Office announced today. The Bulgarians have taken the town of Dobrio. The announcement follows:

German and Bulgarian troops stormed the fortified advanced positions at the bridgehead of Tutrakan. The town of Dobrio has been taken by the Bulgarians. Bulgarian cavalry dispersed several Rumanian battalions.

German naval aeroplanes dropped bombs on Constanza (in Rumania, on the Black Sea,) and also on Russian light sea forces. Our airships bombarded Bucharest and the mineral oil establishment at Ploest with good effect.

The first day's fighting on Rumanian soil, due to the invasion of Dobrudja by Bulgarians and Germans, is said by the Bulgarian War Office to have resulted in the retreat of the Rumanians, who left hundreds of dead on the field. As previously reported by the German War Office, the invaders crossed the entire Dobrudja frontier and occupied towns near the border. The statement, issued in Sofia on Sunday, says:

On our northern front our armies on Saturday crossed the entire Dobrudja frontier, energetically driving back advanced detachments of the enemy. We occupied Kurtburnar after fighting in which we took prisoner 163 men and two officers. The enemy retreated, leaving on the field hundreds of dead, as well as a great number of rifles and a quantity of material. One of our columns occupied Akkadunlar. The march forward is proceeding on the whole line.

War Caught Austrians Unawares.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—A dispatch from Urgeni under date of Saturday to the Petit Parisien says the Rumanian hostilities were so unexpected that only a few troops of the Dual Monarchy were on the Rumanian frontier, and these were not on guard when the advance began.

Half an hour before war was declared Hungarian officers were drinking with Rumanians at a frontier railroad station. Soon afterward a Rumanian outpost entered the station, took the officers as prisoners, and then captured quantities of materials. The Rumanian offensive was so sudden that the Austrians had not time to blow up bridges or tunnels.

QUIET ON SALONIKI FRONT.

Fighting Confined Mainly to Skirmishes Between Patrols.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A British official statement issued this afternoon, reporting military operations in the Saloniki war theatre, says:

During Sunday night the enemy turned on searchlights and opened rifle fire on our troops south of Orlwar, on the Struma front. No attack developed.

On the Doiran front there have been patrol encounters at Macukovo and Krastalio.

The bulletin issued by the Paris War Office today reads:

All along the front there was an intermittent cannonade. There was patrol activity on the left bank of the Struma. No infantry action is reported.

The following official report of operations on the Macedonian front was issued from Sofia on Sunday:

On the Macedonian front there was little activity. We repulsed weak attacks north of Lake Ostrovo and in the Mogienica Valley.

A hostile fleet bombarded the fortifications north of Kavala. Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on the villages of Starovo and Hazuatar and on Angista station. Several inhabitants, including women and children, were killed.

REPORTS GLOOM IN HUNGARY.

Members of House of Magnates Depressed by War Outlook.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The sitting of the Hungarian House of Magnates at Budapest on Saturday, when Premier Tisza explained the necessity of depleting Transylvania of troops in order to bring the Russian offensive to a standstill, telegraphs the Reuter correspondent at Berne, was marked by the utmost depression.

All the members were attired in deep mourning, the scarlet or purple birettas of the ecclesiastical dignitaries being the only touch of color relieving the sombre appearance of the House.

Owing to the difficulties of the internal situation, the correspondent adds, the Hungarian Minister of Education has ordered all schools in Hungary closed until Nov. 1.

ZEPPELIN SHOT DOWN BY 21-YEAR-OLD FLIER

Lieut. Robinson, British Youth, Gets Victoria Cross for Destroying Raider Near London.

ANGER OVER THE BURIALS

Proposals to Give Military Honors to Dead Germans in Wreck Arouse Storm of Protest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Victoria Cross was bestowed upon Lieutenant Leete Robinson of the Royal Flying Corps today for bringing down the Zeppelin raider at Cuffley Friday night. The award of the cross has given general satisfaction and Robinson's name is on everybody's tongue.

Robinson's feat was described to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent by the commander of the flying squadron to which the Lieutenant belongs.

"Robinson, who has been with us about a year," he said, "was up before he came in touch with the Zeppelin. After it was all over he told me that when he had started he made straight for it, and as he approached the Zeppelin, which was now under a terrific glare of lights, suddenly plunged. Robinson drove his machine toward it. The Zeppelin was trying to dodge so as to turn back and escape, but Robinson was too quick for it. The Zeppelin broke into flames and came to the ground. After bagging the raider Robinson ran his machine back to headquarters ready for another job."

Robinson was at Cuffley on Sunday and his identity speedily became known to the crowds and he had to take to flight to escape being lionized. He is a slim fellow, 21 years of age, fair-haired, with blue eyes, and was born in India.

While Robinson was chatting with some brother officers near the scene of the wreck an iron cross was picked up among the débris of the Zeppelin.

"Pass the word to Robinson," said the senior flying officer. Robinson strode toward where this officer stood and in full view of crowds the iron cross was handed to him. The cheering of the crowds was vociferous in the extreme.

"He has won a durned sight more than that bit of old iron, said a farmer. "He's won the Victoria Cross if ever a man did. When the Zeppelin was above us he was over and under it like wildfire. I heard his gun going nineteen to the dozen. God bless him, I say."

"His mother ought to be proud of him," exclaimed a woman. "Heaven only knows how many lives he saved this morning, leaving out us whom the Zeppelins passed over. We have got to remember that a thing like this won't inspire other Hun raiders to come Cuffley-way in a hurry with their bombs."

A little later a revolver was found in the débris, and once again it was a case of the spoils to the victor. The cheering this time eclipsed all records, even stolid metropolitan policemen let their voices go. One of them gave this opinion of Robinson: "He's a proper twentieth century knockout, that's what he is. He's giving us plenty to do this night, but us don't begrudge it. Us'd turn out any durned night for a month if us had a working job like this afore us."

The Lieutenant's Own Story.

Lieutenant Robinson's own story is given in The Chronicle this morning:

"I had been up something over an hour when I saw the first Zeppelin. She was flying high and I followed her, climbing to get position above, but there was a heavy fog and she escaped me. I attacked her at long range, but she made off before I could see if I had done any damage.

"The next ship I saw I determined that I would attack from the first available position. I met her just after 2 o'clock. She was flying at 10,000 feet. Soon she appeared to catch fire in her forward petrol tank. The flames spread rapidly along her body as she made off eastward on fire. In a few minutes she dipped by the nose and dived slowly in flames to the earth.

"I was so pleased that in my excitement I pulled the 'joystick' and looped the loop several times. Then I showed my signal to stop firing and came back."

Scrape Wreckage for Souvenirs.

The pilgrimage to Cuffley continues. Crowds scratch for souvenirs, and by midday today the Cuffley hollow was as crowded as Coney Island beach in August. Mrs. W. K. Clifford, the well-known novelist, who has a cottage in the neighborhood, thus describes the scene on Sunday:

"At breakfast time, to our amazement, our unfrequented road through the wood showed a train of hurrying people. Rain was pouring in torrents, but they appeared to be wholly unaware of it. On they went with joyous cries to the little town near by. It was like a fair. Motor lorries on motor cars full of soldiers, everything on wheels that could be imagined, and especially scores of motor and other bicycles were hurrying along. By sheer good luck I got the last drivable thing in the place, a little wagonette, and soon we were part of the hurrying crowd, the happy, triumphant, jostling crowd on wheels and off, going along the narrow country road between green hedges, here and there a cottage and a gaping cottager at the open door. There was every sort of motor, many of them official. One of them carried an obviously important military person, and a mounted policeman preceded him. At a cross road a wag had struck up a sign: 'Two miles to the Zep.' The crowd laughed and hurried by, a crowd that stretched out as far as the eye could see in front and behind, closely packed. The rain came down more and more drenching. It did not matter. Thunder and lightning did their loudest and brightest, no one cared. On we went to where absolute congestion came. It included many motor omnibuses by this time. They had hurried down from London.

"As I stood waiting while our wagonette disentangled itself a smart-looking lady leaned out of her car window. 'Is it far and easy to get to?' she asked.

"'Three fields ahead and very sloshy,' was the reply.

"'Are the bodies there?'

"'They are taking them away.'

"Then I shan't go, and I've driven all the way from Weybridge,' she exclaimed."

Recent Funeral Honors.

An indication of the state of public feeling in regard to the Zeppelin raids is given by the prot[illegible] printed in several papers after the announcement that the bodies of the crew of the Cuffley raider were to be buried with military honors in the village churchyard of Potters Bar, three and a half miles from the spot where the airship fell. The Evening Star says:

"It is unfortunate that the British official mind is so utterly out of touch with the public mind, because such blunders only give rise to unpleasant and undesirable reactions. It is perhaps not too late to reconsider this precious official blunder and to give these baby-killers a plain decent funeral such as would be given, say, to an English workingman who after a long life of honest industry unfortunately dies in the workhouse. But the whole idea of gun-carriages and firing parties, and all other elements of military pageantry is grotesquely out of place in the case of these men who died while trying to murder women and children with bombs. Why should these men be treated as honorable soldiers and worthy foes? It is to be noted here that nobody wants any reprisals on dead Germans. All that is asked is their obsequies shall be plain, decent and obscure, and not attended by any military pomp or honorable pageantry. Three hundred and seventy men, women and little children have been killed by Zeppelin bombs in this country, and their blood cries out against any sentimentalism toward their murderers."

Herbert Grover, a well-known London newspaper man, writes:

"I see it is intended to give the dead crew of the Zeppelin a military funeral. There are on the records of this country verdicts of willful murder against the Kaiser and against the Zeppelin crews. Surely we ought to expunge these verdicts of murder from our records or else stop giving military funerals to the murderers. Our present position is anomalous and absurd."

Another correspondent writes to The Globe:

"If one of our own soldiers unfortunately commits the crime of murder he is not accorded a military funeral. Then why treat such an arch enemy better than our own men? Let's have done with such misplaced chivalry toward an enemy who stands condemned by the whole world for his devilish actions."

Alongside these letters appears the report of an inquest held today in the Little Hertfordshire village of the bodies of two victims of Saturday night's Zeppelin raid, the daughters of the village blacksmith, one aged 23 and the other aged 12. When the bombs began falling the girls ran into the open for safety, but actually ran right into danger, their home being untouched, although several cottages nearby were demolished. The village church was badly damaged and the old rectory wrecked. Fifteen high explosive bombs were dropped in the locality, but two-thirds of them fell in fields and gardens, causing no worse damage than big upheavals of earth. The elder girl was struck by a missile from one of the bombs, which passed through her body, killing her instantly, while the younger girl's leg was blown off and she died twenty-four hours afterward.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries caused by a bomb dropped from hostile aircraft.

FIND PARTS OF AIRCRAFT CAR.

Thought to be That of the Observer of the Zeppelin.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 6.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"No doubt is entertained that the parts of a Zeppelin found in East Anglia, constituted, when intact, an observation car, made of aluminum and 12 feet to 14 feet long. A compartment was elaborately fitted for the observer, containing woolen mattress upon which he lies the whole time he is suspended in car as standing was out of the question. The car, moreover, was fitted with a sliding door, through which he crept to his bed.

"A telephone was installed for the observer to communicate the result of his observations to the Zeppelin commander overhead, and the latest scientific instruments for observation, including batteries and torches were there.

"The car may have been suspended from the Zeppelin by a wire cable, nearly a mile of which was found with the wreck, besides ropes, &c. No trace of an observer has been found, and it is believed he managed to regain the gondola.

"Earlier in the war there were frequent reports from eye witnesses in Belgium and France of the use of observation cars by Zeppelins. These, however, were of a different pattern from that described, being apparently smaller and constructed for the observer to stand up and look over the side like an observer in the basket of a kite balloon."

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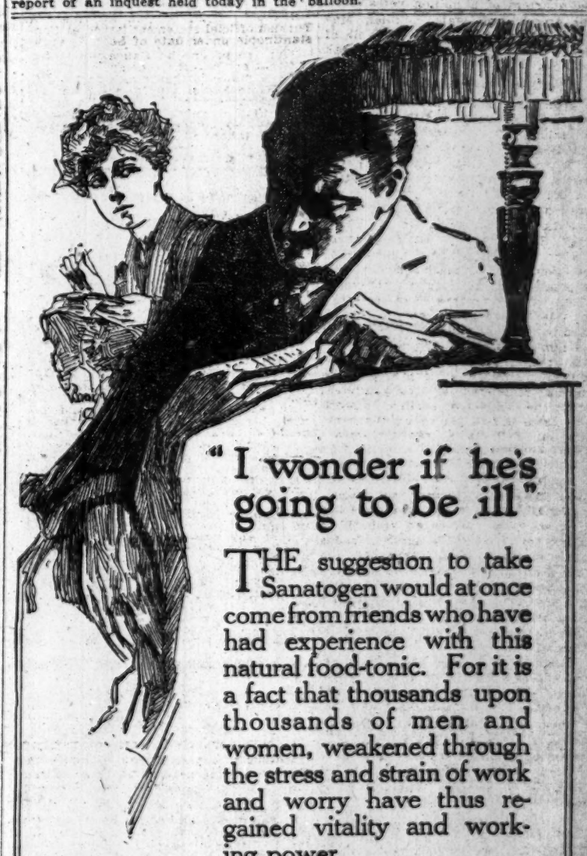

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BRITISH UNION MEN BAN FOES' WORKERS

American Federation Proposal for Worldwide Labor Congress After War Rejected.

BLAME MEN WITH RULERS

Held Equally Responsible for Conflict—Retraction Demanded from Lloyd George.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Sept. 5.—The forty-eighth Trades Union Congress, representing nearly 2,000,000 workingmen, today rejected the proposal made by the American Federation of Labor that a labor congress and a peace congress be held simultaneously at the end of the war.

During the discussion of the proposal, which was that at the end of the war there be a conference representing organized labor of all countries, William J. Thorne, M. P., said he would favor a conference representing the United States and the Entente Allies, but if the proposal contemplated inclusion of representatives of the Central Powers he would oppose it.

"I don't believe for a moment that the Parliamentary Committee of the Labor Party would agree to a conference to which Germans, Austrians, Bulgarians, and Turks might be invited," he said, adding that he would have no discussion with Germans "until every German is cleared out of France and Belgium—and out of England."

Must Disavow Terrorism.

Most of the delegates in addressing the congress declared that it was impossible for Britons to meet workers of the Central Powers for friendly discussion of the labor program until the German democracy disavowed the "methods of terrorism employed by the German Government in submarine and Zeppelin attacks on undefended ships and cities."

Mr. Thorne and George Henry Roberts, M. P., seemed to express the general view that the workers of Germany were equally responsible with their rulers for the war. They argued that just before the war the German delegates at the Basle International Conference promised to oppose military ventures on the part of their Government, but that when they returned to Germany they voted virtually unanimously for war credits and supported every action of the German war party.

While rejecting the idea of German participation in the discussion of labor's claims, the speakers insisted that workers who had fought, sacrificed and paid for the war were entitled to an influential voice in the settlement and should not be left unconsidered, as hitherto always had been done.

Whether a congress which will include Entente allied, American and other neutral workers' organizations will be arranged has not been decided, but the meeting showed such antipathy toward German and Austrian workers that the proposal from the American Federation of Labor was rejected by a majority of three-quarters of a million votes.

The American delegates, William Mahon of Detroit and Matthew Woll of Chicago, were present. Both will speak tomorrow.

For State-Owned Railways.

A determined stand for the nationalization of the railroads of Great Britain was taken. The congress demanded acquisition of the railroads by the State and a voice in their control for the workers. The project for the creation of a Minister of Labor also was approved by a large majority.

Assertions made by David Lloyd George, Secretary for War, that workers were not doing all that they should were denounced unanimously, and it was pointed out that 90 per cent. of the soldiers in the trenches were workingmen. Many hard words were spoken in regard to the Secretary and a retraction from him was demanded.

The possibility of industrial conscription was discussed at length, and the Congress registered a strong protest against the sending of soldiers to work in factories unless placed on the same footing as civilians in regard to treatment and wages.

Opposes Economic War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—In some respects the outstanding feature of yesterday's meeting of the forty-eighth Trades Union Congress at Birmingham was the outburst of loud and continued applause which followed President Harry Gosling's remarks about the proposals which had been made to pursue an economic war upon Germany after the military hostilities are at an end.

"Many there are," said Mr. Gosling, "some from sordid motives, others with a desire for revenge, who speak and write exultantly of trade wars and tariff wars. We are not going to let it be supposed that we countenanced our entry into this terrible war for the purpose of capturing German trade. Our motives, I mean the motives of the overwhelming majority, in entering this war were to enforce recognition of treaties."

Ask More from Clyde Workers.

GLASGOW, Sept. 5.—Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, after a tour of the Clyde shipbuilding and munitions works, told a gathering of trades union delegates here tonight that the Clyde workers were making a splendid contribution to the allied cause. But, he added, he was there to tell them in behalf of the Admiralty that there was still more wanted.

It was true, said the First Lord, that since the outbreak of the war Great Britain had vastly increased her strength in capital ships and was incomparably stronger in cruisers and destroyers. Men might reasonably ask why still greater efforts were needed, and he must remind them that the enemy countries were proceeding, not by the old-fashioned method of fleet action, but by methods appropriate to a weaker party. If the secrets of the German General Staff could be penetrated, he said, it would be found that they had little hope of defeating Jellicoe's fleet in an open fight.

"It must therefore be borne in mind," declared Mr. Balfour, "that as we increase the size of our fleet so we necessarily increase the number of ships which from time to time require to come in for refitting and repairs."

PROF. SIEBERT KILLED IN AIR

Belgian Conqueror Pays Homage to Former Exchange Professor.

BERLIN, Sept. 5, (via London.)—Professor Siebert, who, several years ago, was an exchange professor in the United States, was killed recently in aerial action over the western front.

The following day the Belgian victor dropped a bouquet of roses for the funeral with the inscription: "A Belgian aviator's homage to a foe defeated in aerial battle."

LEOPOLD IS CERTAIN THE LINE WILL HOLD

Hindenburg's Successor on the Eastern Front Asserts That It Is Impregnable.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE GERMAN ARMIES IN THE EAST, Monday, Sept. 4, (via Berlin, Sept. 4, and London, Sept. 5.)—How little Rumania's entrance in the war worries those in command of the German Eastern armies was indicated today when Prince Leopold of Bavaria said to The Associated Press correspondent: "The Rumanians have placed themselves in a very bad position. They will get their whacks, you may be sure, and if others come in they will get their whacks, too."

These words of the Prince were in reply to a question regarding the possible or probable effect of Rumania's declaration of war.

The Prince's expression of complete confidence that Rumania would be defeated was in the nature of a climax to countless declarations of belief from other officers that Russia would never be able to effect any important break in the German lines. The correspondent was permitted to make an exhaustive inspection of miles of trenches which are more like fortresses than anything else. They surpass any other fortifications the correspondent had seen during many trips to the eastern and western fronts.

After the interview with the Prince, which he, apparently intentionally, kept as free as possible from political and military questions, his chief of staff, Colonel Hoffmann, took up the eastern situation more in detail. It was clear he voiced the precise sentiments of Prince Leopold when he humorously assured the correspondents they might consider they were dealing with "the firm of Leopold, Hoffmann & Co."

"Rumania's entrance," Colonel Hoffmann continued, "probably will mean prolongation of the war. It certainly will mean that the Entente will take courage again and pitch in on another forlorn hope of accomplishing something. But it is unthinkable that it will in any way affect the eventual outcome.

"It is probable that Russian troops were admitted to Rumania weeks ago, in violation of neutrality, but we are not worried in the slightest degree."

The Colonel declared that the Rumanian advances thus far had been unimportant and would soon come to a standstill.

Turning his attention to the Russians, the Colonel pointed out the strategic importance to them of Kovel and Baranovichi, each a railroad centre at which roads from the east, west, north, and south meet. For possession of these points the Russians have made the most desperate efforts since last March; efforts so great, in fact, that the Germans believe it entirely possible that the Russian losses in the last six months have exceeded 1,000,000.

PRESS TURKS IN ARMENIA.

Russians Are Forcing the Porte's Forces to Retreat Hurriedly.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.—Fierce battles are in progress in the region west of Ognott, in Turkish Armenia, says today's Russian official statement. The Turkish troops are said to be retreating hurriedly, and are said to have burned their ammunition stores. The text of the announcement says:

On the Caucasian front attempted night attacks by the Turks on our position in the region west of Erzingan were repelled by our fire and hand grenades.

In the region west of Ognott fierce battles are continuing. Hurriedly retreating, the Turkish troops burned the ammunition stores which they had established on their position.

In the region southwest of the town of Sakkiz in Persia we are pressing the enemy.

BERLIN, Sept. 5, (via Sayville.)—A Turkish official statement issued at Constantinople under date of Sept. 2, says:

Our troops on the Caucasian front are attacking the enemy positions twelve miles northeast of Ognott and forced the Russians to withdraw to the northeastward.

On Sept. 1 eight Turkish aeroplanes successfully bombed Port Said and returned unharmed.

INSIST BREMEN IS CAUGHT.

Passengers Back from Europe Confident British Got the Submarine.

Passengers arriving last night on the American liner Philadelphia from Liverpool, including several British and American officials, declared positively that the German submarine Bremen had been captured by a British destroyer and taken into Sheerness or Chatham dockyards. For some reason the matter was being kept secret by the Admiralty in order that the Germans would not know what had happened to her.

An Australian officer, who did not wish his name to be used because it might go back to the Admiralty in London, said he was positive that the Bremen had been captured, and was in Dover Harbor ten days ago.

Among the passengers was John Bass, war correspondent for The Chicago Daily News, who has just come from the Somme front. He said there were no signs of peace anywhere, and would not be any until one side or the other has been beaten to a finish.

"From all I could learn from the British, French, and Russian officials in London, Paris, and Petrograd, the war will last at least another year," he said. "The Allies must drive the Germans out of Belgium and France back into their own country before they will begin to think of accepting peace."

ITALIANS CAPTURE HEIGHTS.

Take Commanding Positions in the Upper Bovi Sector.

ROME, Sept. 5.—Several commanding positions of the Austrians on Punta del Forane, at the head of the Rio Felizon Valley, in the Upper Bovi, were captured Saturday night by detachments of Italian infantry, Alpini and volunteers, says the Italian official statement issued today. Violent Austrian counterattacks were repulsed. The statement reads:

The usual artillery activity took place on the Trentino front. The enemy artillery fire was especially intense against our positions on Mount Civaron, in the Sugana Valley, and on Mount Cauriol, in the Fiemme Valley.

At the head of the Rio Felizon Valley, in the Upper Bovi, during Saturday night, detachments of infantry, Alpini, and volunteers succeeded, by a daring surprise attack, in capturing several commanding positions on the Punta del Forane. A violent enemy counterattack was decisively repulsed, a company being annihilated by our fire.

In the Upper But and Upper Chiarzo Valleys enemy artillery shelled several villages, killing three wounded soldiers in a field hospital in addition to a few civilians. Our artillery replied by shelling some billets in the Koschach Gail Valley, where destructive fires were observed.

On the middle Isonzo and on the Carso there was only intermittent artillery activity. Our batteries destroyed a captive enemy balloon near Sela Selo.

On the night of Sept. 3 an Italian dirigible, according to an announcement made here today, successfully bombarded the Austrian military works at Lussinpiccolo, in the crown land of Istria. The airship returned undamaged.

SAW WARSHIPS IN BATTLE.

Sea Captain Tells of Fight Between German Destroyers and U-Boat.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5.—The Captain of an incoming ship reports that he observed, outside of the Stockholm Skaergard yesterday, four German destroyers in an engagement with a big submarine.

Suddenly the Germans fled southward, and fifteen minutes later returned with four torpedo boats, but no submarine was then visible.

HAILS 8-HOUR LAW AS SOCIALISTIC STEP

Victor Berger Says Government Ownership of Railroads Comes Next.

THINKS CONGRESS DUPED

Doesn't Believe Law Can Be Enforced—Sure Public Will Pay $5 for Every $1 Wage Advance.

Victor Berger, editor of the Milwaukee Leader, a socialist daily, and the first socialist to be elected to Congress, who is now in New York, discussed the recent action of Congress in passing the railroad eight-hour law yesterday. He said the passage of the law was a step toward government ownership of the railroads, which Congress had taken unwittingly.

While he welcomes the passage of the law as a step in the direction of government ownership, Mr. Berger added that in his opinion the settling of "temporary postponement" of the strike was, after all, a piece of buncombe in which Congress and the public generally were the dupes.

"Congress," said Mr. Berger, "has taken one of the most momentous steps in the history of our country, one of the greatest steps in the direction of socialism ever taken, and when it took that step Congress did so without knowing what it was doing. For the first time in the history of our country, Congress has passed legislation fixing the hours of work and practically also the scale of wages in privately owned enterprises, for the railroads of America are privately owned. Heretofore Congress has scrupulously refrained from enacting legislation of this kind.

"In my opinion, everybody has been buncoed, Congress, the general public, and the workers. In the first place, Congress has passed a law which it has not the ways and means to enforce. You cannot force the railroads to pay a certain wage as long as they are privately owned. You cannot compel the railroads to do this any more than you can compel the owner of an American newspaper or any other privately owned enterprise to pay a certain wage.

"I do not know what the United States Supreme Court is going to do. But, unless President Wilson appoints enough new members of the Interstate Commerce Commission to make possible the granting of an increase in passenger and freight rates to the railroads, the railroads will simply say that they cannot pay the new wage scale because they must pay dividends and interest on bonds or declare themselves bankrupt. Then the Government will have to step in and run the railroads. This is all said under the supposition that the Supreme Court decides that the law is constitutional.

"But now, let us suppose that the Supreme Court decides that the law is unconstitutional and void. In that event the men will get neither the eight hours nor the increased wage, and then there will be nothing to keep them from striking again, and we will be face to face with the same situation we were up against last week, the only difference being that it won't be seven or eight weeks before a national election, and that Mr. Wilson, or whoever happens to be President, will not hasten to send special messages to both houses of Congress to pass laws for his especial favor in order to help along the personal boom of a nominee.

"The worst buncoed element in any case, however, is the great public, including the working classes, who not only will have to pay the difference in wages for the men, but also $5 in profits, dividends, and interest for every $1 of increased wages paid by the railroads to the men. Moreover, in the event the wrangle between the managers and the brotherhoods leads to a strike after all, business will be paralyzed, there will be a general cessation of work, and the people will face starvation during the period the managers and brotherhoods are fighting the matter to a finish.

"Very soon the country will have to come to the only solution of this matter, which is collective ownership and governmental management of the railroads.

BLANKET TEST FOR LAW.

All the Railroads to Join in Case Against Adamson Act.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—A blanket test case of the Adamson eight-hour law is planned by all the railroads, according to statements made today by G. Lathrop, General Solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.

Lathrop said the individual roads now had their legal staffs working out the details separately, would compare conclusions later, and formulate a blanket test case for all roads at the same time.

MAKE RAILROAD BILL A REPUBLICAN ISSUE

Continued from Page 1.

Gray, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, resigned from the club for the same reason. As a result ten new applications for membership were received. According to Norbert J. Donovan, Secretary of the club, the applicants said they wanted to line up with the President in his stand for an eight-hour day. There are other memberships in prospect, Mr. Donovan said.

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REVENUE BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

tion of other articles from the belligerent country or its dependencies.

This amendment was aimed directly at the action of the British Government through an Order in Council in declaring that certain articles were luxuries and forbidding their importation into British ports unless under special license. Subsequently it was provided by the British Government that one-third of the amount of tobacco imported into the British possessions in 1915 might be imported under special licenses. When this amendment was proposed by Senator James he was asked if it was in conflict with the favored nation clauses of any treaties and gave assurance that this matter had been examined by the State Department, which had found that there was no conflict. The State Department, Mr. James said, approved the amendment. Senator Smoot, one of the Republican leaders, said that he was in favor of the amendment if it was not in conflict with any treaty obligations.

The James amendment it is held will apply to discriminations against American shippers and ships in the detention of American cargoes consigned to neutral countries of Europe and may be construed to apply to the detention of American cargoes consigned to the ports of the Central Powers if the President is satisfied that the detention is contrary to established laws and practices.

This Government has contended in its several diplomatic notes to Great Britain that the British blockade was illegal, and under this contention the James resolution could be interpreted as meaning that the refusal of Great Britain to permit American cargoes to go to Germany afforded ground for retaliation.

May Withhold Clearance.

The most drastic amendment adopted by the Senate with reference to retaliation against Great Britain was offered by Senator Thomas of Colorado, a Democrat and a firm friend of the Administration. It provides that the President, during a war in which the United States is not engaged, can withhold clearance from all vessels which discriminate against American shippers and withhold privileges from vessels of nations which withhold privileges accorded to the shipping of other nations by the United States. The amendment authorizes the President to use the army and navy of the United States to prevent the departure of ships which offend in the particular stated. Severe penalties are provided for attempts to violate the provisions of the amendment.

The ease with which the amendment was adopted showed how thoroughly the Senate, with respect to party lines, was in accord with the purpose of this drastic provision. The amendment is aimed particularly at vessels which refuse to carry shipments of firms whose names appear on the British blacklist. Generally, it attempts to overcome the purpose of the blacklist. A fine of not less than $2,000 or more than $50,000, or imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both fine and imprisonment, are the penalties provided for violations of the amendment.

The use of this, and with the same ease, the Senate adopted an amendment proposed by Senator Phelan of California, which was directed at the British detentions and seizures of American mails and mail censorship and censorship of cable messages. It provides that whenever the President, during the progress of a war in which the United States is not engaged, shall be satisfied that American ships, citizens, or firms and corporations are not enjoying any of the facilities of commerce, including the unhampered traffic in mails, "the President is hereby authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to deny to the citizens, firms, companies or corporations of such belligerent countries the use of the United States mails, or the facilities of any express company engaged in interstate commerce, or of any telegraph, wireless, or cable company."

Any person or organization concerned, making such prohibited use of mails or telegraphs, will be subject to a fine of not less than $2,000 or more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year or by both fine and imprisonment.

Unlike the Thomas amendment, that offered by Senator Phelan was not submitted to the State Department for approval, but its adoption was accomplished without difficulty. The allied diplomatic establishments are said to object particularly to the provision in the Thomas amendment permitting the President to use the land and naval forces to enforce the statute.

To Retaliate on Canada.

Still another retaliatory provision attached to the revenue bill is directed against Canadian discrimination against American fish. This amendment was proposed by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon. The attention of the Canadian Government was attracted to it and it brought representations from the Dominion. The Ottawa Government expressed great surprise that such a provision had been offered, and the suggestion was made that it be withdrawn and the subject taken up diplomatically between the British and American Governments.

The amendment provides that ninety days after the passage of the Revenue bill no fish or frozen halibut or salmon from the North Pacific Ocean or its tributary waters shall be admitted into the United States through any foreign country except when bound for an American port.

In the course of the debate in the Senate, Mr. Smoot, discussing the financial panic of 1907 and denying an assertion of Senator Thomas that its effects extended into the Wilson Administration, said:

"It is common knowledge that prior to the panic of that year the executive branch of the Government had been conducting a crusade against a class of people whom it characterized as malefactors of great wealth. In my judgment there was justification for a part of that crusade. It was at that time and still is my opinion that the crusade gathered a momentum which carried it beyond the point of reason. This was recognized by President Roosevelt himself, who called a halt when he realized the extent to which enthusiasm had carried his co-laborers.

"But while I was then, and still am, of the opinion that the crusade, however wisely begun, was carried to unwise extremes, yet I have never for a moment doubted the sincerity of the man who started that crusade. Neither is there any doubt on that point in the minds of the American people."

One amendment to the Revenue bill adopted by the Senate is intended to prevent dependent wives and other relatives of National Guardsmen called into the service of the United States from being deprived of money appropriated for their support while the National Guard is engaged in duty in connection with the Mexican emergency.

Senator Lee told the Senate that the Controller had rendered a decision that none of the $2,000,000 appropriated for the support of dependents of National Guardsmen would be available for dependents of men who had enlisted after President Wilson's call on June 18, or the period subsequent to June 18 for those guardsmen who were already in the service.

The amendment provides for overcoming the legal point raised by the Controller, and makes the money available for the dependents of guardsmen for the period subsequent to June 18.

TARIFF BOARD SALARIES CUT.

Senators Indorse the Commission Plan, Adding a Permanency Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—While the Senate adopted the Tariff Commission section of the General Revenue bill, it refused, by a vote of 35 to 18, to raise the salaries of the members of the commission from $7,500, the amount fixed by the House, to $10,000, the amount paid members of other Federal commissions. The Tariff Commission, however, was strengthened and its permanency made more secure by a provision that an annual appropriation for the expenses of the commission should be continued from year to year for twelve years.

Senator Cummins led the effort to increase the salaries of the members of the Tariff Commission from $7,500 to $10,000.

"I want this commission," Senator Cummins said, "to be composed of three of the biggest and greatest Democrats in the United States and three of the biggest and brainiest Republicans in the United States, and if the President fails in making his appointments to recommend the real spirit in which the legislation is sought, he will prove false to the duty which the statute imposes. While this amendment proposes an increase of salary, the real question is that the standing of the commission in the country and the influence of its reports on legislation shall be worthy of the highest confidence. If we reduce this compensation below that of similar commissions we will have said to the country in advance that we are not sincere in regard to the helpfulness of the commission."

Senator Smith of Georgia opposed the amendment, saying that the salary had not the slightest thing to do with the dignity or ability of the commission. He recalled that he had urged cutting down the salaries of the members of the Shipping Board and the Rural Credits Board.

Senator Colt made the plea that the higher compensation should be given because the country had reached a critical stage of international economics, and the old principle of free trade where there was fair competition, had passed. After the war in Europe, he said, there must be tariff preparedness. Germany, he said, had adopted a system of organizing her industries into vast syndicates for the sole purpose of capturing foreign trade, and England had abandoned her free trade policy and become a protectionist country.

Senator Sherman at this point asked in a dramatic manner if the proposed increase of salary would increase respectability. "If it does," said the Illinois Senator, "let's double our salaries and thereby double our respectability."

Senator Thomas of Colorado supported the Cummins amendment in an argument for taking tariff problems out of the arena of partisan debate. "There was a measure of honor and confidence in the salary proposed, he said, which would be reflected to some extent in the work of the commission just as it was in many offices in the judiciary and in various commissions."

When the Cummins amendment was put to a vote it was lost, yeas 18 and nays 35. The following Senators voted for the Amendment: Ashurst, Chamberlain, Chilton, Fletcher, Husting, Johnson of South Dakota, Lewis, Meyers, Pomerene, and Thomas, Democrats; and Clapp, Colt, Cummins, Curtis du Pont, La Follette, Smoot, and Weeks, Republicans.

Those who voted against the amendment were: Bankhead, Beckham, Bryan, Hughes, Lane, Lea, Lee, Martin, Martine, Phelan, Pittman, Ransdell, Reed, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Stone, Swanson, Taggart, Thompson, Underwood, and Vardaman, Democrats; and Fall, Gallinger, Jones, Kenyon, McCumber, Nelson, Norris, Penrose, Sherman, and Sterling, Republicans.

Blakeslee Apologizes to Senators.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—James I. Blakeslee, Assistant Postmaster General, who recently was called to account by members of the Senate for charges he made in letters to Postmasters that the Post Office Committee "surrendered to the railroads" in their action regarding rail pay in the Post Office Appropriation bill, wrote a letter to Chairman Bankhead today disclaiming intention of reflecting on the Senate. Senator Bankhead said tonight this would probably close the incident.

London Pastor Called to Brooklyn.

The Rev. Richard Roberts of London, England, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims, Henry and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn. Mr. Roberts resigned as the pastor of the Crouch Hill Presbyterian Church, London, several months ago. He will come to Brooklyn next January.

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DESCRIBES HARDSHIP IN RUHLEBEN CAMP

Civilian, Here After Release, Says Prisoners Are Ill-Fed and Punished Harshly.

William Simpson, a wool merchant of Sydney, Australia, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool on the Anchor liner Cameronia on his way home, after spending eighteen months in the civilian prison camp at Ruhleben, seven miles from Berlin. He is 57 years old and obtained his release after a delay of many months on account of being past the fighting age, which the German Government decrees is 55.

"It was about two months after the war had begun," Mr. Simpson said, "when I landed at Marseilles from Sydney and started to make a short tour through Switzerland and Holland to London. I was told in Berne that there would be no difficulty in my going from Basle through Germany and down the Rhine to Cologne because the Government was not interfering with colonials, and only people from Great Britain were being interned. At the frontier I showed my letters from the Government of New South Wales and the Germans very politely allowed me to travel as far as Cologne without interference.

"I arrived at the Dom Hotel in the evening, intending to leave on the afternoon train for Amsterdam, but after dinner I was told by the manager that an officer wished to see me and that I was to be interned as an enemy alien for the duration of the war. I had to travel next day to Berlin, where they sent me to the camp on the race course at Ruhleben. I was given a sixth share in a horse box ten feet square, which was about two feet deep in filthy, damp straw. My fellow-prisoners told me that as a colonial I ought not to have been arrested, and urged me to go to the Governor, Baron Schwerin, and protest. I took their advice, and made such a noise about my incarceration that I nearly got sent to a dungeon in Berlin for six months on dry bread and water.

"Baron Taube, the second in command, was intended for a pirate king of the worst type. For the slightest offense a prisoner was put on bread and water for seven to fourteen days. He was ably seconded by Dr. Galger, the Chief Surgeon, who had to pass the prisoners to be invalided out. On one occasion two patients escaped from the hospital and got away, which enraged the Baron so much that he ordered all the other patients to leave the building and walk through a heavy snowstorm to the horse boxes, and three of them died of exposure.

"After a few months we were served with mattresses and a pillow stuffed with bristly shavings. We had fish twice a week, very often putrid; meat twice a week, and thick potato soup three times weekly, which was our rations. Every morning each prisoner was given a fifth of a loaf of war bread, which was 80 per cent. potatoes and 20 per cent. coarse bran, and uneatable. Since I left Ruhleben I have gained thirty-four pounds, but still I am not up to my normal weight. If it had not been for the parcels of food sent to us from American and English women I should have died. The tea was made from chopped birch twigs tinged with tannin, and the coffee from roasted acorns."

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THE CITY MUST PAY MUCH OF WAGE RISE

Increases Granted by Interborough and B. R. T. Liens on Dual Contract Income.

OFFICIALS SEEK FIGURES

Say Generosity of Rapid Transit Managers Is Not Wholly Philanthropic.

The recent announcement that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had granted another wage increase to its employes, making the third within eight months, and that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has also granted an increase, is interesting city officials who are watching the working out of the contract between the city and the two companies. These officials pointed out yesterday that the announced generosity on the part of the two companies must not be considered altogether as a philanthropic contribution on their part, as the city in some form must bear a share of this increase of wages.

On Jan. 1 the Interborough granted a wage increase amounting to $200,000 a year. On Aug. 1 it granted another increase amounting to approximately $300,000 a year. On Aug. 30 another increase was announced, amounting to $1,250,000, making a total of $1,750,000 since the first of the year. This applies entirely to employes on the subway and elevated lines which come under the dual system contract. The B. R. T. a few days ago announced an increase in wages of its employes of $650,000, but this applies to subway, elevated, and surface lines.

Under the terms of both the Interborough and the B. R. T. contracts the first charges against income after the contracts become effective will naturally be for operating expenses, including the cost of labor. The deductions next in order, in the case of the Interborough, would be:

1. The rent of the city on account of the old subway lines.
2. The preferential of the company, representing the earning value of the old lines.
3. The interest and amortization charges on the company's new investment.
4. The interest and amortization charges on the city's investment.

After this is deducted, the surplus profit on the new system is to be divided equally between the city and the company. The order of deduction in the case of the Brooklyn company is the same, except that there is no rent to be paid to the city on old accounts.

It was explained by the representatives of the city at the time the contracts were negotiated that during the first several years of their operation there would be deficits to be carried under the last item mentioned, that is, the city's carrying charges. Whatever increase is permitted in operating expense will, of course, defer correspondingly the date upon which these deficits will cease to run. All the city's deficits are to be treated as cumulative, to be paid off out of future earnings before there is any division of income in which the company shall share.

The city, therefore, will lose nothing in the long run; but it will have to finance the carrying of deficits while they do run, either through annual charges in the tax budget, or otherwise, and it is this fact that is making city officials wonder just how long the increased wage schedules will defer the time when the city begins to share in the returns upon its investment.

Under the dual contracts while the city will have no voice in actual management it will have the right to challenge any item of operating expense. Upon such a challenge the question, in all probability, would go to arbitration.

DENY FIXING CHICKEN PRICES

Poultry Men Tell Swann Western Shippers Are to Blame.

Fifty representatives of the Live Poultrymen's Association, whom the retail butchers accuse of having advanced the price of chickens in anticipation of the threatened tieup of the railroads, called yesterday on District Attorney Swann and Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling, in immediate charge of an inquiry into the situation, and declared that the Western shippers alone were responsible for the increases.

They told Mr. Dooling that one man in West Washington Market, who styled himself the agent of the shippers, dominated the poultry business in the city and fixed prices. They asked the aid of the prosecutor in protecting their interests, and promised to help in any way he could suggest.

Another conference between the association and the District Attorney will soon be held.

Clevenger Out of Primary Race.

Supreme Court Justice Philbin handed down a decision yesterday, removing the name of Joseph Clevenger from the primary ballot as Republican candidate for Congress from the Seventeenth District. The court sustained the contentions of Lindell T. Bates of 783 Fifth Avenue, who is a candidate against Clevenger, that 119 of the signatures on Clevenger's petition out of a total of 258 were illegal. Mr. Bates is now the sole Republican candidate. Victor Morawetz withdrew last Friday. A protest against Clevenger's Progressive petition will be heard today.

Hughes Noon Meeting Today.

Philip J. McCook, President of the New York State Committee of the Hughes Alliance, and Miss Amelia Bingham will speak at a noon meeting at 221 Broadway today. Mrs. William R. Willcox, wife of the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Mrs. James B. Reynolds, wife of the Secretary, will be among the hostesses. Daily meetings are to be held under the auspices of the Women's New York City Committee of the Hughes Alliance. Miss Alice Carpenter will preside. Dolls, the boys in service uniforms, the girls in patriotic dress, will be among the souvenirs sold today to help pay the expenses of the campaign.

FOUND 'CROCKER LAND' TO BE ONLY A MIRAGE

Lieut. Green of the MacMillan Arctic Expedition Is Confident Peary Was Deceived.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner United States was Lieutenant Fitzhugh Green of the United States Navy, who represented the Government on the Crocker Land expedition under Donald B. MacMillan, which left New York in 1913. The Lieutenant confirmed the previous reports that "Crocker Land" did not exist, and said the rest of the party would arrive in Nova Scotia toward the end of this month on the steamer Denmark.

"I accompanied Mr. MacMillan," he said, "on his three months' trip from Cape Thomas Hubbard, where the ship was disabled, 150 miles over the Polar Sea toward where Admiral Peary claimed to have seen Crocker Land. According to his observations, Peary was only 130 miles from the coast of Greenland when he made his discovery of the supposed new land.

"We were favored by clear weather, and, after taking numerous observations and careful soundings, getting no bottom, we determined that what Peary had seen was a mirage. This was further confirmed on our return to Cape Thomas Hubbard, where we saw the mirage of mountains, which might easily have been mistaken for land. The temperature was never below 30 degrees below zero and the weather was fine and clear the whole time."

Lieutenant Green started on his homeward journey on Jan. 16 with Dr. Maurice C. Tanquary, Jerome Lee Allen, the wireless operator of the relief motor schooner, George B. Cluett, and Dr. F. O. Hovey, who led the relief expedition from New York in August, 1915, to make a 1,300-mile journey across the ice with dogsleds. The cold was so intense that Dr. Hovey turned back after going sixty miles, and is coming home on the Denmark. Dr. Tanquary reached home in June and Allen arrived here in August.

The Lieutenant said that he would go to Washington on Monday to make his report to the Navy Department, and then hoped to take a holiday. He said the time spent in the arctic regions had been well spent in exploration and mapping along the northerly Greenland coast.

Mr. MacMillan, he added, had gathered a valuable collection of skins, minerals, and other exhibits, which he was bringing back in the Denmark.

VENICE ATTACKED AGAIN.

Austrian Aviators Drop 20 Bombs, but Do Little Damage.

ROME, Sept. 5.—An Austrian naval aeroplane squadron dropped bombs on Venice Monday night without doing any damage, says an official statement issued here today. On Sunday and Monday nights Austrian aircraft dropped bombs on Gorizia and three other towns in that vicinity. Three persons were killed in Gorizia and the roof of the Church of St. John was damaged.

ARREST IN WHITMAN CASE.

Constable Furness Accused of Forging Names to Governor's Petition.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 5.—District Attorney William S. Cassedy this afternoon caused the arrest of Charles Furness, the constable and notary who obtained the Progressive signatures to Governor Whitman's nominating petition. Furness was arraigned in the City Court on a charge of forgery in the second degree. He appeared as his own attorney, waived examination, and put up $3,000 bail for his appearance before the Grand Jury.

Although Mr. Cassedy says he has in his possession affidavits from local Progressives that their names were forged, he merely charged Furness with forging the name of Henry C. Brust. The arrest of the constable follows charges made by Wendell P. Murray of this city, Progressive candidate for Secretary of State.

PARKER MAY TOUR THE EAST

Progressive Nominee Will Speak for His Own Party Only.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—John M. Parker, Progressive nominee for the Vice Presidency, announced today that he probably would make a speaking tour before election, principally of the Eastern States.

"The speeches I shall make, if the tour finally is decided upon," said Mr. Parker, "will be entirely in the interests of the Progressive Party with the view to keeping it actively in existence. I will not advocate the candidacy of either the Republican or Democratic nominee for President."

Mr. Parker said that according to present plans his tour will begin early in October in New York, and that he also might go into Pennsylvania and Ohio.

King George Sees Battle Film.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Following upon the discussion as to the desirability of public expression on the Somme battle film, the War Office announces that the film was shown to the King and Queen at Windsor Castle Saturday. The King afterward expressed to the officials responsible for its presentation, his approval of the pictures. The Queen also expressed keen appreciation.

Armed Italians Held for Examination

The seven armed Italians who were taken from an automobile at Second Avenue and 106th Street early yesterday morning by Captain James Brady and four plain-clothes men from the East 104th Street Station were arraigned yesterday in the Fifth District Court, East 125th Street. The men, charged with violation of the Sullivan law, would have nothing to say, and when accused of being members of an upper east side gang they merely shrugged their shoulders. The entire party was held for examination today at 10 o'clock.

INTERBORO MEN TO VOTE BEFORE STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

not consent to any form of arbitration or mediation where testimony was not surrounded by such safeguards.

Strikebreakers in Car Barns.

The Inteborough Rapid Transit Company, in the meantime, was rushing strikebreakers to its car barns and going ahead with its preparations as if it had no doubt that a strike by the union would be voted. Hundreds of these strikebreakers were enrolled yesterday, and it was announced that 8,000 men available for this kind of work would be on hand by this morning. Mr. Hedley and other officials of the company established temporary headquarters at the Hotel Belmont, and newspaper reporters were told to go there last night to get such statements as the company might care to make.

Acting Deputy Police Commissioner Godley canceled all vacations of policemen as a precautionary measure. This raised the number of uniformed men available for strike duty to about 10,000. All of these, it was said at Police Headquarters, were being held in readiness for strike duty, and would be detailed to guard cars and company property.

It was noticeable, however, that all of these preparations were conditioned on a far more serious view of the situation than the labor leaders seemed, publicly at least, to take of it. Most of them predicted, privately, that a general strike would be called, but formal statements to reporters carefully avoided such promises.

HEDLEY, IN ANGER, ENDS MEETING WITH LEADERS

Countercharges of Falsehood Mark Conference Over Strike Situation.

The conference between leaders of the carmen's union and Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, in the latter's office at 165 Broadway, yesterday morning, was more than acrimonious. Mr. Hedley plainly informed his callers, after briefly stating his position, that they could not make their visit too short. He accused them of having intimidated employes into joining the union, and of having attempted to browbeat the company by threatening a general strike.

Louis Fridiger, counsel for the union, denied that the men who called on Mr. Hedley had been guilty of any of the acts attributed to them, but the General Manager of the Interborough Company refused to be convinced. Although accompanied by William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the union, and by a committee of employers of the Interborough Company, the lawyer did most of the talking.

Mr. Fridiger told Mr. Hedley that on last Friday more than 3,000 employes of the Interborough Company had unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that the company recall its "master and servant contracts" binding employes to work for two years without asking for more wages, and Mr. Hedley's reply was terse and prompt.

Hedley Gives Flat Refusal.

"Well, I give you my answer on that," Mr. Hedley said. "We will not do it."

The lawyer for the union told Mr. Hedley that the union only asked for the cancellation of such contracts as had been made with organized employes, but the General Manager said the company would not recede from its position.

"We stand absolutely on what we told you before," he said, "that none of these agreements will be returned until first I could be satisfied that they were signed by any man who did not know what he was signing, and I cannot conceive that it is possible for any man to convince me of that. Any man holding one has the right under the Constitution to resort to the courts and let the courts of the country determine. We will absolutely continue, positively continue, with our work of continuing to make individual contracts with our men."

Mr. Fridiger indicated a desire to advance proof that some of the men who signed the contracts did so without knowing what they were doing, but Mr. Hedley said he would not be satisfied unless proof was furnished in the courts. He was asked if he would consent to have the Public Service Commission arbitrate the differences growing out of the contracts, and he said he would not.

The lawyer attempted to continue the argument, but Mr. Hedley would not listen to him. Both showed signs of anger, and later they accused each other of making misstatements.

Tells of General Strike Threat.

"I will not discuss any other feature of this entire matter that you gentlemen have had before me, especially since you gentlemen have gone out and caused a very small majority of our men to threaten us with a strike," said Mr. Hedley, "and to tie up this city from the Bronx to Coney Island. Until that is disposed of, I decline to talk with you about any of these other matters."

Mr. Fridiger hotly denied that he or any of the other leaders had "caused a small majority" "to threaten a strike. "Permit me to state that this is an absolute misstatement of fact, and I am very charitable when I use that term, that it is a misstatement of fact," he said. "None of thes men have gone out and done any such thing as you have suggested. Some 3,000 men brought about this situation, simply because of their feeling of resentment at what they believed was the absolute unfair methods of the company in attempting to obtain these signatures to these contracts of employment. It was the desire of these 3,000 men to have a strike vote immediately, and it was 'you men,' quoting your expression, who—"

"If you want to do that, it is up to you," interrupted Mr. Hedley, shortly. "I cannot help that."

There was some further argument, whereupon Mr. Hedley burst out: "I do not propose to and the company will not tolerate the threats and intimidations that have been going on with the few union men we have got among our employes that are not union men. Immediate action will be taken in these cases."

"We hope so," said Mr. Fridiger.

Company Ready to Act.

"All this matter of your union men getting on cars and threatening a man because he has not joined your union is going to stop forthwith," said Mr. Hedley, "and the company is going to take action in every one of those cases. Now you might just as well understand it clearly that I have my instructions in this matter, and that is all I have got to talk to you about. Now, it is up to you, gentlemen. It is entirely up to you, and I absolutely decline to discuss any of these other matters."

Mr. Fridiger attempted to interrupt, but Mr. Hedley was in no mood to listen to him.

"I decline to discuss any other matter with you, Mr. Fridiger," he asserted pointedly, "until that is settled."

Mr. Fridiger would not be silenced, however, and retorted that his sole desire was to see that none of Mr. Hedley's "wild statements" were unanswered in the record.

"We have seen times," the lawyer said, "when a statement goes unanswered that it is deemed, perhaps, as an admission of the fact. So far as any action your company is going to take with reference to the men making threats and of intimidating your own men, we hope that action will be taken, because nobody who has advised or have advised—"

"If you do that," retorted Mr. Hedley, "I will dismiss the men in this room immediately."

"Go ahead, that is your privilege," said Mr. Fridiger, and Mr. Hedley retorted that he would certainly maintain it.

"I have never seen a greater piece of intimidation and coercion than the statement issued by your company in which you stated that any man who desired to go out on strike," broke in the lawyer, "or who remains away from his employment during the pendency of such a strike will do so at the penalty of absolute dismissal."

Refused to Arbitrate.

He asked again if the company would not arbitrate, and Mr. Hedley said it would not. Attorney James Quackenbush, one of the lawyers of the company who was present, said the same thing.

Mr. Quackenbush said the Public Service Commission had no jurisdiction, in the first place, and that in the second place witnesses appearing before such a body could make false statements without being in danger of going to prison.

After the conference adjourned the labor leaders at once called on Theodore Rousseau, the Mayor's secretary, and informed him of the result of the meeting with Mr. Hedley. They reminded Mr. Rousseau that they had promised Mr. Mitchel not to call any strike on the Interborough lines until they had first given the Mayor reasonable warning, and that they had gone to the City Hall to fulfill that promise.

When the union leaders left they said they would hold a meeting at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to decide on their next step. Instead of holding a meeting at the Hotel Continental, Broadway and Forty-first Street, where all of the labor leaders are registered, they met in a hall at 110 East 125th Street. There they discussed the situation with a committee composed of employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and decided upon the mass meeting tonight.

This mass meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock.

SAYS TRAINS WILL RUN.

President Shonts Denies Any Agreement with Carmen's Union.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, announced at the Hotel Belmont last night that the company would operate cars notwithstanding any strike that might be called by the carmen's union. He said:

"The question of vital interest to the public, of course, aside from the points in dispute between the company and the carmen's union, is whether we are going to run cars or not. We are going to run trains, come what may. How much of a schedule we shall be able to put into operation the future alone will develop. We are assuming that the number that have already signed individual agreements with the company will remain loyal to the company. In addition to that number we shall also call upon others who have already been engaged to fill the places of those who walk out on strike."

Mr. Shonts then handed out the following typewritten statement, showing, among other things, that the Interborough Company was not bound by the agreement signed by the New York Railways Company when the surface car strikes were settled on Aug. 7, last:

As officers of the Amalgamated Union announce they will, lay before the Mayor and Chairman Straus the issue they have raised as to the individual agreements made between this company and its employes, numbering yesterday 8,000 and today 8,500 of its employes, it is important that the public know the facts:

1. There is and has been no agreement between the Interborough and the Mayor and Chairman Straus covering relations between the company and its employes.

2. The only agreement between the Interborough and any of its employes is the individual "working agreement" signed by the company and over 8,500 of its men.

3. With that agreement the Amalgamated Union has and has had nothing to do. It was the outgrowth of conferences between this company and representatives duly chosen by the vote of an overwhelming majority of the employes.

4. It is these agreements which the union officers—representing but a small minority of the men—ask us to cancel. We have received no such requests from the men who did sign.

5. The employes of the Interborough have formed a brotherhood of their own, and have manifested in a variety of ways their desire to deal with the company independently and to be free from the attempted invasions upon their work and freedom.

6. There is no issue between this company and the more than two-thirds of its men who have signed a contract covering their service for the company for the next two years.

7. The whole situation involves an effort by the outside union, of which but a minority of our men are members, to create an issue, whereby through strike, or threats of strike, the majority of our men shall be compelled against their will to join the outside union.

Effort has been made to confuse the Interborough situation with the agreement which grew out of the recent strike on the "green" (N. Y. Railways) surface car lines.

All we ask is that the contracts voluntarily entered into between ourselves and over 8,500 of our men be understood to have that same binding effect upon all concerned which the conditions under which the contracts were made fully warrant.

If the union feels that any of these contracts are invalid, they are free to appeal to the courts to set them aside. The question of the validity of a contract is one clearly for court determination.

Mr. Shonts was asked if it were true, as alleged by leaders of the carmen's union, that employes of the Interborough Company had been dismissed for refusing to sign the individual service contracts.

"No, absolutely no," he replied. "No such thing as that has happened." Turning to Mr. Hedley, who was in the room, he said: "Isn't that so, Frank?" And Mr. Hedley said that it was.

"In order to discredit us," said Mr. Shonts, "these union leaders are taking every means to attack us and our purposes. I understand that Mr. Fitzgerald has stated that these contracts were obtained only from men who feared they might lose their positions if they did not sign.

"As a matter of fact, the men were not influenced in any way. The people we sent out to solicit enrollment were not men who held positions of authority over the men. The men desired to form a non-union brotherhood, and we told them to go ahead and organize."

MEN ACCUSE THE COMPANY.

Fitzgerald Says Officials Have Never Ceased Opposing Organization.

William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, issued a typewritten statement at the Continental Hotel last night blaming the officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for creating a situation that might result in a second traction strike.

After explaining that a statement had been made necessary by the published assertions of officers of the company, the document recites events leading up to the agreement of Aug. 7, and asserts that despite it the attitude of the company of opposition "to the progress for advancement in the organization of their employes" did not change, and was disclosed by the submission to employes of a contract of employment which they were required "to sign without their knowing of its sweeping effect." The statement continues:

At the first conference between the employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the officials of the company, held on Aug. 31, 1916, this contract of employment first came to the attention of the committee and the true purposes and intent of the same were brought out in the open. The committee requested Mr. Hedley that no more signatures be sought until the men could be informed what Mr. Hedley and Mr. Quackenbush, the attorney for the company, admitted was true, that is, that any employe who signed this contract of employment would be precluded from joining any organization or participating in any movement for the betterment of his working conditions or for an increase of wages for a period of two years, and that any employe who did sign this agreement and who dared to participate in such a movement would be guilty of a breach of the contract and subjected to discipline and would also be subjected to a suit for damages which could be brought against him by the company. This is not our construction of the agreement, but one which has even been placed upon it by Mr. Quackenbush, attorney for the company, as appears from the stenographic record of the conference of Aug. 31.

A mass meeting was called, the statement says, and 3,000 men demanded that the company return these contracts, but the company refused, telling the men to seek relief in court procedure. Then the statement says:

We have no desire to inconvenience the traveling public, and the statements that have been made by Mr. Shonts are not in accord with the facts. We offered at this morning's conference to arbitrate the question as to the fairness or unfairness of this contract of employment and also the methods that are being used in forcing the men to sign the same. To this the company would not agree and we offered to submit the whole matter to the Public Service Commission and the company also refused that, claiming that the Public Service Commission had nothing whatever to do with this matter. We did everything in our power to adjust the matter amicably, asking them to help us do it, but they refused, and stated that we have to take each individual case (even if they ran into the thousands) into court, and it made no difference to them how many years it took before these matters were settled in court.

Next come charges that men who refused to sign the employment contract have been locked out, that strikebreakers have been put among the men, and that the company has done all in its power to force a strike and so rob the employes of the good-will of the public. The statement goes on:

Let it be understood that if the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and its policies and their intentions are to exterminate the organization of the men of the Interborough lines—their officials being the same as upon the lines of the New York Railways Company—the men of the systems other than the Interborough controlled by these officials should not be blamed if they are forced to take steps to protect themselves against what will undoubtedly occur to them in the immediate future

(Signed.) W. B. FITZGERALD.

Mr. Fitzgerald refused to add anything to the statement.

"That covers the position of the union completely," he said.

MAYOR WILL NOT HURRY HOME

Not Worried About the Strike, He Will Motor to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Mayor Mitchel announced this afternoon at Beekmantown, six miles from here, where he is in camp with the Plattsburg training brigade, that he would not return immediately to New York notwithstanding the differences between the Interborough officials and the employes. The Mayor takes the position that he is in the service of the Government, and that it is his duty to continue a member of the camp until his regiment disbands tomorrow morning.

Furthermore, Mayor Mitchel said, he had arranged to return to New York by motor, leaving tomorrow afternoon, and he would not change his plans. The threatened nation-wide railroad strike made him decide to take the automobile trip, and Mrs. Mitchel arrived at the Hotel Champlain, at Bluff Point, near here, this afternoon to accompany him home.

Upon his arrival today the Mayor received a message to communicate with the City Hall, and he talked on the telephone with his secretary, Theodore Rousseau. After his conversation with Mr. Rousseau he said he would not change his plan to motor home.

Bryan to Enter Campaign Soon.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 5.—William J. Bryan completed his season's work on the Chautauqua platform today and left this evening for a two weeks' vacation after which he will devote his time to the campaign under the direction of the Democratic National Committee.

SUES DALY FOR $500,000.

Son-in-Law Says Central Vice President Alienated Wife's Love.

The complaint in a $500,000 alienation suit against Charles F. Daly, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by his son-in-law, Willard R. Barnett, formerly an Assistant General Passenger Agent for the New York Central. He alleges that Mr. Daly induced his daughter, Charline Daly Barnett, to leave the plaintiff's home at 2,030 Broadway on March 12 last and go to the defendant's home, at the Biltmore Hotel.

Mr. Daly has been directed to appear before Supreme Court Justice Platt in Westchester County today, with his daughter, in an effort by Barnett to get a court order permitting him to see his wife.

The summons in a second suit by Barnett against Mr. Daly and the latter's secretary, Herman E. Willer, for conspiracy, was also filed, but the amount to be asked for in this suit has not been determined.

Mr. Daly and his daughter have been living recently at the Gramatan Inn, in Westchester County, but the papers were served on him at Lake Placid.

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7 KILLED BY AUTOS; 16 OTHERS INJURED

Car Carrying Four Men Home from Outing Overturned in the Dark.

THREE AVIATORS IN CRASH

Two Women Meet Death in Newark Streets—Boy of 4 Crushed at Rockaway.

Seven persons were killed and sixteen injured in automobile accidents in New York and vicinity yesterday. In several cases the chauffeurs were arrested.

While returning in the darkness to Newark from an outing an automobile containing four men overturned near Montclair. Bernard Limpert, 68 years old, of 768 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, died of his injuries. Albert Castle and Isadore Feitlinger, both of Newark, were injured. The former received a broken leg and the latter a broken nose and many lacerations.

Henry Campbell, 70 years old, was killed by an automobile in North Caldwell, on Monday night. Frank Williams, the chauffeur, had as his passenger Frederick J. Fischer of Brooklyn, the owner of the car. The driver saw the man ahead, and turned to avoid hitting him. The lamp of the car struck Campbell and crushed his skull, killing him.

An automobile overturned while making a curve in the road near the Writtenors Hotel in Midvale, N. J. Thomas Matthews, 36 years old, of Midland Park, N. J., was killed. Richard Chapman, of the same place, was perhaps fatally injured. The others injured were Jacob Amos, Albert G. Oest, William Mollinero, and Frank Balleto. They were returning from Greenwood Lake.

Four men were injured early yesterday morning when the car in which they were driving overturned at the intersection of the Old Westbury and Manhasset Roads, near Manhasset, L. I. Three of the injured are connected with the Transatlantic School of Aviation in Fort Washington. They are in the Nassau Hospital. Howard Ingalls, said to be the son of a wealthy Chicago man, has a fractured leg and contusions; William Sullivan, a pilot, of Hammondsport, N. Y., and Julian Goodrich of the same place were also injured. The car skidded at a sharp turn in the road.

Two women were killed by automobiles in Newark. Mrs. Pauline Berrien of 206 Fifteenth Street was struck at Springfield and Belmont Avenues. The body of the other woman lies unclaimed in the morgue. She was well dressed. She was killed at the Belleville Avenue and Nursery Street crossing.

William L. Scheuring of Brooklyn and Miss Margaret Ewing of Spottswood were seriously injured when they were run down by an automobile at Spottswood, N. J. The car sped on, leaving both unconscious in the road. The police arrested Irving Kletzing and William Davison of Spotswood, and they were held in $3,000 bail each on charges of atrocious assault and battery.

The driver of an auto delivery truck surrendered to the New Brunswick, N. J., police yesterday and said that he had just knocked down and killed Jens Neilson, 62 years old, at Ford's Corner. There were no witnesses to the accident. Hansen said that Neilson staggered along the road and stepped directly in front of the car. Hansen was held in $3,000 bail.

While running across the street in front of his home, at 21 Walter Court, Rockaway Beach, in the afternoon, Nathan Balberg, 4 years old, was struck by an automobile and died before an ambulance reached him. The owner and driver of the car, Samuel Larsen of 115 Boulevard, was exonerated by the police. He said the child ran directly in front of his machine.

71ST BREAKS CAMP HOMEWARD BOUND

Expects to Leave Border Early Today—Paratyphoid Cases Delay the 14th.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Sept. 5.—The Seventy-first Regiment left its camp at 8 o'clock tonight and marched to the railroad to entrain for Camp Whitman. It is expected that both sections of the train bearing the regiment and officers, together with Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer and his staff, will leave here early tomorrow morning.

Although it was said at headquarters yesterday that the Fourteenth Regiment would be the first to leave, a change in the orders was made today following an increase in the number of cases of paratyphoid in the Brooklyn organization. The Seventy-first was directed to break camp at once, and tonight what was considered the best-looking infantry camp in the division was again bare desert, marked only by abandoned shacks and the embers of campfires.

The men of the Seventy-first were singing. It was said at headquarters today that staff officers did not know when the Third and Fourteenth Regiments would leave.

The supply company left behind to guard the wagons and other equipment of the Seventy-first is to be commanded by Major J. M. Hutchinson, who is also to supervise all construction work in the division camps.

LA FOLLETTE WINS IN PRIMARY CONTEST

Returns Indicate His Renomination by About 2,000 Majority Over M. G. Jeffris.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 5.—United States Senator Robert M. La Follette has survived the onslaught made upon him by the conservative State administration, and has been renominated by about 2,000 over M. G. Jeffris, the strongest candidate the conservatives could find to place against him except Governor Philipp, who refused to run for the Senate until he had done what he considered his work of cleaning up the State administration.

Governor Philipp's victory was certain when the first returns were seen. Two years ago he received 43,000 out of 124,000 votes cast for five Republican primary candidates. Today's figures show he obtained a majority over the two Progressive opponents.

Tourists for West Indies.

Some of those booked today on the Almirante for Jamaica and Panama are:

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Rogers, Miss M. Nuedling, P. Dale, Captain J. Blix, Charles R. Page, O. M. Dailey, C. J. Lowdon, G. T. Craven, Thomas Hughes, Miss Maud Gregory.

BERMUDIAN, (Bermuda)—Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Anderson, J. Atwood, Miss J. Albertson, F. M. Allen, C. R. Black, Mrs. W. E. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Blake, Miss Blake, Mrs. M. Bailey, Miss N. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Covert, W. W. Coper, Mrs. F. W. Cleiland, C. Caddick, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Carey, Miss Stella Carey, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Corning, Miss M. Chadwick, Miss E. Cook, O. T. Conover, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Fisher, G. B. Fielding, Miss Lucy Holtop, Dr. P. M. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Walker, Dr. and Mrs. T. R. Waldron, W. J. Young, Lieutenant J. S. Whitmore of the British Army.

UNTERMYER HITS AT ROADS.

Denounces Officials in Maine Speech for Their Attitude Toward Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGVALE, Me., Sept. 5.—Samuel Untermyer of New York City, in a speech here tonight, upheld the constitutionality of the newly enacted eight-hour law as applied to interstate railroads, paid high praise to President Wilson for bringing about the enactment of that law, and denounced officials of the railroads for their attitude toward labor organizations and the stockholders of the roads.

"The heads of the railroads always lack vision in their contact with progressive environments," said Mr. Untermyer. "They bitterly opposed the organization of the Interstate Commerce Commission and have blindly and consistently resisted compulsory safety appliances, and, in fact, every reformatory movement that has proved of benefit to them.

"But whether the President was right or wrong, the fact remained that the recognition of the principle that was demanded was necessary to avert a catastrophe for which the public was not to blame and for which it would have to suffer, and so he promptly and fearlessly proceeded to protect the public against the paralysis of business and other disastrous consequences of the impending struggle.

"The real railroad control of the country is in the hands of fewer than a dozen men, who are so closely banded together by a common interest that they constitute a virtual unit in action. We have just had an object lesson of the extent of that unity. All the roads acted virtually as one man."

Miss Gunkel to Wed C. R. Roesch.

Mrs. Gustav Gunkel of Corona, L. I., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ella Margaret Gunkel, to Clarence Raymond Roesch of 584 Macon Street, Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

DANISH ISLES TREATY PLACED BEFORE SENATE

Foreign Relations Committee Reports in Favor of Purchase—Danes United on It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A report from the Foreign Relations Committee recommending ratification of the treaty with Denmark for purchase of the Danish West Indies for $25,000,000 was submitted to the Senate late today in executive session. Senator Stone, Chairman of the committee, announced that he would call the treaty up tomorrow and move its ratification.

Probability of the treaty being ratified at this session of Congress, however, is regarded as remote. Senator Stone said no effort would be made to delay adjournment if any opposition developed. Senator Borah, for one, is opposed to the purchase, and any opposition to immediate ratification will serve to send the treaty over until the next session.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5.—Just before the third reading of the Government's bill to put the new fundamental law into force should have taken place in the Folkething today, the Conservative Party delivered to the Premier its proposal to reopen the negotiations about the formation of a coalition Cabinet. The Premier at once communicated the letter to the House suggesting to the Speaker to discontinue the meeting. This was done.

The opposition finds itself the target of public opinion, and in proposing to accept the personal composition of the coalition Government as proposed by the present Cabinet also will agree to the Cabinet's demand that a plan for the settlement of the sale of the Danish West Indies be accepted.

While nobody in Denmark now opposes the sale of the islands, the compromise suggested is in reality a vote of confidence for the present Cabinet, and more especially for the Foreign Minister and the Financial Minister, who have been chiefly concerned in the sale question. It is not altogether unlikely that the foreign minister may be the Premier in the new Cabinet, but at all events all parties agree that he must at least retain his present office, which he has administered in time of great difficulties with the skill and ability of a statesman.

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JAPANESE DEMANDS MENACE OPEN DOOR

Continued from Page 1.

chine under Japanese officers. Japanese military inspectors in Chinese schools and colleges would mean a start on this policy.

Well informed Chinese sources see nothing for China but submission, believing any delay is apt to mean the occupation of the territory by Japanese armed forces. China's condition is desperate, and her army equipped with none of the transportation devices or heavy guns necessary for a modern campaign.

Moreover, the present quarrel is very close to Japan's forces along the Manchurian Railroad, and considerably removed from China's base. There is no expectation here that China can do aught but enter a general protest and seek to ameliorate the demands as much as possible.

Japan's "Monroe Doctrine."

No foreign country, save possibly the United States, is expected to offer objection to Japan's course, because of conditions abroad, and some diplomats here believe Japan has seized this time to put in force her "Monroe Doctrine" for China.

Finance presents the gravest difficulty at present. Europe cannot lend money and American bankers have not been satisfied with the terms and the lack of Government support. The proposed $30,000,000 Japanese loan, almost completed, was thought by the Japanese Embassy here today to have been held up indefinitely because of the strained relations.

The seriousness of the situation was heightened today with reports of another conflict between Chinese and Japanese troops at Chaoyangpo. Private advices from Peking assert that the Japanese troops attacked the Chinese garrison there when the latter was pursuing bandits. The Japanese contention is that the Japanese troops were seeking to mediate between the Chinese troops and Mongolian brigands when the Chinese attacked.

Denounced by Chinese Press.

PEKING, Sept. 5.—The Chinese press strongly denounces the Japanese demands made in China in connection with the conflict between Chinese and Japanese troops at Cheng-Chiatun, Mongolia, on Aug. 13, which resulted in the killing or wounding of many on both sides. The demands call for the dismissal of the Chinese officers in command of the troops, the withdrawal of Chinese troops from the district, indemnification of the families of the Japanese killed, and police rights for Japan in inner Mongolia. The Peking Gazette says:

"The demands of Baron Hayashi (Japanese Minister to China) upon China respecting the Cheng-Chiatun incident have created profound disappointment. At the moment China was beginning to credit the Japanese with good will, Tokio took a step which is unintelligible except on the theory of continuity of the Japanese policy as applied against Yuan Shi-kai. That policy is aggressive, if not predatory. China, alone and single-handed, cannot withstand its pressure."

The Gazette asserts that the demands threaten China's sovereignty, and urges the appointment of an investigating commission composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia.

Japan Assures America.

TOKIO, Sept. 5.—Japan has officially assured the United States that the alliance recently made by Russia and Japan will not affect the status quo in the Far East.

E. H. GARY, IN TOKIO, FLOUTS JINGOISM

Assures Dinner Hosts That Americans Would Oppose a Conflict With Japan.

TOKIO, Sept. 5.—Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, was the guest of honor at a dinner here tonight which was attended by men high in political life and business. In his address Mr. Gary spoke of the relations between Japan and the United States, which he declared were amicable and should remain so.

In opening his address Mr. Gary referred to statements which he said were occasionally uttered or published in the United States, and perhaps in Japan, with regard to the possibility of a serious conflict between the two countries at some time in the future. He declared emphatically that the business men in the United States did not anticipate any trouble between the United States and Japan.

"They would stubbornly oppose any suggestion of a conflict with all the force and influence at their command," said Mr. Gary. "This undoubtedly is the pervading and controlling sentiment of citizens generally throughout the United States of America."

The speaker said the absence of ground for serious disagreements between the United States and Japan was due to the desire of the United States to retain the friendship and co-operation of Japan in world development and the realization of Americans that war generally defeats the victor, bringing impoverishment and devastation. The strongest economic reasons also existed for no change in the amicable relationship of the two countries. The American people did not look with jealous eyes on the strength and rapid growth of Japan, but, on the contrary, would applaud her successes, and if they could render substantial aid it would not be withheld.

Mr. Gary insisted that every question arising between the two countries could be finally settled if submitted to representative bodies of citizens of Japan and the United States, whose will their respective governments would be bound to respect. He urged business men to unite to combat the influence of demagogues and others who are actuated by selfish designs.

"Japan and America," he concluded, "have the desire and the brain to work together while honorably and fairly pursuing separate lines of activity."

The address plainly impressed Mr. Gary's auditors, who evoiced their approval of it by frequent applause and later by personal congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Gary are being made the recipients of unusual honors during their tour of the Empire. They have been officially greeted in every city by Governors and Mayors and have had imposing receptions in Tokio, in addition to a series of luncheons and dinners.

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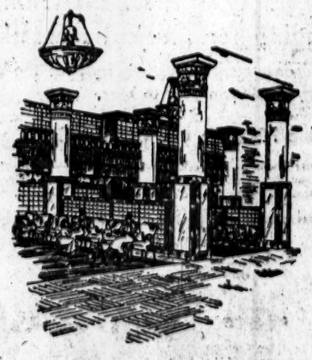

The Shoe Section to the left as one enters from Bridge Street

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There will be in our new Brooklyn Store, the following new departments:

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How inviting the new departments will be you can, perhaps, best judge from our shoe section—a corner from which we illustrate.

There is space for ten thousand pairs of shoes. And you may be sure that they will be shoes of the Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s sort—distinctive to a degree.

In a word, you will find the new departments new reasons for visiting *still more often.*

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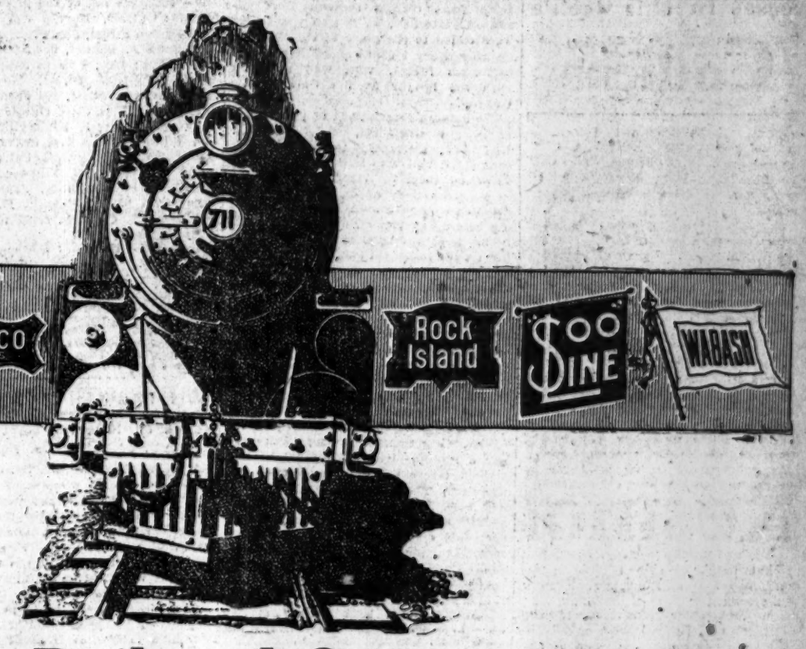

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DID KAISER WILHELM CAUSE THE GREAT WAR?
Paul Albert Helmer, the French Academician, covers in September Current History Magazine an entirely new aspect of the beginnings of the great war.

2D YEAR OF THE WAR REVIEWED BY OFFICIAL SPOKESMEN
Another striking feature of the September issue of the Current History Magazine is a symposium by the authorized spokesman, representing each of the chief nations at war, of the second year of the war.

WHAT IS MILITARISM?
By the editor of the Literary Supplement of The London Times.

GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY IN THE LAND OF THE CZAR
Another article which is sure to attract attention is a careful review of the economic and political changes in Russia, by a Russian Jewish immigrant.

DETAILS BY EXPERTS OF THE BLOODIEST BATTLES
A number of pages are given to expert descriptions by pro-German and pro-Ally war correspondents and eminent literary men.

THE HEART OF A SOLDIER
One of the outstanding features of the September issue of Current History Magazine is a letter written by a soldier, which reveals the most touching filial love, profound religious devotion, and patriotic consecration to duty.

THE IRISH SITUATION
The Irish situation is reviewed and the official documents that appeared in August are given.

Matters besides the above which are fully treated are:

THE FRYATT CASE.
THE BRITISH BLACKLIST.
ENGLAND'S BLOCKADE.
EXPERT STUDIES OF Jutland Naval Battle.
A TABULATED STUDY of the Expenses of the War: How Fifty Billions Were Spent.
SERBIAN AND CROATIAN Rivalry: A Study of the Balkan Racial Problem.
DO THE GERMANS Lead the French in Science? By Paul Deschanel, ex-President French Chamber.

THERE ARE BESIDES 20 PAGES OF INTERNATIONAL CARTOONS, ALSO SIXTEEN FULL PAGES OF ROTOGRAVURE PORTRAITS, BESIDES MAPS, CHARTS, DIAGRAMS.

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STILL FIND NO CLUES IN THE PARK MURDER

Slayers of Dilworth Believed to Have Held Up Others in Van Cortlandt.

TRAGEDY NOT RE-ENACTED

Ridiculed by Coroner and District Attorney, Detectives Give Up Rehearsal of Killing.

The murder of Dwight P. Dilworth, lawyer, of Montclair, N. J., on the unfrequented Golf Links Road in Van Cortlandt Park Sunday night, remains as much of a mystery to the police, aside from certain theories they advanced yesterday, as it was when they were called to the place of the shooting by Miss Mary McNiff of 102 West Seventy-fifth Street, who was motoring with the lawyer at the time of the tragedy.

The meagre descriptions of two stockily built highwaymen, who, Miss McNiff said, attempted to hold up her companion and who killed him when he surprised them by vigorous resistance, in a general way appeared to fit highwaymen who have been reported as having held up couples strolling in the lonely by-way in Van Cortlandt Park, not far from Mosholu Parkway.

The plan to have a re-enactment of the tragedy, with Miss McNiff as the principal actor, showing the police how the attack was carried out, was abandoned by the police after they had concluded there was little tangible to be gained in that way.

The proposal to stage such a review of the crime was openly ridiculed by Coroner William J. Flynn and Assistant District Attorney William Quigley of the Bronx. They thought it would look more like a motion-picture rehearsal than a serious effort to procure light on the shooting. The Assistant District Attorney said he was convinced that Miss McNiff had already given such facts as she could recall, and his office was proceeding on the assumption that her version of the tragedy was correct.

At the office of Inspector Cray it was said he also did not consider it important to have Miss McNiff carried back over the scene of her harrowing experience.

Meanwhile the young woman apparently had regained her composure. She was at her office at 225 Fifth Avenue.

"While I have not been requested by the police to rehearse the shooting of Mr. Dilworth," she said, "I still hold myself in readiness to do as directed. I will gladly co-operate with the police in their efforts to solve the murder."

Miss McNiff said she had recuperated from the shock of her experience after having spent a day and night of quiet. According to the police, she spent Monday afternoon and evening at a Long Island seashore resort.

Lieutenant Michael J. Murphy, who is temporarily in charge of the Fifth Branch Detective Bureau in the Bronx during the vacation of Captain Andrew J. Wines, said last night more than a dozen of his men were at work on the case, but he said he was not at liberty to discuss what they were doing.

The police were strongly inclined to the theory that Dilworth was a victim of an attempt originally to blackmail him. If such was the case, the men who attempted to take money from him became frightened when Dilworth offered resistance and made the quickest and surest escape by shooting him.

In the forenoon Lieutenant Murphy went to Police Headquarters where he had a long conference with Inspector Cray. It was after this conference that the plans to rehearse the tragedy were said to be considered unnecessary.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 5.—Funeral services over the body of Dwight P. Dilworth, who was murdered by highwaymen in New York on Sunday night, were held this evening in the undertaking parlors of Arthur K. Brown, 446 Bloomfield Avenue, after which the body was sent to Kansas City, Mo., where it will be taken in charge by his wife. The services were conducted by officers of the Montclair Lodge of Masons, of which Mr. Dilworth was a member.

Army Y. M. H. A. on Border.

The Army and Navy Department of the Council of Young Men's Hebrew and kindred associations announced last night that it had established headquarters and opened a large building at Douglas, Ariz., for the benefit of the soldiers there. Falk Younger, Field Secretary, is in charge. At El Paso, Texas, Rabbi Martin Zielonka has opened another headquarters for the soldiers, and still another large headquarters has been opened at San Antonio by the local community there, with Rabbi Aaron Eiseman in charge. Reading and writing rooms, games, and shower baths have been provided, and religious services have been arranged for. A request has been made for funds to continue the work. Money may be sent to S. S. Rosenstamm, Chairman, at 61 Broadway.

ART PRIZES WON HERE.

Society for Electrical Development Announces Awards of $2,200.

Three New York artists and one Jersey City art student won four of the nine national prizes valued at $2,200 awarded yesterday by the Society for Electrical Development in the country-wide competition, which closed last month. The local winners are: John A. Bazant, 991 Jackson Avenue, Bronx; Vincent Aderente, 145 West Fifty-fifth Street, Manhattan; Armand Moreda, 233 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, and Edward Staloff, 294 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

A total of 781 electrical designs were entered in the contest, including 214 posters, which were the works of high school students, 194 done by students of art schools, and the remainder by professional artists. New York's high school students entered 82 designs in the contest, the largest entries being Washington Irving High School with 22, Wadleigh High School with 11, Commercial High School of Brooklyn with 10, and De Witt Clinton High Schol with 9.

The complete list of the prize winners follows: $1,000, Harold von Schmidt, 1,501 Larkin Street, San Francisco, Cal.; $500, John A. Bazant, 991 Jackson Avenue, Bronx; $300, Vincent Aderente, 145 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York; $200, Edward Staloff, 294 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City; $100, Harold H. Kolb, 72 Fremont Street, Somerville, Mass.; $50, William E. McKee, Jr., 1,250 Formosa Avenue, Hollywood, Cal.; $25, Armand Moreda, 233 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn; $15, Ruth M. Jameson, 342 Fourteenth Street, Buffalo, N. Y., and $10, Edna E. Crowley, 1,445 Washburne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Among the judges of the contest were John Quincy Adams, Secretary Art Commission of the City of New York; Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art in New York High Schools, and Herbert S. Houston, President Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. The purpose of the contest was to obtain an emblem for the country-wide electrical celebration this Fall, Dec. 2 to 9, which will be known as America's Electrical Week.

SUIT AGAINST PARKHURST.

Action on Note for $2,500 Aftermath of Candy Co. Failure.

A suit against the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst on a promissory note for $2,500, given in connection with the clergyman's investments in the defunct American Candy Manufacturing Company, of which he was Vice President and Acting President at the time of its collapse, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff is Edward Herrmann, a New York lawyer, who sues on an assigned claim of John F. B. Atkin, a lawyer of Bordentown, N. J., who was active in the affairs of the company last year. The complaint alleges that the note was payable on demand, and was given by Dr. Parkhurst to Atkin on Dec. 31 last.

Dr. Parkhurst has testified that he was induced to sell first-class securities to raise funds to invest $83,000 in the concern that failed later. The papers in the suit against the clergyman were served on him at Lake Placid last Friday.

SHACKLETON THANKS CHILE.

Sends Appreciation of Aid in Rescuing His Comrades.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 5.—Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, who arrived at Punta Arenas, Chile, on Sunday with the members of his antarctic expedition who were marooned on Elephant Island, has sent a telegram to the Chilean Admiralty, thanking it for having provided the Chilean steamship Yelcho for the relief expedition.

The Admiralty responded that the Chilean people were happy to have been able to assist in the rescue of the explorers.

Sues Son's Widow's Surety.

Isaac Jacobs, as administrator of the estate of his son, Henry Jacobs, a Harlem gambler who was killed by a rival six years ago, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to recover $8,641 from the Title Guaranty and Surety Company, which bonded the decedent's widow, Annie Jacobs, as administratrix of his estate, for $13,000. The complaint says that letters of administration to Mrs. Jacobs were revoked on Sept. 23, 1912, and she was directed to account for $6,294 in cash, $1,217 in jewelry, and pay costs aggregating $1,130, but she has paid nothing.

First Accounting of Goodwin Estate.

The first accounting by the executors under the will of James J. Goodwin, formerly a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., who died in Hartford, Conn., on June 23, 1915, was filed yesterday. The accounting says the total amount received by the executors was $7,277,931. The appraisal of the personal estate fixed the value at $6,510,143. The executors are credited with $970,625, which includes the following payments to the heirs: Mrs. Josephine L. Goodwin, widow, $511,992; Walter S. Goodwin, son, $176,000; James L. Goodwin, son, and Philip L. Goodwin, son, $51,000 each.

VICE SQUAD IN RAID NEAR CARNEGIE HALL

Story of Narragansett Pier Witness Leads to Arrest of Cabaret Dancer and a Woman.

BOTH HELD IN $10,000 BAIL

So-Called "Social Climbers" Said to Have Been Blackmailed in Seventh Avenue House.

Acting on information given by a witness in Narragansett Pier and a well-to-do New York business man, who said that he had been victimized, Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, in charge of District Attorney Swann's vice investigation, early yesterday morning, accompanied by Detectives McGlynn and Duffy, raided a house on Seventh Avenue, near Carnegie Hall. While only two persons were arrested, Mr. Smith said he was more than satisfied with the result.

The prisoners were Mrs. Georgia Thym, a gray-haired woman, and Rudolfo Guglielmi, a cabaret dancer, who said that he was a recent dancing partner of a woman well known on Broadway. Both were arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions and held in $10,000 bail each as material witnesses. They were locked up in the House of Detention.

When taken to the District Attorney's office, Guglielmi sought permission to telephone to a "friend." The prisoner used the telephone and called up a person whom he said was Frank Lord, Second Deputy Police Commissioner. According to the District Attorney he said over the phone:

"I'm in trouble, Frank. I wish you would come down here and help me."

Mr. Smith said that in a preliminary examination Guglielmi furnished evidence which would be used against a member of the Police Department now under indictment. For many years Mrs. Thym's place has been the scene of many vicious parties, Mr. Smith asserted, and not once have the police interfered. He added that he had received information from a reliable source that many persons of means, principally "social climbers," had been blackmailed after indiscreet visits to this house.

Detectives from the District Attorney's office are investigating the disappearance of three young women who are known to be friends of a Turk employed by an uptown hotel as steward. This man, who is polished in manner, is said to be affiliated with members of the underworld in the white slave traffic. Mr. Smith intimated that he would be arrested today.

Detectives McClune, Van Leer, and Hughes, who were sent to Philadelphia on a search for fugitive witnesses, returned and reported that a number of men and women promised to come to New York and aid in the investigation, if they could be assured protection. All of them admitted, according to the detectives, that they feared physical violence from the underworld and certain members of the police force.

Nathan Patinsky, or London, who was indicted with David Pariah, known as Dave Siberia, on a charge of white slavery, sent word to the District Attorney yesterday that he was willing to confess the part he played in the trade on the east side. Patinsky, who had only been in this country four months when arrested, has already admitted that he was the "business agent" of Siberia, spending his time in the cafes and coffee houses of the east side, where men were apt to congregate in large numbers. Assistant District Attorney Smith will hear the man's story today.

OFF TO SUFFRAGE MEETING.

Hundreds of Women Go to Atlantic City for National Convention.

Hundreds of suffragists left New York yesterday afternoon for Atlantic City for the opening session of the big National Suffrage Convention which will take place in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The officers of the national association and many of the leading women workers left New York on Saturday to be on the ground and see that things were ready for what was described as a meeting that would mark an epoch in the work for the cause.

The headquarters of the leaders will be the Hotel Marlborough-Blenheim. Miss Mary Garrett Hay has been in charge of the hotel end of the work, and most of the delegates had reservations made for them some weeks ago. Mayor Harry Bacharach of Atlantic City will welcome the women this morning, and the Committees on Program, Local Arrangements, Credentials, and Membership and the officers will submit reports. The afternoon session will be the first important one of the convention. There will be a three-cornered debate on the question: "Shall the national association work only for State legislation, shall it work only for Federal legislation, or shall it continue its present policy of working for both State and national legislation?"

With the refusal of three of the most important national officers to accept re-election and with several vital questions to be discussed, the convention promises to be an exciting one. It will close Saturday.

BRITISH ARMS PLANTS PLANNING TO COMBINE

Hope to Form $150,000,000 Combination and Pool Their Issues in Interest of Future Trade.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 6.—Negotiations have been proceeding for some months to bring about a working agreement between most of the principal arms and ammunition companies and firms in the kingdom, according to The Daily Mail, which adds:

"The scheme involves an aggregate capitalization of £30,000,000. It is not proposed that any great business shall sacrifice their individual entity, but that each shall share the fortunes of all. The arrangement will place the British arms and ammunition industry in a powerful position to compete in the struggle for the world trade after the war."

According to The Times, Mr. Balfour's present trip to the shipbuilding centres marks the inception of a new policy of the more direct and active participation of the Admiralty in the development of British shipbuilding resources and their utilization to the fullest capacity. This, it says, applies to merchant shipping as well as naval, and may be regarded as another step in Great Britain's preparations for the post-war period.

WEBB BILL WITHDRAWN.

Opponents Insisted on Debating Foreign Trade Measure at Length.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Webb bill, designed to permit American exporters to combine to compete with European trade combinations, was put to sleep in the Senate tonight for the rest of the present session of Congress. Senator Lewis of Illinois, in behalf of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, withdrew the measure, stating that it could not be passed without prolonging the legislative session.

President Wilson this afternoon called Senator Simmons of North Carolina on the telephone and asked him to try to have the Webb bill attached to the General Revenue bill as an amendment. Senator Simmons made a canvass of those opposed to the bill.

In addition to Senator La Follette, those opposed to the measure were Senator Reed, Democrat, and Senators Cummins and Gallinger, Republicans. Senator La Follette contended that the bill would vitiate the Clayton anti-trust law, and Senator Reed held that the proposed combinations might become monopolies through which alone American goods could be sold in Europe.

NAJIB S. MALOOF IS KILLED.

New York Merchant Thrown from Auto in Tuxedo Park.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Najib S. Maloof, a lace importer at 35 Rector Street, New York, died in the Tuxedo Hospital today an hour after he was injured in an automobile accident on the outskirts of Tuxedo Park.

With three companions, Mr. Maloof was on his way from his Summer home in Milford, Penn. In attempting to avoid striking another car, the automobile in which he was riding went into a fence, tearing up five posts and turning around. Mr. Maloof was thrown out, striking on his head. A. Faydal of Brooklyn, who was driving the car; Dr. Muselman of Chicago, and L. Tweel of Brooklyn sustained minor injuries.

Mr. Maloof, who lived at 4,616 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, was President of the Syrian Relief Association. His body was taken to the Brooklyn home tonight.

WOMAN SUES JONES TWICE.

Says Lawyer Failed to Marry Her and Has $7,000 of Her Money.

Mrs. Ada E. Cantwell, a divorcée, of 620 West 116th Street, filed one suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Arthur H. Jones, a Chicago lawyer, to recover $50,000 for breach of promise of marriage, and another for $7,000, which she alleges she intrusted to Jones to invest for her. Jones denies that he ever promised to marry Mrs. Cantwell, but admits he received a certain sum of money to pay debts she had incurred, and says he has receipts from her for every cent he handled.

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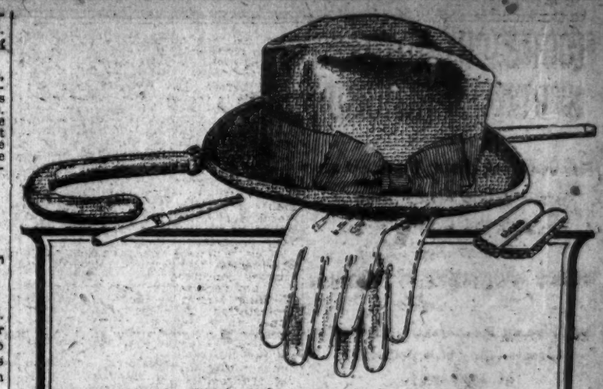

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HUGHES EMPHASIZES STRIKE CRISIS ISSUE

Renews Attack on Wilson in Kentucky Address, Saying That He Gave In to Force.

FIRST EULOGIZES LINCOLN

Says Settlement Was Contrary to the Lincoln Spirit—Sums Up His Own Policies.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 5.—Charles E. Hughes made it evident today that it was his intention to make the passage of the Adamson bill, granting an eight-hour day to the railroad brotherhoods, one of the big issues of his campaign. He handled the topic without gloves in his address here before an audience of 5,000 persons in the City Auditorium, and, while more than half of his auditors were Democrats, he was cordially applauded.

Mr. Hughes charged that President Wilson and Congress by bending the knee to organized labor and forfeiting the principle of arbitration had endangered the stability of "the priceless institutions of this land which distinguish us as a free country." By submission to the rule of force, as opposed to the rule of reason, in the recent emergency, he asserted, the Administration had "gone very far toward that day when we shall have any action under pressure, instead of a consideration of the facts."

Kentucky is cordial to President Wilson, and the feeling that he was in the enemy's country stirred Mr. Hughes to much the same kind of fighting spirit which animated his address of last night in Nashville. He attacked the President's address of acceptance, saying that it gave the impression that the Democrats believed that the world began on March 4, 1913, when President Wilson went into office. He cited progressive legislation passed by Republican Administrations and ridiculed Mr. Wilson's contention that "humanitarian aspirations" had guided his course toward Mexico.

In closing his address Mr. Hughes reiterated his independence of any control other than his wish to serve the American people. This came as an added warning to the bosses, on whom he served notice of his complete independence when he said that he frequently "displeased my Republican friends of New York," and knew what independence meant. Mr. Hughes summed up progressive measures he favored, adding: "I propose that what I say now shall be carried out in deeds, for I am not talking for effect."

Takes Text from Lincoln.

Mr. Hughes led up to his attack upon the Adamson bill by a eulogy of Abraham Lincoln, who was born in Kentucky. He said:

"What was it, perhaps more than anything else, that distinguished him and has given him his eminence? It was that he incarnated the spirit of the plain people of this land. Endowed with extraordinary ability, having a remarkable clarity of judgment, wise in policy, farsighted in statesmanlike vision, he was the interpreter of the heart and the thought of the plain people of America. No American feels a stranger to him because of his greatness. He is brother to us all. He is kin to the humblest because he interpreted the spirit of the plain people.

"What is that spirit? It is the spirit of reasonableness; it is the spirit of fairness; it is the spirit of generous thought and judgment; it is the spirit which demands the rule of calmness and reason and repudiates the demands of oppression, of tyranny, and of force.

"We have a new spirit abroad in these recent days in America. It is the spirit that demands legislation in advance for investigation. It is the spirit that demands executive action and Congressional action in advance of an examination of the facts upon which action should be based. It is the spirit that says, 'Legislate now and investigate afterwards.' It is the spirit of force. It is not American.

"To the bottom of my soul I desire fair dealing in this country between man and man. There is no one more anxious than I that there shall be equity in connection with all our relations. I want to see our human resources conserved by wise and intelligent action. I want to see every particle of class antagonism vanished in the presence of the application of just principles. I want to see our men knit together in a comomn fellowship. I want labor to have safe means of work, sanitary conditions of work, wholesome opportunities for recreation, reasonable hours for work, fair wages, provision for old age. I want what is reasonable for labor.

Reason the Way, Not Force.

"There is one thing that underlies all, and that is that in our efforts to secure what is just we keep the priceless institutions of this land which distinguish us as a free country and separate us from all the autocracies of the world. It may be very important that here or there there shall be a change in the wage scale. I know not. It is a matter for careful examination. I should be the first to recognize any demand that is just. There is something that precedes any demand, however, and that is the willingness to abide by the results of reason. It is the demand that when we do anything in this country we should understand the way we travel, where we put our foot down, and never surrender to any force of any kind.

"It is, as the future will unfold, our priceless heritage that we have a country where intelligence reigns, where there are many opportunities of education, where we are trying to stamp out every abuse working against our institutions. We prize the rule of informed public opinion. We submit ourselves, with respect to our greatest national concerns, to the arbitrament of the public judgment every four years. We submit our arguments, tell what we think and desire to be done; then we go to the polls and express our convictions, and then every American citizen, whether he is victorious or defeated, goes home satisfied, and reason rules. But the day must never come—and I regret to say we have gone very far toward that day—when we shall have any action under pressure, instead of on a consideration of the facts."

Asserting that the Democratic Party would not be saved by the European war, he said:

"I am proud of the achievements of the Republican Party. Sometimes, when we read distinguished utterances on the other side, it seems as if it was thought that the world began on March 4, 1913. Now, considerable had happened before that eventful date, considerable in the way of progressive legislation. We had the Interstate Commerce Act, the Safety Appliance Act, the Hours of Service Act, the Federal Employers Liability Act, the Meat Inspection Act, the Pure Food and Drugs Act, the Hepburn amendment controlling rates under the Interstate Commerce Act, and there was the amendment of 1910 to the Interstate Commerce Act—a long series of what might be called progressive legislation of a very important character."

After reviewing what he termed the President's blunders in Mexico, Mr. Hughes continued:

"I am very serious because that sort of thing cannot be made good by the protestation of humanitarian aspirations. If we are to cherish humanitarian sentiments, very good, but let us be correct in our diplomacy or we will get into serious trouble and forfeit the opportunities by which we can make our sentiments effective. We must be correct internationally. We must win the respect of nations and enjoy our own self-respect."

Sums Up His Policies.

Here is the summation by Mr. Hughes of the policies for which he stands:

"I have not time to elaborate many things I would like to say, but I will try to condense in a few words what I stand for; and you may understand this that if I am elected to this great office I propose that what I say now shall be carried out in deeds, for I am not talking for effect. I had not wanted to take the title of this office and leave the congenial work in which I was engaged. I appreciated the office. I dreaded the responsibility, but I am in this with zeal and enthusiasm and only because there is opportunity, if the American people desire it, to put all the power I possess into having efficient government for the United States.

"I propose that we shall have the principle of the merit system recognized and enforced. I propose that we shall make a sincere effort to cut out waste and extravagance. I propose that we shall improve our financial system so that we shall have a proper executive budget. I propose that we shall make merit and competence the standards of appointments. I propose that wherever we send a diplomat he shall be a man received, not only with the formal courtesy due any representative of ours, but with the special courtesy due to any eminent man with a reputation for special skill obtained in the field of work.

"I propose that this nation in international intercourse shall try to remove all sources of trouble; that we shall take our part in developing a world court and council of conciliation and promote conferences for making legislative rules and expanding international laws. I propose that we shall endeavor to preserve the world's peace while these methods of conciliation are being resorted to. I propose that we shall have upbuilding policies for the United States, cutting out all abuses and advancing every honorable American achievement."

The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes in Lexington was a big event. There were crowds in the hotel and on the streets, people having gathered from miles around. The Auditorium was filled early, hundreds were unable to gain admission and Mr. Hughes addressed an overflow meeting. The nominee was in fine trim. He drove home his arguments against the Wilson policies with vigorous gestures and raised voice. The crowd seemed to like his style of oratory.

The Republicans say they feel there is a chance to carry the State, but they are not particularly optimistic. Mr. Hughes and the leaders were cheered by the news that the Progressives held a meeting at the Phoenix Hotel this morning, presided over by National Committeeman Leslie Combs, and indorsed the Republican nominee.

President Wilson carried the State by 1,307 majority over Taft and Roosevelt in 1912. Governor Stanley, Democrat, won by a plurality of 458 two years ago.

Mr. Hughes left at 6:20 P. M. for Cincinnati and the East.

Will Visit Plattsburg Camp.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5.—Charles E. Hughes reached Louisville at 8 A. M. today en route to Lexington, and held a brief conference on his private car with A. T. Hert, Western representative of the Republican National Committee. A brief rear-platform address tentatively on the program was abandoned.

It was announced that Mr. Hughes would visit the training camp at Plattsburg on Sept. 12 instead of going to New York City then, and that he would return to New York on Sept. 13.

Mr. Hughes left here at 8:30 o'clock. A brass band and a large delegation of Republicans accompanied him to Lexington.

MINIMIZES HUGHES ATTACK.

Offered No Solution While Strike Threatened, McCormick Points Out.

Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said yesterday that the committee would not take seriously Mr. Hughes's criticism of the settlement of the threatened railroad strike in his Nashville speech.

"Mr. Hughes runs true to form," said Mr. McCormick. "He criticises and attacks everything that has been accomplished at Washington, but discreetly and designedly refrains from telling what he would have done under similar circumstances. The Republican candidate didn't 'peep' during the crisis at Washington, when his views might have been worth while. He maintained his sphinx-like silence and contributed no word or thought that might have been helpful in averting the threatened calamity that confronted the nation. After the Democratic Congress, responding to the wishes of the people it represents, enacts legislation that has averted the calamity, Mr. Hughes arrives on a freight train to attack and criticise the method of settlement, but offers no suggestion as to what he would have done, or what else might have been done to meet the crisis.

S. B. Amidon, who was Chairman of the Kansas State Democratic Convention and who headed the Kansas delegation to the St. Louis convention, called upon Chairman McCormick yesterday and told him of conditions in his State.

"The Progressives have not returned to the Republican Party in my State," he said. "They were disappointed in Mr. Hughes's speeches in Kansas. The attitude of Victor Murdock's newspaper, The Wichita Eagle, is typical. The Eagle could scarcely be more friendly than it is to President Wilson, and its influence is not to be questioned."

BIG RUSH OF IMMIGRANTS.

Arrivals on Five Liners Overtax Ellis Island Accommodations.

Five transatlantic liners arrived yesterday from European ports bringing a total of 4,175 passengers of all classes. This was the biggest day's total since the beginning of 1915. The Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi, from Genoa, headed the list with 2,000. The America, from Naples, brought over 800, the American liner Philadelphia, from Liverpool, 534; the Anchor liner Cameronia, from Glasgow and Liverpool, 396, and the Scandinavian-America liner United States, from Copenhagen, 425.

The Immigration Bureau at Ellis Island, under war conditions, accommodates only 2000 steerage passengers and was able to receive the immigrants from the United States, the Cameronia and America only. Those on the Giuseppe Verdi and the Philadelphia had to remain on board for the night and will go to the island today.

When the Verdi arrived in quarantine the Captain sent a wireless message for a police boat, and when the Patrol arrived alongside, the officers handed over ten hostlers who had been kept in irons since Aug. 28 for stabbing some of their fellow workmen. They were sent to the Tombs. Passengers said that during the riot among the 300 horsemen, six men were shot and stabbed and they were fighting the whole voyage. Four of the injured men were able to leave the ship's hospital and go ashore, but John Meehan of Canal and Greenwich Streets, Manhattan, had been so severely stabbed in the left side that he was taken to the City Hospital.

"MR. LAZARUS" IS FULL OF CHUCKLES

Excellent Performance of a Pleasant Little Comedy by O'Higgins and Ford.

DIXEY IN THE TITLE ROLE

This Rare Comedian in Good Form as a Man Who Somewhat Ruefully Comes Back from the Dead.

MR. LAZARUS, a comedy in four acts, by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford. At the Shubert.

Mr. Lazarus	Henry E. Dixey
Dr. Sylvester	William T. Clarke
William Booth	Tom Powers
Mrs. Sylvester	Florine Arnold
Patricia Molloy	Eva Le Gallienne
Edith Sylvester	Marie Ascaraga

"Mr. Lazarus" is an altogether pleasant and quietly enjoyable little comedy which was presented to New York for the first time last evening, after Chicago had already tried it and found it good. It is in the happiest vein of Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, who have turned out several plays between them, but are most fondly known in this neighborhood as the authors of "The Dummy." Their new play is unpretentious, slight of substance and at no point calculated to set you roaring with laughter, but it is fresh in story and method and filled from beginning to end with smiles and chuckles. It ambles easily along and has its fun in so modest and quiet a way that it is a welcome relief from the more vigorous assaults with which the vast majority of our theatrical entertainments seek their way unto our hearts.

Helen Tyler has done well by "Mr. Lazarus." She has brought it to the Shubert Theatre with a cast that is all you or the authors could ask, and with the title rôle in the deft and accomplished hands of no less a comedian than Henry E. Dixey. In this comedy he is the Lazarus, the man raised from the grave, the man who, somewhat ruefully, comes back from the dead to attend to a few matters that were troubling his conscience, and then goes on his way, deciding a little sadly, and yet with some relief, that the dead cannot return. It is not an exacting rôle, nor one rich in opportunities, but to say that Dixey is in good form is just to say that he plays it as well as any other man in the American theatre could play it—and probably a little better.

Twenty years before John Molloy and his querulous bride were caught in a railroad wreck from which she emerged tearful, but without a husband. She lived happily at first in their house and on his insurance money, but an ill-advised second husband has finally reduced her and her daughter to poverty and woe. Things are going pretty badly with them, when there comes to the house a mysterious paying guest named Mr. Lazarus, who plays good angel to the whole establishment.

To dispose of this brutal second husband once and for all, he identifies himself as the missing Molloy, then secretly admits he is merely an old friend and fellow passenger of Molloy's, and finally, as he feels the renewed domesticity getting a bit suffocating for an old maverick, confesses that after that wreck he never could remember whether he was Molloy or Molloy's friend, Mr. Lazarus. So he fades away never to be seen again, and they are all left wondering. Wasn't he John Molloy after all? Or was he? And the curtain falls.

Now, according to reports from Chicago, the playgoers there were also left wondering, and, indeed, the posters and pamphlets made some pretense of mystification in the matter. But, unless the play has been violently rewritten during the last few weeks, this seems incredible for really no shadow of doubt falls across the comedy at any time. Why, the very name of the mysterious stranger would tell you, even if you were not told at a dozen other points in the play and at a hundred points in Mr. Dixey's performance.

That performance, easy and mellow, illuminates "Mr. Lazarus." From beginning to end, it is a delight to watch. But there are others. There is Florine Arnold, for instance, who seems at first as if she were trying a little too hard and too anxiously to be funny, but who rises splendidly in the excitement of the third act.

And then there might be a whole column written on the charming work of two young players who provide the pretty romance of this new play. These are Tom Powers and Eva Le Gallienne. Mr. Powers's performance has rare grace and Miss Le Gallienne plays with a delicacy of which she has hitherto remained unsuspected. In her first two appearances here last season she bounced and whooped it up scandalously, but this is all gone. Perhaps she is mending her ways. More likely she has come at last under an intelligent director.

These two do much for a comedy that is well worth going to see. You are pretty sure to enjoy it.

BERNHARDT SAILS SEPT. 30.

W. F. Conner, Back from Paris, Says Actress Looks in Good Health.

William F. Conner, the manager for Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's coming tour, returned yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia after visiting the French actress in Paris to arrange for her voyage to New York.

He said that Mme. Bernhardt looked in the best of health and younger in appearance than when she was here on her last tour in 1913. She had a number of pictures taken with her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren at her Summer home near Paris which Mr. Conner brought back with him.

Mr. Conner said that Mme. Bernhardt would leave Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis on Sept. 30 for New York, and that it would be the first time in her life that the French actress had sailed under a foreign flag. She will be supported by Max Undian and Angelo as leading men, and several young actresses. One of her leading juveniles would be a great surprise to the American public, Mr. Conner said.

"Flora Bella" at the Casino Monday.

"Flora Bella," a new operetta, with music by Charles Cuvillier, composer of the score of "The Lilac Domino," will be presented next Monday night at the Casino. Cosmo Hamilton adapted the book from the original of Felix Doermann, Percy Warman wrote the lyrics, and Milton Schwarzwald composed some additional melodies. Lina Abarbanell will be seen in the principal rôle, and in her supporting cast will be Lawrence Grossmith, Charles Purcell, W. H. Weldon, Adolph Link, Robert O'Connor, Gilbert Clayton, Muriel Hudson, Juliette Lippe, and Kate Stout. Richard Ordynski staged the production. "Very Good Eddie" will be transferre to the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre to make way for the newcomer.

'INTOLERANCE' IMPRESSIVE.

D. W. Griffith's New Picture Is a Stupendous Spectacle.

Ever since the remarkable film, "The Birth of a Nation," was unreeled before an amazed public more than a year ago, the question of whether it was an accident on whether D. W. Griffith, the man who directed its taking, was really a new master of the cinema has interested those who study the personalities that manipulate the puppets of stage and studio. The answer came last night when Mr. Griffith's second big picture, "Intolerance," was exhibited in the Liberty Theatre before an audience that might have gathered to witness the premiere of some favorite dramatist's latest work, so dotted was it with prominent folk of the theatre.

The verdict "Intolerance" renders in the controversy concerning its maker is that he is a real wizard of lens and screen. For in spite of its utter incoherence, the questionable taste of some of its scenes and the cheap banalties into which it sometimes lapses "Intolerance" is an interesting and unusual picture. The stupendousness of its panoramas, the grouping and handling of its great masses of players, make it an impressive spectacle.

An excerpt from the highly literary program will give some idea of Mr. Griffith's latest offering.

"The purpose of the production," so runs the foreword, "is to trace a universal theme through various periods of the race's history. Ancient, sacred, mediaeval, and modern times are considered. Events are not set forth in their historical sequence, or according to the accepted forms of dramatic construction, but as they might flash across a mind seeking to parallel the life of the different ages.

"There are four separate stories, each with its own set of characters. Following the introduction of each period there are subsequent interruptions as the different stories develop along similar lines, switching from one to the other as the mind might do while contemplating such a theme."

What Mr. Griffith has attempted to do in his eight or nine reels of film is to show that intolerance has always been a vice of man. To prove his point he has unfolded a tale of Babylon when Belshazzar was King, has prepared a series of a few rich tableaux of the persecution of the Nazarene, has pictured with a wealth of atmosphere the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and paralleling these has spun a lurid, modern melodrama in the prevailing mode of the screen.

Short of the impressive bibliography recorded on the program and of the somewhat hazy symbolism that flickers between the episodes, "Intolerance" is a regulation photo-drama, superior to the average feature picture because of the skill with which it is handled and an amazingly accurate and thrilling picture of Assyrian civilization.

The French scenes and those of the life of Christ constitute only a smart part of the film. They were apparently included to develop the idea of the presence of intolerance through the ages. In spite of their general excellence and the faithfulness with which they have been reproduced, tehy do nothing but add to the general confusion and might well be eliminated. This is especially true of those scenes in which the Christ is impersonated, always a questionable proceeding if the feelings of many are to be respected.

It is the Babylonian portion of the film that will commend it to the great public. These pictures of the wals of Babylon, broad enough for chariots to pass at ease, of the great gates thronged with picturesque caravans, of the palace of Belshazzar with its myriad slaves and dancing girls, and of the seige and fall of the city are indeed masterpieces of the cine.

If they are so splendid that it seems a pity the story was not deleted.

DANCERS TO WALK THE DOG.

Teachers in Convention Decree New Steps, but Tango Lives.

The American Society of Professors of Dancing, organized in 1883, is holding its annual convention at the Majestic Hotel to settle the all-important question of the proper steps for the devotees of Terpsichore in the coming season. The task, according to one of the delegates, is not an easy one when the fickle New York public has to be taken into consideration.

"The keynote of dancing this season will be simplicity and grace," said Miss Rose I. Byrne of Boston. "The Russian ballet and the more elaborate exhibition dances have done much to interest amateurs in the artistic in dancing. They are only now beginning to realize the poetry of motion and the beauty of simple steps well done. Standardized routine is being abandoned, with the result that all dancing is becoming more inspirational, and the dancers of today are continually seeking new expressions for music.

"The present dances are extremely popular everywhere and it is very unlikely that they will change materially, although it is a little early to forecast. Of course, new ideas always spring up at this time of year and there is just now a decided tendency toward the military and the Hawaiian. The Military Trot will undoubtedly gain in favor. It originated in Boston. The steps are very simple and it is most inspiring danced to one of Sousa's marches."

Mrs. Evelyn Hubbell is introducing the London Taps, which is just now very popular abroad. It is danced to fox trot time, but the music is played intermittently. From the description it will take considerable practice. Mrs. Hubbell says the Hawaiian music will surely prevail and, greatly modified, those exotic dances will eventually rank in favor with the tango.

Now that the dances have become simpler and every one is more facile in the steps the men are to be required to lead backwards. This will be good news to many girls who have complained bitterly against this steadfast rule of being sent backwards, and by some men just as though they were chairs.

Contrary to the prevailing opinion, the tango is not to go, but it will never supplant the waltz, which will stay on for ever, so the dancing teachers say. Then there is the Walking the Dog, the Bugle Fox Trot, Tactics Militaire, and any number of others if you really must learn some new ones.

The convention will continue until Friday, when all titles will be fixed, and there will be no excuse for any one making a false step.

Leaps Eleven Floors to Death.

Anna Kruetty, 22 years old, a maid employed in the family of William H. Jacobus in the Rivera Apartment House, 790 Riverside Drive, committed suicide by jumping last night from the window of a bathroom in the apartment where she was employed on the eleventh floor. Her body fell into an areaway, after breaking two iron railing an inch thick on its way down. Nearly every bone in the girl's body was broken. The family had been warned by Irma Kruetty, a sister of the dead girl, who was formerly in their employ, that Anna should be watched. Her strange behavior was attributed to brooding over the death of her mother in Hungary. Yesterday morning Irma went to the Jacobus apartment from her home in Cedarhurst, L. I., to look after her sister, but the maid eluded her.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Winter Garden's Sunday night concerts will be resumed next Sunday. The principals of the current revue will be the entertainers. Ed Wynn, Florence Moore, Swor and Mack, Timberg and Darling, Fred Walton, and the Ford sisters among the number.

John Houston has replaced Edward Langford in the role of Blakely in Otto Hauerbach's drama, "The Silent Witness," at the Fulton.

Charles Dillingham has received a cable of congratulation on the success of his new Hippodrome production from Leon Bakst, who designed the scenery and costumes for the Pavlowa ballet. Bakst also asked permission to negotiate with the Grand Opera in Paris to use the designs when "The Sleeping Beauty" is presented there.

"Manhattan Madness," the film for which Douglas Fairbanks was acting when he was painfully injured by the discharge of a blank cartridge near his eyes, will be next week's offering at the Rialto.

MOTOR BOATS BEGIN DEFENSE OF HARBOR

Naval Officers Teach Owners of Mosquito Craft Signaling and Fleet Formation.

ROUGH WATER HAMPERS

Captain Kaiser Orders Fleets to Meet Inside Sandy Hook—To Use Dummy Submarines.

The Mosquito Fleet of fast, privately owned and operated motor boats began its week's manoeuvres yesterday, which it is expected will introduce the owners to their part of the greatest tactical problem of our navy, the defense of New York's harbor. Naval officers spent the entire day drilling into the commanders of the motor boats a thorough ground work in signaling and in handling their tiny craft in fleet formation so that bungling might be eliminated and the chance of accident in the manoeuvres lessened.

Rough water outside, too choppy by far for the little power boats, caused a shift in the proposed line of defense at the last moment. Captain Louis A. Kaiser of the battleship New Jersey, senior officer of the manoeuvre fleet here, ordered that, instead of defending New York on a line off Long Island and extending as far as Long Branch on the Jersey coast, an inner line of defense be adopted and the defending ships will meet the enemy inside Sandy Hook.

The motor boats, nicknamed by the navy the Mosquito Fleet, made a pretty picture, with twenty or thirty of the small white, rakish-looking craft, any one of which can equal the speed of a railroad train, dotting the waters of Gravesend Bay. Just outside of them lay the mother ships, the great gray battleships, New Jersey, Maine, and Kentucky, while near at hand were anchored the destroyers Flusser and Warrington.

These destroyers, aided by a fleet of hydroaeroplanes and one or two of the larger and more powerful of the mosquito craft, are to form the attacking squadron, and will try to creep through and attack the battleships. It is the problem of the motor boats to ward off such attacks and to keep their larger protectors informed of the movements of the enemy in every direction.

Submarines, of course, are reckoned in the calculation of the mosquito boat commanders, but the congested traffic of New York's waters forbids submerging by an American submarine, so that dummy periscopes have been rigged up. These will be used to teach the motor boats how to discover and fight an under water vessel. In addition, a course in mine sweeping is planned.

Lieutenant John W. Wilcox, Jr., U. S. N., spent the day yesterday with the Committee on Power Boats, Division of the Naval Training Cruise, including Orson D. Munn, Henry L. Hollins, Hermann Oelrichs, Harold S. Vanderbilt, B. H. Borden, Stewart Davis, Charles H. Jackson, Lieutenant A. M. Cohen, and A. F. Aldridge, in mapping out plans.

The Mosquito Fleet was divided into three groups which will act in conjunction with the battleships. The groups lettered A, B, and C are commanded as follows: A—R. B. Roosevelt, flagship Sunbeam II.; B—L. B. Dyer, flagship Atlantis; C—Matthew Rock, flagship Florence. Signal men from the battleships were sent aboard each motor boat yesterday and taught the navy signals and how to use the Very flash pistol and the red and white signal lights. The motor boat sailors were also instructed in the art of wig-wagging and the use of the semaphore.

The work which the hydroaeroplanes are expected to do was not neglected, for a group of civilians and navy men spent the afternoon mapping a course for the air craft, going over charts and selecting places where the aviator could volplane to the water as easily and safely as possible.

Captain Kaiser said yesterday he hoped the training given the private citizens who owned fast power boats and who were willing to volunteer would be invaluable in time of war. It was not so much that they would become adept at handling their own boats, he said, for in many cases those boats were too small—they must be at least large enough under war conditions to mount a three-inch gun—but the knowledge of how to work together and how to follow navy signals, the realization of what could be done and what must be accomplished by their craft against an enemy, the Captain thought, would be worth far more to the Government than the money and labor which have been expended on this phase of national preparedness.

17 HURT IN SIGHTSEEING BUS

Broadway Car Crashes Into a Party on the Way to Chinatown.

Three women were badly hurt and fourteen other persons were bruised and shaken up at 10:45 last night when a Broadway surface car practically demolished the rear end of a sight-seeing bus at Broadway and Fourth Street.

The women, all of whom were sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, were: Mrs. Vincent Chicco, 50 years old; her daughters, Miss Natalie Chicco and Mrs. Walter Strauss, all of 247 West Forty-fourth Street. The first two were suffering from lacerations of the body and limbs, and Mrs. Strauss, in addition to similar lacerations, had her back badly wrenched.

The car struck the rear wheels of the bus, tearing them off. There were screams from the nine women passengers, and the vehicle was thrown to one side, narrowly missing an excavation. Nearly all were thrown out to the street, and for a few moments there was a panic.

An ambulance surgeon treated the bruises of several of the passengers before taking the women to the hospital. The worst hurt among these were William Hartigan of the Broadway Central Hotel and Robert Tompkins of 1143 South Second Street, Plainfield, N. J., both of whom went home.

Traffic was tied up for nearly an hour.

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in which four paralleled stories of the world's progress unfold before your vision in thrilling sequence

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THRILLS YOU IN EVERY FIBRE OF YOUR BEING.

A MODERN Story of Realistic Action and Soul-Stirring Emotions contrasted with ancient scenes and events that enthrall you.

LIFE in the Cradle of Civilization—Battles of Antiquity—The Man of Men in the Holy Land—Mediaeval France's Baptism in Intolerance.

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Accompanied by Orchestra from The Metropolitan Opera House

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Matinee Tomorrow, 50c to $1.50.
"Arrived with a Bang." N. Y. Times
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916
"Aroused Cheers of Genuine Enthusiasm." Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT FIRST CONCERT OF SEASON. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, East of Broadway. Bryant 2629. Evenings 8:20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
The Man Who Came Back
"Gripping, red-blooded drama."—Eve. Sun.

48th St. Just E. of Broadway. Evenings 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
JAMES T. POWERS
in "SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE," by Mark Swan. Charles Darnton, Eve. World—"Full of Fun."

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VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

Fathers! Take an Evening Off and Learn All About the Devilish Cunning of the White slavers by Seeing
IS ANY GIRL SAFE?
AT
Maxine Elliott's Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way. 25c-50c
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Working Girls! If You Think Your Clothes Too Plain, Your Home Too Humble, or Your Pleasures Too Few, See
IS ANY GIRL SAFE?
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Maxine Elliott's Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way. 25c-50c
4 Performances Daily, 2-4-7:30 & 9:30 P. M. CHILDREN UNDER 16 NOT ADMITTED

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RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME
"The big punch of the theatrical season came with the production of 'The Flame.' Red-blooded melodrama of the swiftest sort. A gripping play splendidly acted by a superb cast."—Victor Watson in American.
"The Flame" burns bright. Scenic settings are superb."—Eitel in Eve. Journal.
"The play will attract seekers after novelty."—Stephen Rathbun in Eve. Sun.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30.
HENRY E. DIXEY
in a new Comedy, MR. LAZARUS.

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30.
THE GUILTY MAN
Cast includes IRENE FENWICK.

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
HERALD—"A gay romp of song and dance."
The Girl from Brazil
LAURENCE REAMER SUN: "A successor to 'The Blue Paradise,' so varied are its charms."

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After the Show RKO (Actg This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.

GEO. B. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
Seven Chances

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2D SEASON IN NEW YORK.
JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy
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LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
ANN MURDOCK—Please Help Emily
with Charles Cherry & Ferdinand Gottschalk.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
FAIR and WARMER
with MADGE KENNEDY

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
THE BOOMERANG

STILL THE BIGGEST DRAMATIC HIT SINCE MADAME X
OTTO HAUERBACH'S POWERFUL PLAY
THE SILENT WITNESS
NOW AT THE FULTON THEATRE 46TH ST. & B'WAY. PHONE 700 BRYANT
EVES. 8:30—MATINEES TODAY & SAT. 2:30
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IN HIS TREMENDOUS SUCCESS
THE GREAT LOVER
"BEST PLAY IN TOWN."

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MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HIS BRIDAL NIGHT
THE DOLLY SISTERS

LAST WEEK CRITERION B'WAY 44th St. TWICE DAILY, 2:25 & 8:25.
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IS ANY GIRL SAFE?
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1916.

SUBSTANCE OR SHADOW?

Would it be wise and worth while for the men employed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to go out on strike merely to secure the privilege of having their business with their employer transacted by Mr. FITZGERALD of the Amalgamated Association rather than by committees of their own choosing? If that is not avowedly the question at issue, the strike, if it should be successful, would have that result and apparently no other of much importance to the men. They have individually signed an agreement with the company, some 8,000 of them out of 11,000, according to the statements of Mr. SHONTS and Mr. HEDLEY. The agreement was drawn up at conferences between representatives of the company and committees chosen by the men. The committeemen, selected from all branches of the service, accepted the agreement or contract, it was put before the men, and according to the statement of the company was signed by more than three-fourths of them. Mr. FITZGERALD, as a representative of the Amalgamated Association, dislikes the agreement. In his opinion it impairs their liberty of action, and for some days he has been insisting that if the company would not do away with it and release the signers of the contract he would call them out. That is the question at issue, as the public understands it. There is the threat, too, that the employés of the surface lines, the New York Railways Company, will go out in sympathy with the employés of the elevated and subway lines; and this notwithstanding the agreement reached through the Mayor and Chairman STRAUS that all differences should be submitted to arbitration.

It is a matter of common observation that the men employed on the surface lines and on the elevated and subway lines have for many years got along very well with their employers. Between February, 1910, and Aug. 1, 1916, there were increases of compensation to the employés of the Interborough amounting to $1,117,000 per annum. To these increases aggregating $1,250,000 per annum, with shorter hours, were added by the individual contracts. It is evident, therefore, that if there should be a strike it would not have been provoked by hard conditions.

It is a question peculiarly appropriate for candid consideration by the men. They signed contracts which their own representatives assisted to draw up and approved. There is no evidence beyond mere assertion that they did not know what they were about when they signed. It is incredible that contracts signed by so very large a proportion of the men can be unreasonable or oppressive. Would it be worth while, therefore, for the men to break and repudiate their two-year agreements, quarrel with conditions and wages that are so evidently fair and just, bring upon themselves the inevitable loss of a strike and put upon the public the inconceivable injury of a suspension of service upon all the transportation lines in this great city? We can understand Mr. FITZGERALD'S point of view. He wants to see the thousands of employés of these transportation lines brought within his Amalgamated Association and made subject to its rules and its control. What would the men gain by surrendering themselves into his hands, what would they gain in real substance, we mean? They are now a democracy. They have a brotherhood of their own. They are governed by and for themselves. What would it profit them to surrender control over their affairs and interests to the chiefs of the Amalgamated Association? Is not that a mere shadow, impossible of reduction to terms that express measurable benefit?

It is said that a very large proportion of the Interborough employés, represented to be half or more than half, have already reached the conclusion that it would be the part of unwisdom to surrender so much substance for so little shadow, and according to report they would not go out. That decision would be highly creditable to their intelligence. Intimations to that effect seem to have reached Mr. FITZGERALD, for while up to yesterday the talk was all of no compromise and of a certain strike unless the company yielded, it has now been decided to defer the strike and submit the question to a mass meeting to be held this evening. The suggestion has found favor, too, that the assistance of our much-harassed Mayor should again be invoked.

It is a pretty efficient body of men that the Interborough has in its employ. This is shown by the fact that during the last eleven years the company's lines have transported more than six billion passengers with a record of safety "not approached by any "other transportation company in the "world." Exhibiting that degree of efficiency, the conclusion is inevitable that the men are intelligent, too intelligent, we are confident, to let themselves be persuaded to go out for no substantial reason, with the certainty of great loss to themselves and incalculable injury to the city.

THE BATTLE ON THE SOMME.

At last in the west there has been a real battle of the old-fashioned kind, a battle of armies in the open, a battle of bayonets between great forces. The war of trenches was suspended. Armies went forward to meet each other just as they did in feudal times, but on a vast scale and with real fighting. The feudal baron ran no great risk when he advanced to meet his foe, gallantly scorning advantages of position. That is just what the French and Germans did on Sunday, with much more courage. The French came out of the trenches cheering and singing, the Germans rushed to meet them. At Soyecourt the French charged the enemy with the bayonet, took their machine guns away, and turned them on their former owners. The British, at their end of the line, were fighting the same way. "Aviators, who looked down "upon the scene, saw it as a mad "football scrimmage of struggling "figures."

There has been such fighting before in this war, but never on such a scale in the west. Brigades have fought hand to hand, but these were armies. This was a great battle, a battle in the old-time sense; and it was a clean-cut victory. The assertion so often made by Frenchmen and Englishmen, that, terrible as the German is in the mass, he is no match for them man to man, may be proved and disproved often before the war is over. This great battle has given the French and English some color for their boast, for the time at least. The German was not able to retrieve his losses, either, as he has so often done; he was too badly punished. He did make small gains here and there, but no such fight to regain his place as he has been accustomed to make. He was beaten thoroughly, and beaten in the open. His resistance was brave and vain, his recuperation languid.

"A TIME OF NATIONAL EXIGENCY."

I have not desired this nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period of our national history I recognize that it is your right to summon and that it is my paramount duty to respond. You speak at a time of national exigency, transcending merely partisan considerations.

The moment he received the news of his nomination Justice HUGHES sent this information by telegraph to the Republican Convention. He wanted to stay on the bench, but he couldn't, because this was a "critical period of our national history," "a time of national "exigency, transcending merely partisan considerations." What was this national exigency which forced this reluctant Justice off the bench? What makes this period critical? Wherein does it transcend partisan considerations? There are many Americans, many Republicans, who could answer these questions. We know how Colonel ROOSEVELT, Senator LODGE, Mr. ROOT, Mr. WICKERSHAM, Mr. BACON, Mr. CHOATE, would answer them; but the question is how Mr. HUGHES has answered them. He has been talking for a month, and we know.

This is a solemn hour, so solemn that no mere Fairbanks or Burton or Cummins could meet it, and the Republicans had to take a Justice off the bench. What makes it solemn, as we learn from Mr. HUGHES, is that the President put some Republicans out of office and put some Democrats in. It is a "critical period of our national history" because TITTMANN and DURAND lost their jobs. It is "a time of national exigency", because, while we are now prosperous, the Wilson Administration will surely bring about hard times in the long run. It "transcends merely partisan considerations" because the Underwood tariff is unsatisfactory to those who liked the Aldrich tariff. In one city the period is critical for one reason, in another for a different reason. As Mr. HUGHES ambles on around the country, new reasons occur to him every moment for thinking that the period is critical, the time is exigent, and partisan considerations are transcended. Each time he hits on one of these reasons he is visibly astonished and delighted. At Nashville he discovered that the time was exigent because of the President's action in the railway strike. "Aha," you can hear him say; "I knew it all the time. I said in "June that the country was in danger, and now in September I've found "out why."

Searching for issues, he journeys from State to State; each day he ransacks the morning papers to find out why the period is critical, the time exigent, partisanship transcended. A month has passed, and he has forgotten the national exigency created by the departure of TITTMANN and DURAND from the Government service; his exigencies, his crises, like the mercies of the Lord, are new every morning.

Is it not strange that, hunting thus eagerly to find out what is that national exigency to meet which he sorrowfully quit the bench, he has never happened to stumble on this one?

The seas were not broad enough to keep the infection of the [European] conflict out of our own politics. The passions and intrigues of certain active groups and combinations of men amongst us who were born under foreign flags injected the poison of disloyalty into our own most critical affairs, laid violent hands upon many of our industries, and subjected us to the same divisions of sentiment and purpose in which America was contemned and forgotten.

This is the "time of national exi-"gency, transcending merely partisan "considerations," which President WILSON saw. Yet Mr. WILSON was not hunting for exigencies and crises. Mr. HUGHES has a poor opinion of his breadth of vision. Is it not strange that the near-sighted WILSON could not avoid seeing this "critical period," and that the eagle-eyed HUGHES, hunting for critical periods with a search warrant from the Underwood tariff to the civil service law, could not see it with a telescope? If he really did "wish to remain on the bench," it is a pity he left it, for the kind of national exigency he thinks he sees does not really need him. FAIRBANKS could have handled that.

STRIKES BY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

The nationalization of railways has often been suggested as a means of avoiding the suspension of service by strikes. Just so the nationalization of mines was suggested during the recent coal strikes. It is a natural enough suggestion to come from those who know nothing of the subject. The idea that there is anything "unthinkable" or "impossible" about a strike of Government employés is negatived by abundant records in all sorts of Governments and all sorts of services. The manner in which France stopped a strike on the French Government and private railways has been mentioned more than once, and is far from being solitary. In 1914 there was a strike of great proportions and great disturbance and inconvenience on the publicly owned railways of South Africa. The French railway strike was in 1910, and only the year before there was a strike of the French Government telegraph clerks and postmen. In 1904 there was a serious strike on the State railways of Hungary, and in 1903 on the State railways of Victoria.

The nearest approach to freedom from strikes on Government undertakings is in Prussia, where membership in unions is forbidden to Government workers. It is not thinkable that our men would submit to exclusion from unions as a condition of Government employment. In fact, railway workers dislike political control of their activities so strongly that it is one of the great obstacles to Government ownership. Our Government owns two railways and the men know that the Government considers itself free as respects both from the Interstate Commerce Commission's regulations binding upon all other railways. The Railroad Employé remarks this week that in Canada the private railways treat their men better than the Government on the publicly operated railways. For example, positions are more sought on the Canadian Pacific than on the Intercolonial. The boomers of Government ownership are the theorists, not the workers.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The Mexican and American International Commission begins its sessions at New London today under favoring auspices. While, for political reasons, a deal of stage thunder and lightning is manufactured by the Republicans, it is not the past but the future of Mexican-American relations that interests the public. Weary of long controversy, desirous of a permanent settlement of lasting peace and order on the frontier and in Mexico, the people of the United States, aside from a few noisy and interested agitators, look forward hopefully to a constructive program.

To the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico there will be no dissenting voices. The protection of the border and the suppression of trouble-makers and fomenters of insurrection and intervention on both sides of it concern both Governments. The protection of American interests and investments in Mexico, referred to by Mr. LANE in his speech at Washington on Monday, is a condition precedent of good relations between the two countries; but the protection of all foreigners and foreign interests, the assumption and maintenance of the obligations which Mr. CARRANZA inherits from preceding Governments, will be expected of him if his power, of whose increase and solidification good reports come to us, is to be durable, if after all the waste of war and anarchy his is to be the mighty and honorable task of rehabilitating Mexico.

"I hope most earnestly," said Mr. LANSING in his admirable speech to the Commissioners, "that your sphere "of discussion will widen as you meet "from day to day." Whatever limitations may have been set to the subjects to be considered, such an extension is natural and seems inevitable. The Commission is composed of men of high talent meeting in an amicable spirit. Convinced of the good faith of each side, the Commissioners have the opportunity to go to the root of the matter. A mere surface arrangement would be futile. The economic reconstruction of Mexico is vital to her and of momentous import to her friendly neighbors. It is impossible to think that the Mexican Commissioners, who, by the way, have produced already a favorable impression, were not chosen with a view for their especial fitness for economic and financial discussion and project. Two of them, Mr. BONILLAS and Mr. PANI, are distinguished engineers. Mr. PANI has accomplished the surprising feat of keeping in operation two-thirds of the Mexican railroad mileage in a time when revolutions were hot and frequent and railroad bridges and other property were freely blown up. The Mexican Chairman, Mr. CABRERA, is an energetic and accomplished administrator, who holds the post of Minister of Finance in Mr. CARRANZA'S Cabinet. To such men the restoration of the railroads, the financial resuscitation of Mexico, the revival of agriculture and industry may well be intrusted, subject, of course, to the approval of Mr. CARRANZA. To him, however, the prime need of economic regeneration of his country, of prosperity as the basis of peace, must be apparent.

Mexico has sent us three of her ablest men. They meet three as able Americans. May the scope and method of their deliberations and conclusions be such that, in Secretary LANSING'S words:

> Seeds of future controversy can be destroyed and entire confidence restored, so that the Mexican Government and people may build on the ruins of war and disorder a new and more lasting prosperity than the republic has ever known, a prosperity founded on liberty and justice under a government supported by the united will of a free people.

A FELIPEDIST TRANSLATION.

This is the original, in straight Colonelese, Lewiston, Aug. 31:

> There should be in this country a system of universal obligatory military training in time of peace, and in time of war universal service in whatever capacity the man or woman shall be judged most fit to serve the commonwealth.

This is said to be a translation of the same into Hughesese, made at Nashville, Sept. 4:

> I hope the time will come when everybody in this country will feel it an honor to be ready for the service of the country.

"Mr. HUGHES makes a Byzantine logothete look like Poor Richard," we seem to hear the Colonel roar, as he rages up and down his library at Oyster Bay. "By Godfrey, he is as "straightforward as the Oracle of "Delphi and as bold as a sheep. Why, "he is an amphibological dodge-meaning, an Iranian felipedist." And the Colonel shies LIDDELL and SCOTT'S Greek Lexicon at the Persian cat stealing softly over the hearth rug.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Wisdom Open to Question.

It is with what are vaguely but intelligibly described as "mingled emotions" that the friends of THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE will learn of the proceedings instituted by him to bring to the sort of justice allotted by courts men who, partly as a means, partly as an incident, of restoring a system of prison management from which they had profited for many years, coolly undertook to destroy his reputation both as a man and as an official.

On the one hand, it is, of course, desirable that those who originated and as far as they could carried out this method of ousting a Warden of Sing Sing whom they found worse than useless for their purposes should get the publicity and the punishment deserved by them. So if Mr. OSBORNE is sure of proving his case in court—which is a very different thing from feeling a moral certainty of their guilt—the Grand Jury investigation now in progress is a commendable beginning of action and all good citizens will hope for its success.

On the other hand, however, conspiracy is of all crimes the hardest to establish, and in this instance it will be especially difficult because the case involves to such a large extent questions whether discretionary powers were or were not honestly exercised, and also those of motive—where all certainty ceases.

A third consideration is the fact that Mr. OSBORNE has already won a brilliant victory over his foes, and it is properly held superfluous to beat the bones of the thoroughly dead. To do so will distract his own and the public's attention from a more important task—that of carrying into effective operation the new ideas of prison management, of which, in no small degree because of the attacks to which he was subjected, he has become the best known and therefore most effective exponent. In a way, therefore, he owes a sort of gratitude to those who made his triumph possible. He even might have strained magnanimity to the point of remembering that his conflict was with men who by misfortune rather than fault were survivals from a political era in which the practices he interfered with were so customary as sincerely to be held legitimate. So remembering, he might have seen that animosity on his part was unnecessary, and have been content with having reduced the "prison ring" to permanent helplessness.

He Made a Hit at Last!

Candidates for office in this country have encountered before now audiences as hostile to their aspirations as was the one gathered in Nashville Monday for the purpose, seemingly, not of hearing, but of silencing, Mr. HUGHES. Such episodes, however, though common enough in the land whence most of our political customs came to us, are rare enough in this country not only to be more than unfamiliar, except in the very lowest circles of politics, but also to be very distinctly displeasing to all fair-minded observers.

To differ with Mr. HUGHES on any or all subjects is clearly the right of his fellow-citizens, and their right to express, in proper times and places, that disagreement is not less obvious. It is, however, a way we like to call American to give a fair hearing to all seekers for public place, and certainly there is nothing in the record, reputation, or character of Mr. HUGHES to excuse, anywhere, the withdrawal from him of the commonly accorded privilege of justifying his ambitions if he can.

The interruptions suffered by him in Nashville passed, according to the telegraphed reports, beyond discourtesy into insult, and yet he has, perhaps, no great reason to complain of what happened there. It afforded an opportunity to display notable ability in meeting effectively a difficult and embarrassing situation, it illustrated his power to keep his temper when the provocation to lose it was great, and it even proved him able to perform the hardest of all tasks—that of giving a lesson in manners in a way to please, instead of offending, its recipients.

A Presidential candidate couldn't ask for better fortune than that, and, while there is little likelihood that Mr. HUGHES changed any Nashville votes by his speech, he seems to have made some personal friends there, and that is always worth while, in or out of a campaign.

A Judicious Display of Generosity.

In burying with full military honors the men who met such a terrible death when the airship with which they were invading England was pierced by shells and fell blazing to the ground, the British authorities were well advised. In the senseless and useless slaughter of civilians, and in the equally senseless and useless destruction of civilian property, which are practically all that the Zeppelins have accomplished in their raids—and it was exactly this sort of work that these very men were engaged in when they met their fate—there was something more than excuse for according to their dead bodies treatment entirely different from that accorded to enemies slain in ordinary war. There was, however, as much of practical wisdom as of magnanimity in recognising how slight was the personal responsibility of these air sailors for the execution of the orders under which they acted.

The only real justification for denying to them military burial, with their country's flag on their coffins and the usual salute over their graves, would have been the expectation that thus further raids of the same kind could be prevented. For that expectation there would have been as little basis as the like one on the part of the Germans that by the raids the British people can be cowed into seeking peace rather than victory. But vengeance on, or punishment of, the dead, besides its utter futility as a remedial measure, would have embittered hatreds already sufficiently aroused, and would have led to reprisals from which British prisoners in Germany would have been sure to suffer. The generosity displayed by giving these men the honors they received was profitable, therefore, as well as admirable.

The Allies, too, have done some air raiding themselves that is not without need for defense as a military operation—not much of it, or systematically or intentionally, their friends like to believe—and on that account, also, it was judicious to remember Karlsruhe and the royal palace before proceeding to harsh extremities in disposing of the Zeppelin's crew.

Danger in the Quickest Way.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a suffragist, but I do not want to win the vote by a Federal amendment. There is too much Federal control over the States now. I don't think all the States should be forced to have certain laws because a few of them want them. There are too many "causes" lurking around, all ready to jump in such an opening. That is one thing we shall have to fight and fight hard against in the future—that "quickest and easiest way," to gain something which Mr. Hughes favors via a Federal amendment. We must labor hard to retain a few State rights. And when we women win the vote I want it to come to us in the most honorable way, and in the way that will not bring in a lot of evils with it, if not so quick and easy, for the quick and easy ways are generally the dangerous ways. MARY CLARK.

New York, Aug. 23, 1916.

Senator Newlands's Proposals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank you for publishing the interview with Senator Francis G. Newlands concerning the Federal incorporation of railroads. Please quote the inclosed for the benefit of all your readers:

> By such incorporation and control the taxes of railroads could be made fixed and certain. That would also be true of dividends, so that hereafter any increase of business would tend mathematically, either to a betterment of the road, to an increase in wages, or to a diminution in rates.
>
> Our present railroad system, even though it is the best in the world, is needlessly complicated and expensive, involving the maintenance of many unnecessary corporations. There should be unity of ownership, recognized by the law, of such railroads as are now linked together in interstate commerce, regardless of State boundaries. As State legislation cannot accomplish this, the railroad corporations should be national—the creation of the Government whose jurisdiction is as broad as interstate commerce itself.

New York, Aug. 28, 1916. A. MARSH.

THE COWARD?

Dear God! I hate to hear that fellow groan!
I'll stop my ears and try to get some sleep.
I thought that I was hardened into stone,
But he has set my nerve-roots all a-creep.

Their shrapnel sweeps this cursed hill-top bare.
It whizzes past in perfect gusts of lead!
And yet, and yet, I wonder, should I dare?
It can't be done—I hope the chap is dead!

I'll think of happier things. 'Tis good to feel
Her letters in the packet near my heart;
Her love has held me firm as wall of steel,
Has spurred me on to do a soldier's part.

I wonder, were she now beside me here,
Would she lie close and let yon soldier groan,
Or would she think my prudence kin to fear,
And risk a rescue, though she went alone?

I know the answer—she who ever dared,
Who gave the largess of her love to me,
Would call me coward—I for whom she cared!
Her scorn would drown me deeper than the sea!

I'll venture now—there seems to be a lull!
A well-filled flask may help him through the night.
I hate to stir, my very brain seems dull!
Out, slacker, out! You've but yourself to fight!

* * * *

To fail and fail! I'm glad, though, that I tried!
My love will know, and she will understand—
Her proud heart joy that thus her man has died,
Her letters warm and wet beneath his hand!

O. C. A. CHILD.

TURNS TO WILSON.

A Progressive Republican Who Cannot Support Hughes.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 31, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though I am a Republican with Progressive inclinations, I have taken keen delight in your editorial articles on Mr. Hughes's campaign speeches. The "sleek, timorous, tabby politician," that "sputtering, ineffectual candle in the West," has only succeeded in making me miss the more "the brilliant and powerful light of another leader." As you truthfully say, Hughes springs only at small game. Here we are in the midst of the greatest crisis in the world's history, when the minds of all thinking men should be bent upon the solution of mightier problems than ever before beset the path of man, but what do we hear from the former member of our Supreme Court, now aspirant for election to the greatest office within the gift of a free people? We are chiefly harangued upon evils of government long characteristic of both great parties. We are told in awed tones of a Census Bureau chief losing his place. There is a wild effort to substitute poor, little, fretful Mexico for big, dangerous Germany as the great problem in our foreign affairs.

The Republican candidate has not dared to say what he would have done or will do about the only thing that really matters in any great world view of things. By the very logic of the situation, if Mr. Hughes was an advocate of Americanism it was his duty to make himself as distasteful to the hyphenated voters as President Wilson has made himself. My own objection to President Wilson is that he has handled Germany too tenderly. I was alienated when he failed to protest against the invasion of Belgium. I was humiliated as an American citizen when without instant challenge he permitted the German Ambassador and his underlings to intrigue against our neutrality. I felt disgraced when he failed to sever diplomatic relations after the Lusitania affair, and I vowed after the tedious notes on the submarine outrages, and the false, fulsome compliments to Germany about her upholding international law, that I would fight President Wilson's re-election with all the force there was in me. Now, however, I shall be driven to vote for him and to work for him unless Mr. Hughes speaks up like a man and arrays the "hyphens" against him as they are arrayed against Mr. Wilson.

To have the taint of German influence in the election of a President of the United States would be one of the greatest evils that could come to our country. All that part of the civilized world whose institutions are most like our own would regard us with scorn. If Mr. Hughes intends to seek success in the coming election by silence about the wretched, un-American conduct of the "hyphens," he ought to meet overwhelming defeat at the hands of all true Americans who are ready, regardless of racial origin, to defy Germany's shining armor and mailed fist when she takes American lives unrighteously. It is true, very shamefully true, in my judgment, that the mass of the American people are pleased that Wilson has kept us out of war.

If Hughes wants a real issue, big as the world and lasting as time, he should ignore that fact of the popular satisfaction with a policy which has left us ignored and despised. Burke once said that the duty of a statesman was to educate and lead the people to see their own best interests. Hughes should seek to lead and educate the people of the United States to see that their permanent interests lie not in present ease and comfort but in the assurance of the continuance of this happy existence through insistent defense of those ideals and institutions which have let us enjoy this life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. He should drive deep into the American mind the idea that, after this war, when it shall be seen that England and France have saved the cause of democracy, it will be a source of lasting regret to all thinking men in America, and to her friends abroad, that this great but selfish country refused to do her duty in the world's greatest crisis. It is true that in doing this Mr. Hughes might go down to defeat, but he would go like a statesman of courage and convictions, and not, as he now promises to do, like a petty politician, too weak and timorous to talk about the one thing which lies uppermost in all men's minds.

C. H. VAN TYNE,
Professor of History, University of Michigan.

"British Failure."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A writer in one of your contemporaries seems to be badly affected by the "British blunder" bacillus. Never an article but stares forth at us the gruesome head or sub-head, "British failure," "British blunder," or "British delay." Undoubtedly, if the Allies lose this war, it will be because the British have thrown down glorious France, valiant Russia, intrepid Italy, to say nothing of shamelessly deserting gallant Serbia and devoted Belgium.

In a review of the battle of the Marne this writer tells us that the French won this battle with the "least possible assistance from the British," and then proceeds to show us a diagram with the British army placed directly in front of the most dangerous factor in that battle, von Kluck. This military expert doesn't tell us that every available soldier in Britain was thrown into Flanders while the superlative generalship of France was evidencing itself in a political invasion of Alsace-Lorraine that was both costly and fruitless.

The saddest part of all this is that the thick-headed British don't seem to realize that they are failing down on the job. They just go plodding along, controlling the seas, furnishing an army of four or five million or so, landing their hard-battling partners a few hundred million now and then, starting up five or six thousand factories so that they and their allies shall have plenty of cannon and shells, and seizing a mere detail of a million square miles of German colonies—all the while keeping the wheels of commerce moving so that our dear old United States can build up its foreign trade to the extent of several hundred million by virtue of British shipping. Certainly a parlous state of affairs! W. TANCRED.

New York, Sept. 4, 1916.

"Vae Victis."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If, as I am led to believe, the article by Dr. Ervin Acel-Stapenberg, appearing in Sept. 1 issue of your paper, was written in seriousness and sincerity, it is but another striking example of the incomprehensible Teutonic mind. Says the editor: "The fate of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro should remind Rumania of 'Vae Victis!'" He reminds Rumania of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro's fate for their treacherous and unprovoked assault upon unsuspecting and defenseless Germany! Consider Rumania's baseness; how, after years and centuries of oppression, aye, and bondage, now that her opportunity is come, that for which she has existed and longed and prayed, she contemptibly turns on her oppressor!

"A warning, Rumania; remember the fate of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro, and fawn upon your oppressors. Withdraw your troops, mumble your shamefaced apologies, lend your aid to those who have wronged you, and, while you are still sane, remember the fate of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro. DUDLEY J. O'CONNER.

Dixville Notch, Sept. 2, 1916.

FREE MAIL FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

We Are Asked to Do as Much as Little Switzerland, Which Generously Bears a Heavy Expense.

By C. OBERUCHETT,

Secretary of the Central Committee in Switzerland for the Relief of Russian War Prisoners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago I received a letter from a prisoner of war, one of the correspondents so dear to my heart, though unknown to me, who are languishing in concentration camps.

It has been my habit, as Secretary of the Central Committee in Switzerland for the relief of the Russian war prisoners, to answer such letters immediately; and Switzerland had accustomed me to the idea that letters to prisoners of war were forwarded free of charge. I was sure that it was the same in America, especially as the letter I had received had no stamp, and bore the inscription, "No charge for postage. Prisoners of war mail. New York."

In order to take no chances, however, I inquired at the Post Office. To my surprise, I was told that, while letters sent by prisoners of war from their camps are free of charge, those sent to prisoners of war from this country are subject to the ordinary rates.

This was not what I had expected from great and rich America, especially after my two years' experience in poor little Switzerland.

As a result of her situation amid the belligerent countries, it has been Switzerland's lot to become a centre of help to the war victims. As the prisoners of war are among these, Switzerland has done everything to alleviate their sufferings; and since one of their important problems is that of correspondence with their families, Switzerland handles all mail to or for prisoners of war free of charge.

To show what this means to the Swiss Post Office, I call attention to the following figures, from the monthly postal report for last April, the latest report published before I left for this country:

During April the Swiss Post Office forwarded to prisoners of war a daily average of 326,241 letters and postal cards, 19,531 parcels weighing up to one kilogram, and 82,658 parcels weighing up to five kilograms (twelve pounds.) It also handled on an average 7,994 money orders a day. At present the figures must be a good deal larger, as the volume of mail sent through Switzerland is growing every day. And that mail is distributed in all possible directions.

I have had an opportunity to observe personally the operations of the special Transit Department of the Berne Post Office, where a force of over one hundred extra clerks, with the help of mobilized militiamen, are performing an enormous but highly useful work.

Between the beginning of the war and the end of the year 1915 the Berne Transit Bureau, which had been created for this purpose, forwarded to France, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain and her colonies, and Turkey a total of 74,256,858 letters and post cards addressed to prisoners of war, besides 14,743,286 large and 4,284,906 small parcels. These small parcels, which are sent from one belligerent country to another through Switzerland, often arrive badly torn, and the Swiss Post Office has to rewrap them. The number rewrapped at the Transit Bureau averages 1,000 per day; and every such case is reported to the Post Office from which the parcel was sent.

During the same period nearly 3,000,000 parcels were sent to prisoners of war and to interned civilians from Switzerland itself; and the Swiss Post Office transmitted 3,066,597 money orders, aggregating 43,271,782 francs.

And all this work has been done by the Swiss Post Office free of charge.

In addition, all the societies for aiding the war prisoners—and these organizations are very numerous in Switzerland—have been granted the privilege of post-free correspondence, both for mail addressed to and sent by them.

Estimates of the losses to the Swiss Post Office resulting from the post-free distribution of the prisoners' mail show, for the year 1915 alone, the total of 11,000,000 francs. And that for a small and poor country.

And here in America, to send a letter to a prisoner, I had to pay at the full rate. And if his correspondent had happened not to have five cents, the poor captive would have remained without the consolation of the letter.

Let those think of it who have the power to solve the problem of post-free mail for prisoners.

The Post Office would have to suffer certain losses, but these would be compensated by the amount of good such a measure would bring to those suffering in captivity.

I think there is but one way for the American Union to solve this problem, and that is by following the example set by her elder sister, the Swiss Union which, although so small, is always ready to make every sacrifice for the benefit of the suffering.

C. OBERUCHETT.
2 Wigglesworth Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Sept. 2, 1916.

SPOKESMEN FOR IRELAND.

Are They Not the Majority of the People Who Live There?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to examine Kuno Meyer's attempt to "correct" another's view of the Irish disturbance?

In effect he contends that, as England and Ireland have had certain differences, their interests in the war must be on opposite sides. If so, how can the Allies be united, several of them having differed heretofore on other matters—or how can different people, lacking accord on some things, have a single interest against certain other forms of plague as well as that of Germania?

What assurance attaches to the alleged pro-Irish declaration by Germany stronger than the memorable "scrap of paper" demonstration of the quality of German fidelity?

Why should not the people of Ireland be the sole spokesmen of her policy rather than persons who mostly have never seen her shores, and don't intend to, whose sole interest in the matter is the hugging of an ancient hate, long overdue for decent burial, and so treated by those really concerned? The propaganda of this section has been signally and consistently spurned by the people of Ireland and their chosen leaders, one of the most noted of whom memorably named them "the organized Ignorance."

When and if a majority of the people of Ireland proclaim a yearning for German victory, with the attendant perpetuation of agony to other peoples, some of them Ireland's historical and cherished friends, then Kuno Meyer's "correction" might be a little less "flagrant" than his charge of that quality against the absolutely truthful view he claims to "correct," but only discloses his dislike of, by a perversion of reason so transparent as even his eminent prestige in other domains cannot mitigate.

Meantime Ireland gives strongly contrary expressions of her policy through her people's self-chosen public bodies, including the corporation of her capital city, as it might be expected Kuno Meyer would still remember.

J. C. GALLAGHER.

New York, Aug. 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a delightful naïveté in Professor Kuno Meyer's criticism of Susan Grace Kinch's letter in your issue of yesterday's date. He states that "the German Government, at the instance of the late Sir Roger Casement, issued a proclamation in which it is explicitly stated that Germany does not regard Ireland as a hostile country." Does a "proclamation" come under the same heading as a "scrap of paper"? The position of Ireland as a base for a German invasion of England would not be an enviable one, and it would be interesting to imagine the value of a "proclamation" with the "distressful country" as a harbor for a German Army Corps. The extraordinary affection that Germany has shown for Ireland since the war rings somewhat false to the ears of any one who knows anything about the administration of German Poland.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 29, 1916. F. H. N.

A Victory for Labor?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite likely that organized labor will interpret the recent enactment of the eight-hour law as an epoch-making victory for its own cause. To be sure, the spectacle of a handful of brotherhood leaders, representing a doubtful fraction of our interstate railroad operatives, driving a much-harassed President and a panic-stricken Congress to the frenzied passage of a bill concerning whose merits the unnerved lawmakers confess themselves utterly "in the dark," whose wisdom is gravely questioned, whose very constitutionality is held in doubt, may well bring a smile of triumph to the lips of the proletariat. But the neutral citizen, mindful of the ideals of the Republic, tenderly cherished for 130 years, cannot view the Government's reluctant and humiliating compliance without the gravest feelings of regret—and alarm.

Neither Congress nor yet the President merit blame for their part in the work. Their motive was frankly announced—to save the nation from a stupendous calamity whose seriousness the people themselves did not begin to understand. In the belief that only their prompt obedience to labor's demands could avert a nation-wide strike, the legislators willingly sacrificed party interests, personal pride, and even traditional dignity on the altar of the national good.

It now remains the paramount duty of Congress at its very next session to secure itself and the country at large, by appropriate legislation, against a return of so regrettable a show of class tyranny.

The brotherhoods have won a doubtful victory, but organized labor has lost many of its stanchest friends.

MAURICE L. FISCHGRUND.

New York, Sept. 3, 1916.

A TARIFF AFTER THE WAR

Considered an American Injustice to Long-Suffering Europe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some Republicans, Mr. Hughes among others, are advocating the election of themselves on the ground that a higher protective tariff is needed in order to prevent Europeans selling goods to us "after the war." Do these Republicans mean that if, after the war, the people of poor, stricken Belgium or heroic France or brave Britain (not to mention other countries) have any goods to sell we ought to be ready with a higher protective tariff enacted by the next Congress to say to the widows and orphans, the maimed and blind soldiers, the bereaved fathers and mothers and wives and daughters, who have given their strong young men in this awful war in order that liberty and righteousness and love may prevail on the earth, instead of might and cruelty—to say to them, we Americans have grown rich out of the war, you have paid us billions of dollars for our goods, you have sent us hundreds of millions of gold, and you owe us also hundreds of millions of debt, and we are rich and prosperous and also secure in our lives and liberties because your brave men gave their lives and your noble women endured awful sufferings, and to carry on the war you bought our goods at high prices; but we are so mean and greedy and hard-hearted and have so little interest in your heroic sufferings for humanity that we have erected a tariff wall to prevent you from selling any goods here "after the war"? Will the men and women of America say that to the poor, bleeding, exhausted people of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, or Russia? Not so long as Americans have any manhood or womanhood left. We as a people are not sunk so low in greed as that, and we do not so little appreciate that the Allies in this war have been fighting our battles for liberty and democracy on the earth.

If the Republican Party has fallen so low as that, then, indeed, it has been a "party of organized greed," if not a "party of organized ignorance." But the men and women of this country, and especially the men who work hard for their daily bread and who by their own hardships and sufferings in life know how to sympathize with the hardships and sufferings that the people in Europe are now enduring, will never, never want or sanction such a cold-blooded, hard-hearted proposition as to raise our already high tariff walls still higher for the special purpose of making sure that the poor, suffering peoples of Europe "after the war" shall not be able to sell any goods

OSBORNE AIMS FIGHT AT STATE OFFICERS

Wants to Show Public, Says Counsel, How They Conspired Against Fellow-Official.

WOULD STOP RECURRENCE

Karlin, Who Started Washington County Grand Jury Inquiry, Expects Indictments by Friday.

Three State officials will face indictments charging conspiracy and perjury if Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison is successful in his attempt to bring to justice the members of the so-called Prison Ring who, he charges, conceived and directed the effort to ruin him last Spring by occasioning his indictment on charges of prison mismanagement, perjury, and personal immorality. Other men who formerly held State offices as well as convicts and ex-convicts will be involved in the charges if Mr. Osborne accomplishes his purpose.

Alexander Karlin, counsel for the Warden, said yesterday he hoped the first of these indictments would be found by Friday of this week. It was Mr. Karlin who gave District Attorney Wyman H. Bascom the information on which the Washington County Grand Jury has begun an investigation in Salem, N. Y., and Mr. Karlin believes it is sufficient to warrant indictments.

Mr. Karlin said Warden Osborne had worked for six months to obtain the information on which Mr. Bascom is now at work, and his efforts had convinced him that State officials outside the Prison Department had had a hand in the plot to "get" him.

"Mr Osborne is not seeking the indictment of convicts and ex-convicts primarily," said Mr. Karlin. "He wants to show the people of New York just what was done to embarrass a State official and to prevent a recurrence in his case or that of any other official. Some of his information has been gathered from public records and involves State office holders and ex-State office holders, as well as convicts and former prison inmates.

"The public has heard much of the alleged ring responsible for the persecution of Mr. Osborne, and now the public is to learn the facts. Sensational exposures may be expected, as no one will be spared in the investigation that has been started in Washington County."

Mr. Karlin explained that the investigation was being made by a Washington County Grand Jury because Mr. Osborne charged that the plot to oust him had been hatched in Great Meadow Prison, in Washington County. He said he would go to Salem tomorrow to present additional evidence to the District Attorney.

He declined to identify any of the persons at whom the investigation was aimed. He was reminded that State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley had been removed by Gov. Whitman after charges had been made that he had attempted to influence witnesses in the Osborne case by ordering them transferred from Sing Sing. Patrick H. MacDonald, who was tried on a charge of assault on Warden Osborne, was Mr. Riley's confidential agent. But Mr. Karlin refused to comment on these facts. It is known, however, that Mr. Osborne considers William J. Cummins, former head of the Carnegie Trust Company and now an inmate of Great Meadows, was a prime mover against him.

It is known, too, that among those to be called before the Salem Grand Jury will be some who were important witnesses before the Westchester Grand Jury which found the indictments against Osborne.

Some of Mr. Osborne's friends are said to have advised that Gov. Whitman be asked to order an investigation of the part played by District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks of Westchester County in the prosecution of Mr. Osborne, but it is understood this phase of the situation will be governed largely by what may be brought out before the Washington County Grand Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Sept 5.—Warden Osborne declined today to discuss the case, except to say he would testify if called on.

It was learned that the habeas corpus writs for the production of five inmates of the prison in the county Court House of Salem were issued by Supreme Court Justice Henry V. Barst, but the Warden again declined to make public the names of the prisoners summoned.

Day-Kearny Wedding on Sept. 19.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Smedberg Kearny, a daughter of the late Captain George H. Kearny, United States Navy, and Osborne Atwater Day, a New Haven lawyer, whose family have for generations resided in that city, will take place on Tuesday, Sept. 19, in Trinity Church, New Haven. Miss Kearny is related to the Kearny, Watts, Smedberg, and Renwick families of New York and a number of guests will go from this city to the wedding. Miss Kearny will have her sister, Miss Isabel M. Kearny, as her maid of honor and only attendant. Another sister married Professor James Farley McClennand of Yale University in 1912. Mr. Day's ushers have been selected from his fellow students of Yale.

Russ-Eisenbast Wedding.

The marriage of Daniel C. Russ of New Orleans and Miss Kathrine Eisenbast, formerly a teacher in Public School 50, the Bronx, was held yesterday at the home of the bride's father, John Eisenbast, 702 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, the Rev. Dr. Bertram of St. Ann's Episcopal Church officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Anna Eisenbast. Mr. Russ's best man was Edward Delano, a cousin of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Russ will spend their honeymoon in Virginia.

NOTE THE NAME

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(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

Natural Alkaline Water

Unexcelled for table use.

Standard remedy for Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles, Gout and Uric Acid.

Ask your Physician

Bottled at the Famous Spring at VICHY, France

CELESTINS CELESTINS

CITY HONORS LAFAYETTE.

French Ambassador and Prominent Citizens Speakers Today.

Lafayette Day will be observed today throughout the city. The chief exercises will be held at the City Hall this afternoon. The French Ambassador, the guest of honor, will reach the city from Boston at 3 o'clock, accompanied by Minis. Jusserand and his staff, and the Consul General and his staff. They will be met by the committee of which William D. Guthrie is the Chairman, and will proceed to City Hall accompanied by a mounted police escort.

The Mayor and other city officials will receive them and Judge Alton B. Parker will preside at the exercises. Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, and Dr. John H. Finley, head of the State Board of Education, are to be speakers. The Lafayette Fund has put on sale tricolored Lafayette buttons. A dinner will be held this evening at the Waldorf-Astoria, when the principal speaker will be Ambassador Jusserand.

MRS. V. W. HALL ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eliot B. Whiting to Wed Philip Reed.

Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Butler Whiting of 112 Riverside Drive have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mrs. Virginia Whiting Hall, to Philip Reed, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Reed of Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. Hall is a granddaughter of the late F. H. N. Whiting, and is a sister of Lieutenants Kenneth and F. E. M. Whiting, U. S. N. It was Lieutenant Kenneth Whiting who startled the naval authorities in the Summer of 1909 by allowing himself to be shot out of a torpedo tube of a submerged submarine, in Manila Bay.

Mr. Reed is a graduate of Harvard, and is associated with the National City Bank of this city.

The wedding is to take place very shortly.

Perdue-Bartlett Wedding.

Miss Eleanor C. Bartlett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Clay Bartlett of Chicago, and Dr. William Perdue of Mobile, Ala., were married at noon yesterday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The Right Rev. Junius M. Horner, Bishop of Ashoville, N. C., officiated.

The wedding was a quiet one and was attended only by relatives. There were no attendants.

The bride and her parents have been residing at the Hotel Biltmore for some time. Dr. Perdue is a well-known eye specialist. After their honeymoon the couple will live in Mobile.

Ex-Mayor F. W. Wurster Ill.

Frederick W. Wurster, the last Mayor of the old City of Brooklyn, was stricken with apoplexy, it was learned yesterday, while at the Belgrade Lakes, Me. His condition is so serious that his son, Frederick W. Wurster, Jr., a Lieutenant in Squadron A, First Cavalry, is hurrying from the Texas border, where he has been on duty. Mr. Wurster is 66 years old. He is in the iron business and is a member of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Conn., the New York Yacht Club, and the Hanover Club.

A Son in Francis H. Geer's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis H.-Geer are being congratulated upon the birth of a son last week at Morristown, N. J. Mrs. Geer was Miss Helen Hartley Jenkins and Mr. Geer is the son of the Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's Chapel, Lower Broadway, where the marriage of Miss Jenkins and Mr. Geer was solemnized last year.

Acknowledgments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $1.90 from "P. E. H." and $3 from "J. E. H." for the Summer home of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. THE TIMES also acknowledges receipt of $10 from "W. B. F." for the Anti-Suffrage Military Relief Committee. This amount has been forwarded to Mrs. Nelson Henry, Chairman.

OCEAN VOYAGERS.

Passengers Sailing Today for Copenhagen—The Arrivals.

Some of those booked to leave today for Copenhagen on the Frederik VIII. are:

Grants Alling, Miss C. E. Bull, Golden A. Brown, O. P. Conger, W. L. Carver, Dr. Earl B. Downer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Davis, Miss Frances Davis, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Elliott, Harry W. Easterly, F. W. Goodsell, Miss Ida W. Garvey, Harold Hall, Dr. R. R. Hartley, Louis K. Hyde, E. O. Jacob, Mrs. Dorothy A. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lowrie, Baron G. A. M. Lillencrants, Mrs. N. E. Martin, Sidney Stern, and Miss Bessie Scanlon.

Among those who sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the Carpathia were:

Mrs. R. C. Abbott, Miss Abbott, A. B. Anderson, Miss E. M. Appleyard, Mrs. J. Arden, Mr. and Mrs. S. Biddle, Mrs. Jean Barber, Mrs. E. P. Brown, Mrs. M. D. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Hi C. Clarke, Miss Agnes N. Clifton, Mrs. A. G. Duke, J. S. Dickson, Dr. and Mrs. Percy C. Evans, Mrs. A. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gillespie, Frank Goldsmith, J. M. L. Harrow, Mr. and Mrs. David Jones, F. Knoll, Miss F. Lewis, Miss M. Marx, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Mills, Mrs. J. Morgan, Mrs. E. G. Redman, Miss Lee Rochester, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Saunders, Mrs. D. Short, Mrs. E. M. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Wallace, and Henry T. White.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

UNITED STATES, (Copenhagen.)—Mrs. Julia Anderson, Miss Andrea Anderson, Henry Bennett, Ensign Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N., Miss Clara V. Havens, Miss Amalie Harboe, Graham Leal, Richard Lang, C. C. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. McKinney, A. C. Spencer, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Klapp, E. Jansson, Henry A. Hansen, and Theodore Eding.

CAMERONIA, (Glasgow via Liverpool.)—Edward Dalton, Mrs. T. Kerr, J. H. Kerr, W. E. Prindle, Miss M. Parker, F. R. Rumsey, Mrs. M. Bremner, Miss Cecilia C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Butler, W. G. Conley, H. K. Eldridge, Miss Ruth Merington, S. E. May, John Sime, James A. Smyth, Dr. W. J. Penfold, L. H. Perry, Miss Helen White, Miss T. C. M. Tildesley, Miss Elizabeth Forbes, Miss M. G. Campbell, James Currie, Miss Ann Hamilton, Mrs. Elizabeth Plummer, Miss D. Knowles, Mrs. E. R. Gibbs, Miss Doris Gibbs, and Miss Ellen Gilmartin.

GIUSEPPE VERDI, (Genoa.)—F. C. Leonard, Elbert Chamberlin, Charles Morgan, John Sherby, W. W. McLaughlin, William Emmett, Thomas Koster, Miss Olga Bast, Adolph Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Volpe, Miss Maria Volpe, and Miss Matilda Volpe.

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.)—D. V. Allen, Mrs. F. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. John Bass, H. Bendel, Edward H. E. Bourchier, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown, H. E. Bruce, F. A. Calderon, Mrs. C. V. Caldwell, W. F. Connor, John F. Cotton, Miss Lois Cuningham, H. P. Davison, Jr., the Rev. H. Devlin, Mrs. C. K. Donald, Edmund Dwight, Eldridge G. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Harper, W. H. Horning, W. H. Jackson, J. E. Jones, W. G. Landon, A. Lee, G. H. Leggatt, Herbert Lloyd, Bertram Lord, S. R. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Matheson, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Paine, Malcolm Scott, Walter D. Stern, the Duchess of Manchester, Mrs. B. Worrall, and R. Stuart Wortley.

P. A. VALENTINE LEFT $10,000,000 ESTATE

Son Will Receive $1,000,000 When He Is 21 and Bulk of Property at 25.

NOTHING TO STEPCHILDREN

Widow, Who Was Formerly Mrs. P. D. Armour and Wealthy, Receives Her Dower Interest.

The will of Patrick Anderson Valentine of 8 East Sixty-ninth Street, who died at his Summer home, Danforth Lodge, Oconomowoc, Wis., at the age of 55 years, disposes of an estate estimated at more than $10,000,000. Mr. Valentine was for many years fiscal agent for Armour & Co. in Chicago and in 1905 came to New York because the interests of the company in the East required him to take up his residence here. He married the widow of his most intimate friend, P. D. Armour, Jr.

Mr. Valentine left only one child, Patrick Andersen Valentine, Jr., to whom he gave the bulk of his estate. He left nothing to his stepchildren, Philip D. Armour, 3d, and Lester Armour, but they inherited fortunes under the will of their father. Mrs. Mary Lester Valentine, the widow, who got a bequest estimated at $8,000,000 from her former husband, receives one-third of her husband's estate and the contents of the residence at 8 East Sixty-ninth Street.

The son, Patrick Anderson Valentine, Jr., receives two-thirds of the residuary estate, which is left in sole charge of his mother, with power to invest the funds as she sees fit. Her son, who is now 13 years old, is to receive $1,000,000 outright when he is 21, and the remainder of the bequest when he reaches the age of 25. His mother is permitted to expend such amount of the income as she chooses for his maintenance and education until he reaches his majority.

The only other bequests set aside in the will are $100,000 each to the decedent's brothers, Alister I. and Gordon Valentine of Chicago, and his sister Clara J. Wilson of London. The will was made in 1911.

Mr. Valentine had accumulated a small fortune before he became identified with the Armour interests, but when he sought the aid of the late Philip D. Armour he had suffered a series of reverses on the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Stock Exchange. His ability finally made him Mr. Armour's confidential adviser, and he won back more than he had lost. His wife before her marriage to Mr. Armour was Miss May Lester, daughter of John T. Lester and sister of Mrs. W. Vernon Booth. He married her in New York on March 8, 1902. His Chicago residence was at 1,000 Michigan Avenue, and, with the residence of J. Ogden Armour adjoining, it occupied an entire block.

Mr. Valentine was a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, New York Yacht, and Lotos Clubs in New York and of the leading clubs in Chicago. At the time of his death he was Director of the National City Bank and the Central Trust Company and Chairman of the Board of the Central Leather Company.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY VARMAN FREEMAN, for seventeen years Judge of the Appellate and Superior Courts of Chicago, died today on a train on which he was going to his Summer home in Harbor Springs, Mich. He was 74 years old and was Professor of Law at the University of Chicago. In June, 1898, he became Presiding Judge of the Appellate Court.

FREDERICK W. KRAFT, known as the "Old Tanner," died on Monday at his home in Bronxville, in his eighty-second year. He perfected and owned a secret process for tanning plain sole leather, and was reputed to be worth $500,000.

Mrs. THOMAS O'CONNELL, wife of the Town Clerk of North Hempstead, died yesterday in the Nassau County Hospital, Mineola, after a long illness. Mrs. O'Connell was 25 years of age and before her marriage was Miss Mae Kiley of Brooklyn. Her home was at Manhasset.

Mrs. SABRA L. DURYEA, 70 years old, widow of Nicholas Livingston Duryea died on Monday at the home of her daughter in Bayside, L. I. Mrs. Duryea formerly for fifty years lived in New York, where she was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Mrs. ELLEN ELIZABETH BOERUM, wife of Henry Boerum, is dead at her home, 1,009 East Ninety-sixth Street, Canarsie, leaving a son and two daughters.

MANUEL A. IRELAND, a letter carrier for many years and a member of Ceres Lodge 25, I. O. O. F.; Old Glory Council 72 Junior O. U. A. M., and the St. Nicholas Council, N. A. L. C., died on Monday in the Kings County Hospital. He was born in Brooklyn fifty-one years ago and lived at 76 Railroad Avenue, that borough. His wife and son survive him.

ISIDOR FELBER, proprietor of the Monroe House at Lexington, Greene County, N. Y., died there on Monday and the funeral will be held from the late residence, 223 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, today. Mr. Felber was born sixty-four years ago in Austria and was a member of Cambridge Lodge 602, F. and A. M. He left a widow, three sons, and a daughter.

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, for twenty-two years in the employ of the Greenwood Cemetery Corporation, died of paralysis on Monday at his home, 748 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARIA PYMM, wife of William Pymm, a sugar refiner, died in St. Catharine's Hospital on Sunday. She lived at 149 Powers Street, Brooklyn, and had been married two years.

CHARLES D. PEARCE, 50 years old, a retired linen importer and a collector of rare coins, died on Monday at Riverlawn, N. J., where he had been staying for the Summer. Mr. Pearce lived at 254 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, and left a widow and four daughters. The funeral will be held at Christ Church, Sherburne, N. Y., tomorrow.

THOMAS DERBYSHIRE, a veteran of the civil war, died on Sunday at his home, 50 Mill Street, Brooklyn, aged 85 years. He was a native of Manchester, England, and is survived by seven sons and three daughters.

Mrs. EMMA C. KEUCK ECKS, wife of Fred Ecks, died on last Saturday at her home, 30 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in her forty-eighth year.

Miss MAY LILLY HOUGH, youngest daughter of Samuel L. Hough, is dead at her home, 928 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, in her forty-sixth year.

Mrs. EVA M. RUPP RATHGEBER, wife of George Rathgeber, and a member of Star of Hope Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and the Ladies' Society of the Brooklyn Saengerbund, died yesterday at her home, 648 East Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, aged 51 years.

Mrs. HANNAH CATHERINE WYNNE, widow of Martin Wynne, died at her home, 1,821 Fifty-fifth Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn, on Sunday, leaving a daughter, Mrs. Denis A. Kennelly, and a granddaughter, Mrs. James F. Egan.

Mrs. ISABELLA McILWAIN, owner and manager of the Hotel Runnymede, in Atlantic City, N. J., died there yesterday in her eighty-first year.

FREDERICK C. MULGREW, a mahogany merchant, died on Sunday at his home, 391 West End Avenue, in his forty-second year.

W. F. BENEDICT, a marble and granite dealer of Middletown, N. Y., died on Monday in a hospital there, in his seventy-fourth year.

BENJAMIN F. WILLIAMS, County Commissioner in Connecticut for many years, died on Monday in Northfield, Mass., in his eighty-first year.

Mrs. ROSALIA SPOHR, mother of George Kalk, formerly a member of the New York police, died yesterday at her home in Cairo, N. Y., in her ninety-third year.

HOWARD M. VAN CLEEF, connected with the Provident Life and Trust Company of New Brunswick, N. J., died there yesterday.

Mrs. ANNIE E. WILSON, wife of Nathaniel Wilson of Washington, D. C., died yesterday at her Summer home in Newport, R. I., in her seventy-ninth year.

Miss MARGARET JOHNSTON, a servant in the family of N. Taylor Phillips of 114 West Seventy-fourth Street for forty-nine years, died there on Saturday in her sixty-seventh year.

Mrs. SARAH BROWN, widow of Bartlett Brown, formerly a merchant on Staten Island, died on Monday at West New Brighton, S. I.

Mrs. LAURA HOWELL SMITH, wife of Abel L. Smith of 146 West Seventy-sixth Street, died yesterday at her Summer home in Norfolk, Conn.

ARTHUR A. BIRNEY, a lawyer of Washington, D. C., a friend of President Wilson, and since 1878 a Professor in the law department of Howard University, died suddenly on Monday on the golf links of the Washington Country Club. He was in his sixty-fifth year.

MISS BAIRD'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Geo. F. Butterworth, Jr., on Oct. 4.

The wedding of Miss Isabel Imlay Baird, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Stuart Baird of New York and Cornwall-on-Hudson, and George Forrest Butterworth, Jr., the only son of Mr. and Mrs. George Forrest Butterworth, of 57 East Fifty-fourth Street, will be celebrated at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 4, in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue, and the ceremony will be performed by Bishop David H. Greer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John S. Butterworth, formerly of Dresden, Saxony, but now of Summit, N. J. A small reception for the families and a few intimate friends will be held at the city home of the Bairds, 125 West Eighty-fifth Street.

Miss Baird will have Miss Charlotte Chalmers, whose engagement to Truman Handy was recently announced, as her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Edith Wellman, Hilary Thomas, Catherine Farrelly, Mildred Boody, Helen Adams, and Geraldine Feost.

Mr. Butterworth will have William J. Demorest as his best man and the ushors are to be his cousin, G. Hall Morris Jr.; Miss Baird's brother-in-law, Austin Nefteli; Francis H. Greer, Henry G. Hotchkiss, Samuel Murphy, Paul McQuillan, Truman Handy, and G. F. Kunhardt.

The engagement of Miss Baird and Mr. Butterworth was announced a couple of years ago and before the latter was graduated from Columbia University.

REINSTATE WESTERN UNION.

Pennsylvania Railroad to Do Business with Both Telegraph Cos.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—After fifteen years of exclusion from the patronage of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company is again to do business with the great railroad corporation. The present exclusive contract between the Pennsylvania and the Postal Telegraph Company, which expires on June 25 next, is not to be renewed.

The Western Union, which once did all the telegraph business for the Pennsylvania Railroad, lost the contract during the Presidency of the late Alexander J. Cassatt, who preferred to do business with the Western Union officials had all the corporation's poles along the lines of the Pennsylvania system cut down.

The new policy will be to divide the business between the two telegraph companies.

Charles A. Stix.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—Charles A. Stix, President of the Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company of this city, and widely known as a merchant, died on Monday in Chicago, in his fifty-sixth year. He was recently operated on in Mount Sinai Hospital in New York, and died in the Chicago Beach Hotel, where he stopped for rest on his way home. He was a member of the Board of Trade of St. Louis, and President of the Retail Dry Goods Association.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BIRKHAHN.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Birkhahn beg to announce the birth of their daughter, Jacqueline, Sept. 2; both well.

Engaged

PIPEROUX—ROBINSON.—Mrs. Helen Robinson announces the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth Ellen, to Mr. Rene F. Piperoux.

RICHMOND—BUDD.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Budd of Chatham, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Emeline Budd, to Arthur Archibald Richmond, Jr., also of Chatham.

WEINER—THOMASHEFSKY.—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Thomashefsky wish to announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Thomashefsky, to Max Weiner of New York.

Married.

DAVIS—GAGE.—Alpha Abbott Davis, Bayonne, N. J., to Cyrus Durand Gage, Johnstown, N. Y., on Aug. 31, 1916.

LELAND—D. DE PIERREFEU.—Mr. and Mrs. William Tudor announce the marriage of their daughter, Comtesse Dedons de Pierrefeu, to Mr. Joseph Daniels Leland, 3d, on Monday, Sept. 4, at Dublin, N. H.

CRAWFORD — HUBER. — Sept. 4, Charlotte Huber to Thomas J. Crawford.

Brooklyn.

SMITH—KELLOGG.—Sept. 2, Helen A. Kellogg to Henry L. Smith.

Long Island.

CHILSON—STEHL.—Sept. 2, Corona, Katherine Stehl to Gordon Chilson.

COAD — ROCKENBACH. — Sept. 3, Corona, Rose Rockenbach to John Coad.

FLYNN—McCRANE.—Sept. 4, Corona, Elizabeth McCrane to Thomas E. Flynn.

MacPHERSON—TRIEBEL.—Sept. 2, College Point, Beatrice Triebel to Ronald MacPherson.

Newark.

ALTMAN — SECKLES. — Sept. 3, Martha Seckles to Gustave Altman.

HORN — BUYER. — Sept. 2, Fannabel Buys to Charles E. Horn.

Wedding Anniversaries.

SMITH.—The twenty-fifth year of the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. E. Franklin Smith, (nee Mildred Knorr, Bloomsburg, Penn., Vassar College, 1889,) Richmond Hill, L. I., and New York, Sept. 2, 1891.

Died.

AMES.—On Sept. 5, Frederick F. Ames, beloved husband of Margaret Vinton. Funeral services The Funeral Church, Broadway, between 66th and 67th Sts., Campbell Building, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

ANGELL. — Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.—With regret announcement is made of the death, Aug. 31, of Malcolm Henry Angell, a member of this society.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

BARCLEY. — Alfred C. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building,) Wednesday evening, 8:30 o'clock.

BARUCH.—Dr. Solomon Baruch, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M., at his residence, 1,211 Madison Av. Funeral Friday, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BRADY.—On Sept. 4, at his residence, 14 West Fordham Road, Thomas F. Brady. Funeral Thursday, 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Av. and Fordham Road, where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

BROWN.—At her residence, 302 Bement Av., West New Brighton, Staten Island, on Sept. 4, Sarah A., widow of the late Bartlett Brown.

BROWNING.—At Cragsmoor, Sept. 3, Alice, daughter of the late Thomas Baird Browning and Alice Marbury. Services at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, 86th St., near Madison Av., at 10 A. M. Wednesday, Sept. 6.

CANNON. — Suddenly, at Walker, Minn., Sept. 5, Dr. James R. Cannon of Irvington-on-Hudson. Notice of funeral hereafter. Philadelphia papers please copy.

CARROLL.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Allan Crosby Carroll, son of Mrs. Cordelia Burt and the late Rev. Vernon B. Carroll, in the twenty-sixth year of his age. Funeral services on Wednesday, at Warwick, N. Y., on arrival of noon train.

CLEAVELAND.—David, son of Margaret W. and Walter Avery Cleaveland, suddenly, Sept. 4, of bronchial pneumonia; age 2 years, 4 months. Boston papers please copy.

COX.—Harry Wallace Cox, drowned Sept. 1, age 27. Funeral Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock, from the home of his parents at New Lebanon, N. Y.

DAVENPORT.—At Cold Spring Harbor, on Sept. 5, of acute poliomyelitis, Charles Benedict, Jr., only son of Charles Benedict and Gertrude Crotty Davenport.

DODGE.—At 139 East 67th St., Monday evening, Sept. 4, in her eighty-fourth year, Mrs. Ruth Anne Browne Dodge of Council Bluffs, Iowa, widow of General Grenville M. Dodge and beloved mother of Mrs. L. D. Montgomery, Mrs. Pn S. Fusey, and Miss Anne Dodge, who were with her at the time. Funeral private. Interment at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Please omit flowers.

Died.

FLEMING.—Sept. 3, Catharine A. Fleming, wife of Charles A. Fleming, at her residence, 329 West 84th St. Services Holy Trinity Church, West 82d St., near Broadway, Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

FRANCIS.—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. & A. M., Brethren: You are earnestly requested to attend Masonic funeral services of our deceased brother, William Taylor Francis, at Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., on Thursday, Sept. 7, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. By order

WILLIAM McDONALD TINDALE, Master.

GOLDWASSER.—On Sept. 4, after a short illness, Haymun P., beloved husband of Rachel and father of George, Abraham, Rose, I. Edwin, and David Goldwasser. Services at his late residence, 141 West 111th St., Wednesday, Sept. 6, at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Washington Cemetery. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent, but that those who so desire make a donation in memory of the deceased to the Montefiore Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews or to similar institutions.

GOODELL.—On Aug. 29, 1916, in Oakland, Cal., Emma L., daughter of the late Rev. William Goodell, D. D. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

GORDON.—Of heart disease on Sept. 3, Julia Gordan, aged 69 years; beloved wife of Henry J. Gordon of 1 Bellevue St., Highwood Park, Weehawken, N. J. Funeral strictly private. It is urgently requested that no flowers be sent.

HANAMAN.—In Pemaquid, Me., Sept. 2, 1916, Charles E. Hanaman, aged 68 years, of Troy, N. Y. Funeral from St. John's Church, Troy, Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HEIN.—Suddenly, on Sept. 1, Herman H. Hein, beloved husband of Fay and father of Sanford and Monrose. Funeral at convenience of the family. Chicago, California, and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

HOLTZ.—At Maplewood, N. H., after a long illness, Fannie B. Holtz, wife of Max Holtz and mother of Harold and Irene Holtz and daughter of Rebecca Beidenkopf. Funeral at her late residence, 186 West 87th St., Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Des Moines and Rochester papers please copy.

JACKSON.—At Larchmont Manor, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1916, Henry A., in his 83d year, beloved husband of Jane C. Jackson, (nee Crossman.) Services at his late residence Friday, Sept. 8, at 11 A. M. Carriages in waiting upon arrival of 10:06 A. M. train from Grand Central Station. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

JOHNSTON.—On Monday, Sept. 4, 1916, Charles E. L. Johnston, at Keyport, N. J., in his 59th year. Funeral services at 10 West 28th St., New York City, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, at 8 P. M.

JONES.—Mary Emma Hatfield, widow of Thomas Jones, at her home, Monday, Sept. Funeral private.

LAWSON.—Sept. 3, Kitty Parshall Lewis, wife of George B. Lawson. Burial at Hamilton, New York, Sept. 6.

LEWIS.—At Newburg, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 4, 1916, Robert Jordan, son of Charles E. H. and Lillian Smith Lewis, aged 4 years. Funeral private at the residence of his parents, 6 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

LION.—On Sept. 3, 1916, after a short illness, Otto Lion, beloved husband of Matilda M. and father of Dorothy and Edith Lion, in London, England.

LOWENSTEIN.—Pauline, (nee Hartman,) on Sept. 5, 1916, beloved mother of Louis, Irene, and Morton Lowenstein. Funeral service at Washington Cemetery on Wednesday, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.

McCLELLAND.—Adam McClelland, Ph. D., D. D., Professor Emeritus of Ecclesiastical History in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Dubuque, Iowa, father of Dr. Lefferts A. McClelland, Henry J. McClelland, and Mrs. F. W. Loetscher of Princeton, N. J. Services Thursday, at 75 McDonough St., Brooklyn, hour to be announced in tomorrow's issue. Interment at Trinity Cemetery, at convenience of family.

McFARLAND.—At his residence, 182 West 88th St., Sept. 5, William C. McFarland, Captain United States Army, retired, in his 68th year. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1872. From the time of graduation until retirement, in 1899, he served with the Sixteenth United States Infantry. Interment at West Point.

MILLER.—On Saturday, Sept. 2, at 1,008 Green Av., Brooklyn, Mary Miller, aged 18.

MOREWOOD.—At Bergerville, Canada, Sept. 5, Henry F. Morewood, formerly of New York.

MORRIS.—On Monday, Sept. 4, at her residence, 66 Beechwood Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., Adelaide Bettner, widow of Major Arthur Morris, United States Army, and youngest daughter of the late James E. Bettner of New York. Funeral private. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

NIXON.—Suddenly, on Sept. 3, 1916, Mary Nixon. Funeral private.

PEARCE.—Suddenly, at Riverlawn, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 4, 1916, Charles D. Pearce, of 254 Gates Av., Brooklyn. Funeral at Christ Church, Sherburne, N. Y., on Thursday, 2:30 P. M. Paris Herald and London papers please copy.

PENROSE.—At her home in Carlisle, Penn., on Sept. 4, 1916, Valeria B. Penrose, daughter of the late William M. Penrose and Valeria Merchant Penrose.

RANDOLPH.—At Estes Park, Col., on Aug. 30, Byrdie A. Randolph, wife of George Randolph of Memphis, Tenn., and daughter of Mrs. Rebecca C. and the late Mahlon Randolph of New York City.

ROBERTS.—On Sunday, Sept. 3, 1916, Catharine Morris Roberts, widow of Hugh Roberts, in her 86th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 113 Kent St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

Died.

ROGERS.—At Huntington, L. I., Sept. 5, 1916, George R. Rogers, in his 84th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Nassau Av., Friday, Sept. 8, at 2 P. M.

SETTLE.—Suddenly, Monday, Sept. 4, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Irving G. Taylor, Susie B., widow of the late Clarence E. Settle. Funeral private.

SMITH.—On Sept. 4, after a short illness, Livingston D. Smith, in his 62d year. Relatives, friends, and members of the New York Hotel Association are invited to attend the funeral services to be held at his late residence, Hotel Imperial, Broadway and 32d St., on Wednesday, Sept. 6, at 11 A. M. Interment at Westfield, Mass. Papers please copy.

SMITH.—At her late residence, at Norfolk, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 5, Laura Howell, beloved wife of Abel L. Smith and daughter of the late Martin A. Howell of New Brunswick, N. J. Services at her late residence, in Norfolk, Thursday, Sept. 7, at 5 P. M.

TOWNER.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. G. De Kruif, on Sept. 5, 1916, Augusta E. (Hamilton) Towner, in her 72d year. Funeral services at the Chapel of St. Michael's Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., Wednesday morning, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

VON HAGEN.—Suddenly, Sept. 3, at Chuquicamata, Chile, Ida E. Callender, aged 27, wife of Hans John von Hagen, mother of John Louis and Elizabeth, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Callender, Galesburg, Ill.

WALLBERG.—After a long illness, on Sept. 4, 1916, at his home, 727 East 10th St., Brooklyn, John F. Wallberg, beloved husband of Mary Shaw Wallberg. Services at his late residence Thursday at 8 P. M.

WATSON.—Sarah, on Sept. 4, in her 70th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Intercession, 156th St. and Broadway, Wednesday evening at 8:30.

WEIL.—Suddenly, in Paterson, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 4, 1916, David A., son of Isador and Stella Weil, aged 20 years 4 months 1 day. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Sept. 6, from his late residence, 228 East 30th St., Paterson, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Mount Nebo.

ALTING.—Gustav, 815 Freeman St., Bronx, Sept. 4, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

BARRY.—Mary, Sept. 2. Funeral 2,816 Marion Av., Bronx, today, 1 P. M.

BYRNE.—Delia, 161 West 93d St., Sept. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DE FOREST.—William, West New Brighton, S. I., aged 35. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HEARN.—Ann, 1,514 Madison Sts, Sept. 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

ISRAEL.—William, Sept. 4. Funeral 228 Lenox Av., today, 10 A. M.

K

R. NORRIS WILLIAMS, 2D, BEATS WILLIAM M. JOHNSTON AND IS NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPION

WILLIAMS BRINGS NATIONAL TENNIS TITLE EAST AGAIN

Philadelphian Defeats Johnston In Fiery, Brilliant Match at Forest Hills.

CONDITION TELLS IN END

Williams Stands Sizzling Pace Better Than Californian, Whose Strength Ebbs.

JOHNSTON GETS TWO SETS

In Fifth He Leads, 3-0—Score Is 4-6, 6-4, 0-6, 6-2, 6-4—Williams Good at All Points.

Amid the plaudits of 9,000 people, a new champion was raised to the pinnacle of tennis fame yesterday afternoon on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills when Richard Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, title holder in 1914, forced the abdication of William M. Johnston of San Francisco in the final round of this season's tournament. Only after a wondrous five-set match did the balance turn in favor of the Philadelphian and against the representative from the Golden Gate, and while the glory of achievement belongs to Williams, Johnston can take to himself a full measure of praise for the stand which he made to retain the crown. The verdict in favor of the new champion was recorded at 4—6, 6—4, 0—6, 6—2, 6—4, but these bare figures can never give testimony of the mighty struggle which was waged, of the varying fortunes of the conflict, which gripped the heart by its intensity.

Beside the victory of Williams stands the spirit of Johnston in defeat. The champion of a year ago must have known in that last set that his strength was unequal to the task of conquering the confident Williams; he must have realized it just as did the spectators, who could see the power of his game diminishing, ever so slightly to be sure, but still enough to indicate impending disaster. But Johnston fought on with the fine courage that is his, struggling against the impossible with a flash in his eye and a smile on his lips, and when the last point had been recorded he gave of his ebbing strength to jump across the net and congratulate his triumphant rival. Williams, too, was spent, although there had been little reflection of it in his play. He lay on the grass beside the court for several minutes following the close of the struggle, and then victor and vanquished linked arms and made their way to the clubhouse, while the spectators shouted their applause.

Johnston Rules the Favorite.

It was the climax of one of the most thrilling matches that ever marked the winning of a national championship. Prior to the contest Johnston ruled the favorite, partly from the fact that he was the champion and partly because he showed such astonishingly good tennis against Lindley Murray the day before. But there were plenty of supporters of Williams, who had scored a victory over the Californian in the East vs. West matches. Every indication, however, pointed to a struggle that would be memorable in the annals of tennis, and the fulfillment was realized. Not even the Davis Cup matches supplied more electrifying moments, and there was one whose knowledge of tennis has been gained from actual playing experience who said that McLoughlin at his best could not have vanquished either Williams or Johnston as these two played yesterday; however that may be, the match surely reached a plane which is seldom seen in any tournament.

It was a battle of speed and wits and infinite skill with the racquet, and the margin of difference was ever so slight. Near the end it was condition which told the story. Johnston could not maintain the pace. His slight figure tired under the strain, and Williams snatched away the coveted honor.

There was not so large a crowd present as at the semi-final round matches on Monday, but it was a better-ordered gathering. The partisanship which has run so high in some matches was in large part lacking, or, if present, it was not expressed in discrimination of one or the other player. Of applause there was plenty, but it conveyed from stand to stand and back again with equal favor according to which one made the shot that pleased.

Final Set Most Spectacular.

It was the final set which gripped the interest by supplying the most spectacular tennis in the test which was to give victory to one and accord defeat to the other. Johnston made his supreme struggle at the start, and before he could attain success fatigue set upon him, and he was unable to fight off the rally which was staged by Williams, who was already beginning to feel the flush of victory.

The fifth set opened with Johnston running off a three-game advantage, and the spectators gasped at the speed of his play. He seemed endowed with greater skill than ever, and Williams found himself unable to stem the aggression. But with three games to his credit Johnston snapped. The fire and dash of his earlier play slowly vanished, and Williams came forth in the light of conqueror. There was no slackening of his effort, and by a brilliant endeavor he cut down Johnston's lead. One game fell to his lot, then another, and when the third, which tied the score, was decided, the enthusiasm was unconfined. Williams was going at top speed, and it became apparent that Johnston was weakening. After the score had been tied, Johnston sat down on a nearby chair for a moment of rest.

Under the impetus of his successful effort Williams played with more abandon and succeeded in breaking through Johnston's service and winning the next game on his own. This gave him a lead of 5—3, with only a moment or two more until he should realize the fruits of victory.

Williams's Fervor Almost Fatal.

But just here Johnston rallied. He dashed a more successful game against the encroachment by Williams and won his own service without difficulty, but it was partly because Williams was over-eager to end the struggle. The Philadelphian was showing his first trace of excitement, and it proved fatal in attempting to handle Johnston's service.

Bringing the set to 5—4, although it was still in favor of Williams, seemed to put new life in Johnston, and he made a fight that was amazing in the final game. Williams raced away to a 40—0 advantage before Johnston could recover himself, but then he gathered his strength to send across two placement points, one a lob that nicked the baseline and the other a stroke that passed Williams on his backhand.

Johnston now made his supreme stand, a struggle that won for him the heart of every one in the big stands at either side. He battled with all his strength, with all the skill of his earlier play, to break through the service of Williams that he might carry the set to deuce, for even now all thought of victory had not been banished. He was hoping against hope and the spectators were with him. Twice the vantage rested with Williams but Johnston always drew it back to deuce. An out by Williams off his backhand gave the third vantage point to the Californian but Williams drove a placement down to one corner and Johnston lost his racquet in the plucky endeavor to make a return.

The end, however, was just a little way ahead. The Coast star drove a backhand stroke off service out of court and the match closed when he netted on another backhand shot, this also off service. The championship had been won and the East can now rejoice in having the crown on the Atlantic seaboard instead of in far-off California.

Although he had suffered one of the keenest disappointments of his career, Johnston showed not the slightest trace of chagrin as he came off the court. He was even jaunty, taking defeat in the part of a perfect sportsman who acknowledges the superiority of an opponent without one tinge of bitterness. The spectators sensed this and their cheers were as much for the vanquished as for the new champion.

Resemblance in Pair's Play.

To attain his victory Williams was forced to show a standard of play which he never reached except under the stress of the closest competition. The two men were perfectly matched, and in their play itself there was a striking resemblance. Neither is the impetuous net player McLoughlin was in his prime, or which some of the Californians and some of the Easterners are now. During much of the time the play was from the baseline, for neither contestant would attempt the forecourt unless the opening was apparent and so well defined that passing strokes from the other side of the net were discounted. When they did come to the net, however, there was usually the finishing off of the point by whichever one attained the position, but neither advanced much inside the service line unless it was to make a smashing stroke.

The play sparkled at all times. Each was putting the full force of his skill to the test from the instant the contest started, and the driving, half volleying and volleying was a revelation of the heights to which real tennis can attain. The rallies were not long, for a quick finishing off of the point was the objective with both Williams and Johnston, but some of them were sustained to the point that applause broke from the stands before the count was lost or won. These infringements against the warning of Umpire Edward Conlin not to applaud until a point was actually closed were spontaneous and in a measure excusable under the spell of such play as was being evidenced.

Weather Conditions Ideal.

Conditions for the match were ideal. The weather was warm, but not too warm, and the rays of the sun were made a little less intense by the haze of the afternoon. Just before the match started clouds loomed up on the horizon and a thunderstorm was feared, but fortunately the clouds broke away. The two contestants came on the court sharply at 3:30, the time appointed, and after a few minutes of preliminary practice the match was under way.

Johnston started service and its effectiveness which was to show later in the match was indicated on the first stroke by Williams. He sent the return out of court but followed with a placement after a remarkable get, the stroke being made off his backhand. The Philadelphian drove out for the next point and then Johnston whipped through a forehand drive to Williams's backhand, which went for a placement. On the last point for the game Johnston played one of his opponent's soft strokes over for a placement. There was no more difficulty experienced by Williams in winning his service, Johnston having a deal of trouble in handling the stinging shots which Williams's position in the game were in three instances made on Johnston's errors off service, and the fourth was a backhand stroke that he played to Johnston's feet as the latter came to the net.

A merry battle followed for the third game, the contest going twice to deuce before the Californian could make good on his own service. Williams was leading in this game at 40—15, but the Californian, under the danger of being broken through, put more pace in his service, and there was a corresponding decrease in Williams's effectiveness. The last three points which gave the game to Johnston were all errors off service by Williams.

Another deuce game followed on Williams's service. The Philadelphian was leading at 40—15, only to have Johnston creep up as a result of two errors by himself, one a double fault. On the vantage point Johnston came to the forecourt and tried to kill a lob, but drove out. Another out followed. The next two games also followed service, and they were quickly played, hardly a rally being in evidence. During the eighth game Johnston was unsteady and three nets and out by him gave Williams the game without serious opposition. The same was true of Johnston's service as related to Williams. The latter tried to come to the forecourt to volley, but the ball was sent out of court. Once more Williams attempted the net, and this time Johnston burned over one of his forehand cross-courting drives, which always brought unstinted applause. Johnston volleyed out from the forecourt after a sharp rally, and then Williams gave him two points for the game, both on outs.

First Set Is Johnston's.

With the score 5 to 4 in Johnston's favor, it was a critical moment for the Philadelphian. He netted the first return of service off his backhand and was caught out of position by one of Johnston's forehand drives on the second. A net of another backhand stroke made the score 40 to 0 against him. There was an out off service by Johnston, but the Californian was only momentarily halted, for he drove a sharp stroke to Williams's backhand, and the latter netted in attempting the return.

The fact that this first set had turned against Williams did not betoken any serious weakness in his game, but it certainly did give the appearance of victory for Johnston. It had taken just seventeen minutes to conclude this opening encounter, which gives an idea of how fast the play was. What did portend ill-fortune for Williams was the manner in which the second set started, for Johnston opened by winning his own service and then breaking through that of the Philadelphian in a deuce encounter. For those whose hopes, and perhaps some of their money, were pinned to the play of Williams this was discouraging, for one breaking through had been enough to determine the first set, and it was not at all improbable that such might prove to be the case in the second set. The alarm, however, was needless as after events proved.

Williams was broken through, partly on his own errors, but they were not flagrant ones, being induced somewhat by the play of Johnston. A double fault on the vantage game came at a critical moment, and Johnston made the decision in his favor sure by slashing a return of service down the lines for a placement. The Philadelphian probably feared the loss of service less than any of his supporters. He set out to retrieve himself in the third game and did it so well that Johnston could not even make a substantial fight. Three placements, the first two off service and the third a cross courting stroke off a forehand drive, were almost enough to cause the overthrow of Johnston, and when an out by Johnston, after the first return of service, followed, the damage for the Californian was complete. Williams evened matters by taking his own service, but only after a hard deuce struggle. The vantage point went to Johnston when a footfault was called against Williams on his second service, but the Quaker City man won with a kill of one of Johnston's lobs that fell in the forecourt. The vantage point was three times with Williams before he could place the game to his credit.

Service Battles Follow.

The six games which followed saw a battle sharply waged in which every effort was bent toward the breaking through of service by the rival men or the holding of service, as the case might be. The fifth game went to Johnston on his own service at love and again the struggle was at Williams's door. Johnston led at 40—30 as a result of two placements and a net by Williams of an overhead stroke to kill, but at this critical moment the Philadelphian burned over one of his service aces to bring it to deuce. Johnston made an out off service on the vantage point and was the victim of a cross courting volley on one of the best contested points in the match. It came after Johnston had driven what ordinarily would have been a placement, but Williams succeeded in getting to the ball and stinging it back for a placement.

In the seventh game Johnston again had an easy time in winning his own service. Williams was having some difficulty in sending his strokes true at this point, his half volley being particularly weak, and his backhand, which had been strong, showed signs of failing him. Three of Johnston's points were on nets by his opponent and the other was an out off service. The eighth game, however, found the lapses far less apparent. Johnston could do nothing against the brilliant stroking by his Eastern rival. Williams scored the first point on a kill after two wonderful returns by Johnston when he was out of position. There was a net of a kill by Williams, the only point that Johnston gained, and then Williams threw all of his stamina into the game and closed it out to his credit. This was the first time in this set that he had won with ease on his service.

It was the forerunner of what was to succeed, for the ninth game found Johnston weakening before the spirited endeavor of his antagonist, and he was forced to relinquish service. Leading at 30—15, Johnston doublefaulted. The call of it was late, in fact not until after there had been a second playing of the ball by him, and this upset his game a bit. Williams passed him with a forehand drive down the lines, and on the last point Johnston volleyed out after being drawn off balance. Johnston started well toward retrieving in the tenth game and led at 30—0 on Williams's service. Williams closed out the set, however, at 6—4. This set took twenty minutes to bring to a conclusion.

Johnston Wins Third, a Love Set.

The third set was a remarkable display of strength on the part of Johnston which boded ill for Williams. The new champion was broken through three times on his own service, Johnston crushing his way ahead by sheer force of play. It was a love set against Williams, and although several of the games were carried to deuce the Californian was always able to supply the necessary skill and strength to win his way forward. Johnston's service was held carried off the first game by sharp placing. In the next Williams started with a double fault, which was an inauspicious beginning, as the outcome proved. The Philadelphian relinquished his service without much of a struggle, his forehand accounting for two of the errors which piled up against him.

In the third game the Californian raced away to a 40—0 advantage, when Williams braced and swept over three placements as Johnston attempted a volley from the forecourt. At 6—4 on points Johnston succeeded in pulling the game out of the fire. Williams double-faulted for the first point of the fourth game, and when he came up to serve it was true of his service in the sixth game. Johnston's placing game was too formidable for the Philadelphian, and Williams was broken through in a 5—3 contest, which was his last real effort. The final two games were a procession for the player from the Coast, his Eastern rival getting only 1 point, a placement on a soft stroke that Johnston dropped in the forecourt.

The Philadelphian did not shine particularly during the progress of this period in the match. There was a wealth of strength in the play of the Californian, and it appeared that Williams was weakening to such an extent that he would be vulnerable in the next set.

The fourth set, however, found an absolutely different condition. Williams came to the court refreshed by the rest of seven minutes, and almost succeeded in duplicating the feat of Johnston in the third set. Johnston met with difficulty on his own service in the first game. His rival played a sharp placing game and led at 40—15. The prospect of being broken through thus early urged Johnston to greater effort in sending the ball over. The service was so well placed and sent with such speed that Williams was baffled, and Johnston obtained the game at 6—4 on points.

Williams won his own service handily by powerful forehand driving across court and down the lines, and followed by breaking through the Californian. Williams led at 40—30, but a kill by the coast star made it deuce. As in the second game the Quaker City man continued to play terrific shots off his forehand, and Johnston was unable to stem the tide. The rally by Williams predominated during the next three games, in which he scored nine placement strokes, and some of the errors by Johnston were really induced by his play. Johnston recovered long enough to win the seventh game on his own service, but Williams closed the set to his advantage on his own service at 6—2.

Johnston Rallies, But Is Fatigued.

Johnston's great rally was made at the start of the fifth set. The Californian was evidently beginning to feel the effects of the struggle and he bent all his endeavors to gaining a quick decision. Williams played well, but Johnston played better and three games were gained by the Californian. It began to be evident after this accomplishment that Johnston was not weakening. Williams won the fourth game on his own service, a service ace giving him the last point, which goes to show that there was much stamina left in his play. From this beginning Williams started out to overhaul the lead which Johnston had gained. The Californian lost his own service, which presented dangerous possibilities at this critical time in the match, and carried off his own so that the score was 3 all.

Johnston rested on a chair while Williams was moping his face with a towel, and when he came up to serve it was apparent that fatigue was now an even greater antagonist to him than Williams. On his own service the Californian succeeded in getting only one point, which was a woeful weakening of his play from that of a few minutes before.

This was the beginning of the end. Williams took his own service so that he was leading at 5—3, after having run five straight games. With defeat almost clutching him, Johnston rallied enough to take his own service, and then he set out to do what, at this stage, was almost impossible—the breaking down of Williams's service.

The Philadelphian was flushed with the sight of victory, while Johnston knew he was facing almost certain defeat. But the Westener set nobly to the task of bringing the set to deuce, and at times it almost seemed that he might succeed. Four times the set went to deuce, and then Williams was crowned the new champion when Johnston netted a drive off his backhand.

In the final round of the mixed doubles event Mrs. Barger Wallach and Dean Mathey defeated Miss Marie Wagner and Lyle E. Mahan, 6—2, 6—0.

The stroke analysis:

Richard Norris Williams, 2d, vs. William M. Johnston.

FIRST SET.

Williams	1	4	4	5	0	4	2	4	1	1—26
Johnston	4	2	6	3	4	1	4	1	4	4—33

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Williams	10	10	3	2	3
Johnston	7	9	10	0	1

SECOND SET.

Williams	1	3	4	8	0	5	1	4	4	—34
Johnston	4	5	1	6	4	3	4	1	2	—32

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Williams	9	14	12	3	2
Johnston	4	14	7	0	1

THIRD SET.

Williams				2	2	4	3	0	1	—12
Johnston				4	4	6	5	4	4	—27

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Williams	6	9	9	0	3
Johnston	2	1	7	0	0

FOURTH SET.

Williams		4	4	7	7	4	4	1	4	—35
Johnston		6	1	5	5	1	1	4	2	—26

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Williams	12	8	20	0	0
Johnston	8	5	8	0	1

FIFTH SET.

Williams	4	2	1	4	6	4	4	2	8	—39
Johnston	6	4	4	1	4	1	1	1	4	6—32

Stroke Analysis.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Williams	11	11	16	4	1
Johnston	7	10	7	2	2

RECAPITULATION.

Williams.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.	Pts.	G.
First set	10	10	7	2	3	26	4
Second set	9	14	12	3	2	34	6
Third set	11	8	9	0	3	12	2
Fourth set	12	8	20	0	0	35	6
Fifth set	11	11	16	4	1	39	6
Total	53	49	64	9	9	146	22

Johnston.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.	Pts.	G.
First set	10	10	7	2	3	33	6
Second set	4	14	7	0	1	32	4
Third set	2	1	7	0	0	27	6
Fourth set	8	6	6	0	1	28	2
Fifth set	7	10	7	2	1	32	4
Total	28	40	37	2	5	150	22

National Singles Champions.

1881—R. D. Sears.	1900—M. D. Whitman.
1882—R. D. Sears.	1901—W. A. Larned.
1883—R. D. Sears.	1902—W. A. Larned.
1884—R. D. Sears.	1903—H. L. Doherty.
1885—R. D. Sears.	1904—H. Ward.
1886—R. D. Sears.	1905—B. C. Wright.
1887—R. D. Sears.	1906—W. J. Clothier.
1888—H. W. Slocum, Jr.	1907—W. A. Larned.
1889—H. W. Slocum, Jr.	1908—W. A. Larned.
1890—O. S. Campbell.	1909—W. A. Larned.
1891—O. S. Campbell.	1910—W. A. Larned.
1892—O. S. Campbell.	1911—W. A. Larned.
1893—R. D. Wrenn.	1912—M. E. McLoughlin.
1894—R. D. Wrenn.	1913—M. E. McLoughlin.
1895—F. H. Hovey.	1914—R. N. Williams, 2d.
1896—R. D. Wrenn.	1915—W. M. Johnston.
1897—R. D. Wrenn.	1916—R. N. Williams, 2d.
1898—M. D. Whitman.	
1899—M. D. Whitman.	

MISS GROVE IS NET VICTOR.

Puts Coast Champion Out of Women's Open Tennis at Columbia Oval

Play started yesterday in the first annual open tennis tournament for women of the New York Lawn Tennis Club on the clay courts at Columbia Oval. Only a few matches were decided in the singles, and all of the favorites won. Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national women's champion, was among those who triumphed.

The best match of the first round resulted in the elimination of Mrs. D. P. Wood, Pacific Coast champion, by Miss Margaret Grove, the Hudson River title holder, at 12—10, 6—3. The summaries:

WOMEN'S OPEN SINGLES.—First Round—Miss Ina Kissell defeated Miss Grace Gilbert, 6—3, 7—5; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Edward Sohst, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Margaret Grove defeated Mrs. D. P. Wood, 12—10, 6—3; Mrs. Edward Lynch defeated Miss Kate Smith, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Ebehardt defeated Mrs. Pritchard, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. Perry Wilbourn defeated Miss Marion Davenport, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Blanche Brine defeated Miss Meline Laverie, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Adele Cragin defeated Mrs. Paul Martin, 7—5, 6—1; Mrs. Carlebach defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 7—5, 6—3; Mrs. Seidenberg defeated Mrs. Parsons, 8—7, 6—2, 6—3.

Murray Forsakes New York.

Robert Lindley Murray, the Palo Alto tennis star, who has been prominent in metropolitan tennis circles during the past season, has given up his residence in Bayonne, N. J., and left last night for Niagara Falls, where he will take up his duties as a chemical engineer. Murray bade goodby to a number of his friends yesterday at Forest Hills and remarked as he left that he hoped to be able to play in some of the tournaments in this section next year.

Miss Merritt Wins at Net.

In the tennis finals for the President's Cup yesterday on the courts of the Malba Field and Marine Club, Miss Dorothy Merritt defeated Miss Isabel Huggins, 6—3, 6—3. The prize for women was captured by Dr. Stuart McLeod, who defeated B. M. Foster, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

TIGER FOOTBALL PLANS.

Squad Will Begin Work at Lake Minnewaska on Sept. 12.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 5.—Lake Minnewaska, N. Y., has been chosen by the Princeton football management for the early practice of the eleven. A baseball park will be used and temporary training arrangements are being made. The players will assemble there on Sept. 11 and work will begin the following day. The candidates will be under the personal direction of Coach John H. Rush.

The men will return to Princeton Oct. 6 for their first home game—against North Carolina—on the following day. Aside from the Holy Cross game, the playing places will be definitely known in a few days, the original schedule will be carried out as follows:

Princeton vs. Holy Cross, Sept. 30; North Carolina at Princeton, Oct. 7; Tufts at Princeton, Oct. 14; Lafayette at Princeton, Oct. 21; Dartmouth at Princeton, Oct. 28; Bucknell at Princeton, Nov. 4; Harvard at Cambridge, Nov. 11, and Yale at Princeton, Nov. 18.

SIMPSON HAS 'TENNIS LEGS.'

Condition of Champion's Muscles May Affect His Running Saturday.

Bob Simpson, the University of Missouri hurdler and holder of the world's record of 14 3-5 seconds in the high hurdles, is a victim of "tennis legs." The calf muscles of the noted Western athlete are twisted like the famous sailor's knot, as the result of playing tennis for nearly two months, and it is possible that this may have a bearing on his showing in the national championships in Newark on Saturday. Simpson hopes to work the knots out of his muscles by several days of stiff training at the Weequahic Park track in Newark, where he is due today. His training will be supervised by Wilbur Hudson, coach of the Missouri A. C., who is not at all worried by Simpson's trouble, for he believes it can be overcome easily.

Other Western Association men due here today include McCawley, a 10-second sprinter of three years ago, who will endeavor to come back; Floyd, a pole vaulter; Frizell, high jumper; Mahl, sprinter; Bell, 5-miler; Hickson, hop, step and jump and running broad jumper, and Probst, a quarter and half miler.

GIANTS HELP ROBINS TO VISIT TOP AGAIN

Dodgers Given No Quarter, but Win, 5 to 2, and Now Are Tied with Phillies for Lead.

The Dodgers, smarting under the loss of the National League lead on Labor Day, treated the Giants cruelly at the Polo Grounds yesterday by sheer strength of concentrated bat waving. They larruped out a 5 to 2 victory and climbed back in the front, which is now crowded to the limit, the Phillies being in the same upper berth. The Boston Braves have tumbled back to third.

When the Robins get their bats in action they surely do make a noise. For six innings yesterday Fred Anderson held them right under his thumb, and in the seventh Fred was knocked to smithereens in a shower of hits. Up to that time the Giants had the Dodgers 2 to 0, and a great depression came over the numerous Brooklyn fans present. So sad was it that they didn't make a peep after Benny Kauff got the second Giant tally with a home-run belt into the right-field grand stand.

If the Robins are worrying under the strain of the pennant chase, Manager Robbie doesn't show it. He still wears a uniform which took numerous extra yards of cloth to make possible of occupation. The Brooklyn fans, whose ardor slumbered through much of the game, broke out again in rabid demonstration when their pets piled up four runs in the seventh.

The Giants have been more or less rejuvenated, you can readily see that; but they broke yesterday under the same old kind of pitching that has kept them out of the hunt all season. The infield has been rebuilt and shows improvement. Heinie Zimmerman is at third and Holke, a left-handed youngster, is at first. These two new men did most of the hitting yesterday.

Lord Byron was on the umpiring job again, and can still talk to the ball players just as briskly as they can chat to him. The Brooklyn players were slow in coming to the bat between innings, so Byron said: "Come on, boys; you can't get base hits sitting on that bench."

The Giants garnered one run in the first inning. Old Jack Coombs, who was doing the firing for Brooklyn, was effective in his own slow fashion. Jack can take up more time thinking over what he is going to pitch than a woman can consume making up her mind to step off a street car. Coombs gave Burr.s a pass for a starter, and he stole second. Herzog was thrown out by Chapman. After Robertson had gone out the same way, Zimmerman got a very warm hit to short stop, and Burns scored. Zim then stole second, and Fletcher sent a single to centre. Zimmerman tried to score from second, but was tossed out at the plate by Jimmy Johnston.

The Brooklyns had a gala chance in the third, when, with two out, Daubert and Stengel singled. This action, with Wheat's pass, filled the bases. The visitors howled in their endeavor to have George Cutshaw make any old kind of a hit. Cutshaw fanned amid numerous groans.

In the fourth, Benny Kauff hit the ball into the right-field stand. The seventh inning didn't look so dangerous for Anderson. Miller was thrown out by Zim and Coombs fanned.

The Brooklyns in the eighth went to third on Daubert's hit to centre. Stengel punched a single to right, scoring Johnston, and Wheat got a two-bagger to centre, the hit taking a bad bound, and Daubert and Stengel romped home. Cutshaw singled to left and counted Wheat.

Schupp was pitching for the Giants in the ninth, when, with two gone, Stengel got an infield hit. He went to third on Olson's double close to the right-field foul line and tallied when Fletcher dropped the relay back.

The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Johnston, cf	5	1	2	3	0
Daubert, 1b	5	1	2	5	1
Stengel, rf	5	2	3	5	0
Wheat, lf	3	1	2	3	0
Cutshaw, 2b	5	0	1	2	4
Mowrey, 3b	4	0	1	0	0
Olson, ss	3	0	1	4	1
Miller, c	4	0	0	8	2
Coombs, p	4	0	0	1	1
Total	38	5	12	27	10

NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Burns, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Herzog, 2b	4	0	0	2	4
Roberts'n, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Zimmer'n, 3b	4	0	3	0	2
Fletcher, ss	4	1	1	2	2
Kauff, cf	3	1	2	0	0
Holke, 1b	4	0	2	13	0
Rariden, c	4	0	0	9	0
Anderson, p	0	0	0	0	0
aLobert	1	0	0	0	0
Schupp, p	0	0	0	0	0
bKelly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	10	27	12

a-Batted for Anderson in the seventh inning.

b-Batted for Schupp in the ninth inning.

Error—Fletcher.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	—5
New York	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Wheat, (2.) Home run—Kauff. Stolen bases—Olson, Zimmerman, Burns, Cutshaw. Sacrifice hit—Olson. Left on bases—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 8. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 2; off Coombs, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 10 hits and 4 runs in seven innings; off Schupp, 2 hits and no runs in two innings; off Coombs, 2 runs. Struck out—By Anderson, 6; by Schupp, 2; by Coombs, 1. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

MATTIES BUSY WITH BATS.

Collect Fourteen Hits Off Hendrix and Beat the Cubs by 3 to 2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Knetzer held Chicago to four scattered hits today while Cincinnati bunched hits off Hendrix and won the final game of the series here, 3 to 2. Doyle's home run, which cleared the right field screen, was the feature of the game. The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Neale, lf	3	1	2	3	0
Groh, 3b	5	1	3	0	1
Roush, cf	4	0	1	4	0
Chase, 2b	4	1	3	1	1
Griffith, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Wingo, c	3	0	0	7	1
Louden, ss	3	0	2	1	2
Huhn, 1b	1	0	0	2	0
Mitchell, 1b	3	0	1	8	0
Knetzer, p	4	0	1	0	6
Total	36	3	14	27	11

CHICAGO. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Flack, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	1	1	2	4
Kelly, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Scier, 1b	4	0	1	15	0
Williams, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Archer, c	4	0	2	5	4
Pechous, 3b	3	1	0	1	1
Wortman, ss	3	0	0	2	3
Hendrix, p	2	0	0	1	8
Total	31	2	4	27	20

Error—Wingo.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—3
Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Roush, Saier. Three-base hit—Mitchell. Home run—Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Wingo, Griffith. Sacrifice fly—Hendrix. Double plays—Archer and Doyle; Doyle, Wortman, and Saier. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 11; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 3; off Knetzer, 1. Earned runs—Off Hendrix, 3; off Knetzer, 1. Struck out—By Hendrix, 5; by Knetzer, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and O'Day.

New York State League.

Reading, 8; Syracuse, 1.
Wilkes-Barre, 8; Binghamton, 5.
Utica, 7; Harrisburg, 3.
Scranton, 5; Elmira, 3.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 5; New York, 2.

Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.
(First game.)

Philadelphia, 0; Boston, 0.
(Second game; called end 5th, rain.)

Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 2.

St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 2; New York, 0.

Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 2.
(First game.)

Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 1.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	73	49	.598
Philadelphia	73	49	.598
Boston	71	49	.592
New York	58	61	.487
Pittsburgh	58	67	.464
Chicago	59	71	.454
St. Louis	56	73	.434
Cincinnati	51	80	.389

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	74	55	.574
Detroit	74	57	.565
Chicago	72	58	.554
St. Louis	69	62	.527
New York	68	62	.523
Cleveland	68	63	.519
Washington	65	63	.508
Philadelphia	29	99	.227

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York,
(Two games; first at 1:45 P. M.)

Philadelphia at Boston.
(Two games.)

St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.

Boston at Philadelphia.

St. Louis at Detroit.

Cleveland at Chicago.

BRAVES NOW THIRD BEST.

Sink Two Notches in League Race as Phillies and Dodgers Advance.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The Braves dropped from first place to third and Philadelphia advanced from a second-place tie to a tempting win over Brooklyn in the lead of the National League race as a result of the Phillies' 4 to 2 victory ovver Boston here today and Brooklyn's victory over New York. A second game between Boston and Philadelphia went five innings to a scoreless tie, when it was called because of darkness.

For five innings in the first game today Barnes held the Phillies to two hits, but in the sixth he was found for three bingles and a sacrifice fly, which, with a wild pitch and an error, accounted for three runs. In the second game Cravath was banished for disputing a decision at the plate. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Paskert, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Niehoff, 2b	4	1	2	2	0
Stock, 3b	4	1	2	0	0
Cravath, rf	3	1	1	0	0
Whitted, lf	3

EASTERN GOLFERS DO WELL ON THE FIRST DAY OF MATCH PLAY IN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT

BOY OF FOURTEEN BEATS EX-CHAMPION

Jones's Defeat of Byers Surprise of First-Round Matches In Title Golf Tourney.

EVANS OUTPLAYS WHITNEY

Gardner, Marston, Kirkby, Anderson, and White Also Come Through—Fownes Put Out.

The card of the Merion course is as follows:

East Course.

Hole—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Distance—	335	513	427	355	555	420	195	350	170	3320
Par—	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	36
Hole—	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Distance—	385	335	485	125	407	330	433	230	420	3100
Par—	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	34

Length, 6,420 yards. Par, 70.

West Course.

Hole—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Distance—	330	415	525	195	425	125	280	275	450	3020
Par—	4	4	5	3	5	3	4	4	5	37
Hole—	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Distance—	340	415	335	265	440	235	445	155	365	2995
Par—	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	35

Length, 6,015 yards. Par, 72.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 5.—Southerners and Westerners occupied the centre of the stage in the first round matches for the national amateur golf championship over the east course of the Merion Cricket Club today, but when the smoke of battle had cleared away it was seen that the Eastern forces had made steady progress and were almost uniformly successful.

Chick Evans, national open champion, disposed of Nelson Miles Whitney, former Southern champion and winner of the recent National Golf Links invitation tournament, in a contest that was nerve-racking at stages, the open champion finally winning, 3 up and 1 to play. Bob Gardner continued in the tournament by defeating John M. Ward, the Garden City veteran, 6 up and 5 to play, after the former diamond star had made a fine rally from a very poor morning round.

The great surprise of the day, however, was the defeat of Eben Byers of Allegheny, national amateur champion of 1906, by the fourteen-year-old youngster from Atlanta, Bobby Jones. The Atlanta boy is a product of the teachings of Stewart Maiden, and true to his professional instruction, he chips his shots up to the pin with deadly accuracy and with an astonishing amount of back-spin that holds them just where they land. He outdrove Byers most of the way, but the really remarkable part of his play was his recovery from awkward positions, where the most hardened veteran might have been pardoned for losing his head or his courage. Not so with this boy, for he is full of confidence and never knows what it is to give up a hole until the other fellow is in the cup with the winning stroke.

Of the Metropolitan stars Max Marston pulled through easily from W. G. Pfeil of Huntingdon Valley, winning 6 and 4; Oswald Kirkby won an unexpectedly easy victory from Gil Tiffany of Mohawk, 8 and 6; Gardiner White defeated C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., of Baltusrol, 4 and 3; Frank Dyer of Montclair, Pennsylvania champion, defeated the intercollegiate title holder F. R. Blossom of Exmoor in overwhelming style, 9 and 8.

Anderson Defeats Sawyer.

John G. Anderson is still in the tournament by the inch that is as good as the proverbial mile. Ned Sawyer of Wheaton forced the Siwanoy player to the thirty-seventh hole and Anderson there produced the putt that won the match, while Sawyer brought out three that failed to accomplish the same feat.

Byers was not the only former national champion to fall by the wayside at this early stage, for the last putt of the match on the home green in the last contest of the day eliminated W. H. Fownes, Jr., national amateur champion of 1910, from further participation in the tournament. His opponent was C. B. Buxton of Huntingdon Valley, who was considered a rather easy mark for the former title holder until he arose in the majesty of outraged dignity and smote Fownes hip and thigh in the afternoon round, erasing a lead of 3 up that the Oakmont player possessed at the end of the morning round, and holding his much more important single hole lead to the bitter end.

Jesse Guilford of Woodland, Massachusetts State champion, had the honor of winning his match by the largest score of the day in defeating C. G. Comstock, Jr., of Sleepy Hollow, 10 up and 9 to play. Comstock was away off in form, and seemed unable to persuade any of his shots to go in that particular direction where they might have been of advantage to him.

Max Marston and W. G. Pfeil were the first players to get away in the morning, and from the very start it was seen that the Baltusrol player would have a walkaway. He was 6 up at the end of the morning round, and took things easy through the hot afternoon, winning by the comfortable margin of 6 to 4.

Gardner Plays Good Golf.

The second pair from the starting tee turned out to be Bob Gardner and John M. Ward. The Garden City player was short of the first green in 2, but, as the national champion took three putts when he reached the green, no harm was done and the hole was halved. On the second hole Ward was trapped on his second, and on the fourth he got an unlucky kick to his approach shot that sent it scurrying down the hillside from the green into the rough. Gardner was very lucky in his shot from the same location, and ran down a thirty-foot putt for a 3, placing himself 2 up. He made it 3 up on the long fifth hole, when the veteran took three putts, and increased his advantage by another hole when Ward topped his tee shot into the brook from the sixth tee, dropped back, and topped another into the ditch.

A second shot into the trap at the eighth green by Ward put the national champion 5 up, but the margin was reduced to 4 up at the turn, when Gardner pitched into the trap to the right of the green at the short ninth hole. Gardner was out in an approximate 39, playing fine golf on every hole except the first and the sixth.

The national champion played even better golf on the inward journey than he did going out, taking a 38 for a total of 74 for his morning's work. The Garden City player was unable to stand such a pace, especially when he persisted in taking a variety of putts on each and every green, and he was 8 down when the morning round was over. In the afternoon he plucked up new courage, and actually took away two holes of Gardner's morning lead, but Gardner still possessed a sufficient margin of safety to win half a dozen close matches, and the contest ended on the thirteenth green, 6 up and 5 to play for the title holder.

The Evans-Whitney match was the stellar attraction of the day, and it was followed by an unusually large gallery, even for a national championship. Still keeping to his accustomed program, Evans gave a varied exhibition, sometimes holing putts from an incredible distance away, and more often missing them from an equally incredible short distance, where it seemed as if a strong wind might have blown the ball into the cup.

As for Nelson Whitney, he ought to hold a public incineration of the putter that ruined his chances in the afternoon. Time after time, with a chance to square the match or take the advantage, he missed one putt after another with an ease and grace that must have raised a feeling of jealousy in the breast of the national open champion. Whitney had a high-class caddie who remonstrated with him more in sorrow than in anger anent his delinquencies on the green, and Whitney willingly gave ear to him, for it was Reuben Bush, his clubmate, with whom the Audubon golfer was accustomed to share the Southern amateur championship several years ago, turn and turn about.

Trouble is Plentiful.

The first of the match might have been staged to better advantage in a thre-ring circus than on a golf course. Evans was in a trap short of the green on his second, pitched away over the green into a hayfield on his third, and back on the green on his fourth. In the meanwhile the Southerner had put his ball on the green in two strokes, some twenty feet from the pin. Murder will out, and it might as well be known immediately that Whitney did not win the hole, for Evans unceremoniously bolted his twenty-five-foot putt into the back of the cup while his opponent covered the distance in three installments, taking a half in 5.

Evans took three putts on the second green and lost the hole. He also took three putts on the fourth green, but here he was saved through the efforts of his opponent, who obligingly bunkered his second shot and took a 5 with the national open champion. It was Whitney's turn to miss a putt on the green, and he accordingly did, losing the hole and squaring the match, but he took the lead again on the sixth, where the Chicago player was short of the green on his approach. Evans was short on his tee shot across the gully to the seventh green, and a par 3 by Whitney left the open champion 2 down. The eighth was halved, and the ninth was abandoned by the Southerner when he put his tee shot in a bunker and therein dispersed considerable sand without perceptibly improving his chances of winning the hole.

It took Whitney three strokes to reach the tenth green, where Evans placed his ball in two shots, but the open champion again obliged his opponent with three of his well-known putts and saved him from losing the hole. A Southerner is never to be outdone in courtesy, and, having been presented with a half on the tenth hole that he should have lost, Whitney more than returned the compliment on the eleventh, where Evans sliced his tee shot into a bunker, put his second in the rough, and his third on the green. Whitney was on the edge of the green on his second, and, to give Evans the hole, he was forced to take three shots to cover the short distance between his ball and the cup, provided the Chicago player sank his putt. Evans did the unexpected and sank the putt for a 4, whereupon Whitney did the expected and took three to hole out, losing 5—4.

Stymie Helps Whitney.

Whitney fell short of the brook on the thirteenth hole, and by the same token he was one down for the first time during the match. He squared things on the next hole, however, when Evans persisted in playing to the green by way of two bunkers. A stymie which the Southerner laid the national open champion on the fifteenth green gave him the lead once again, but he immediately lost it by putting his second shot into the quarry on the sixteenth hole. On the seventeenth hole Whitney drove to the green, while Evans was over. The open champion chipped out and went down in one putt, and, as somebody simply had to take three putts on each green, the Southerner felt it incumbent upon himself to shoulder the burden here, and he did, losing the hole. This disadvantage, with a half on the home hole, left him one down over the rest period.

Starting out in the afternoon he lost two holes in succession, the first by a missed putt and the second through spending a large part of his time in two bunkers. He won the third when Evans sliced out of bounds on his tee shot, and he was presented with the fourth on a figurative golden platter, garnished with roses leaves. He was on the green in 4, and ran up to the lip of the cup in 4. Evans was on in 2, had taken one putt, and was putting for the hole in 4. His ball hit the ball that Whitney had so carefully placed on the edge of the cup, knocked it in, and gave the hole to Whitney, 4—5.

Whitney's conscience smote him for this, and on the next two holes he was in the rough once, the bunkers three times, and the water once for a penalty stroke, accumulating two 7s and giving the open champion both holes easily. A fine 2 by Evans at the ninth hole left him 4 up at the turn. Whitney won the tenth, where Chick was bunkered on his tee shot, but lost the eleventh through the work of his reprehensible putter, taking another three putts from a short distance. He took three putts again on the twelfth hole, but here nothing could prevent him from winning, as the open champion hit a tree and dropped out of bounds on his second, and put his third in a sand pile near the green.

Whitney won the fourteenth in a stroke under par by placing a long iron shot within a foot of the pin, but the fifteenth was his great opportunity, and he missed it again with the little wooden putter that must be the bane of his existence. Both players were on the green in 2, with Evans lying twice as far away as Whitney. Chick putted up hill and was short. Whitney then putted, and got what might be called a fair drive, running past the hole at full speed. The open champion putted again and hung on the lip of the cup. With a four-foot putt to cut the lead to a single hole, Whitney missed miserably, and halved the hole in 5.

Sixteenth Is Halved.

The Southerner made a magnificent recovery from a poor drive on the sixteenth, sending a long iron shot from the rough across the quarry in the teeth of the wind, but Evans halved the hole and was dormie 2. When 2 down and 2 to play against the national open champion it is no part of a successful attack to begin by putting a tee shot into a trap, but this is what Whitney did, and moreover he went over the green on his second shot. A futile third shot convinced him that he had amply sufficient exercise for the day, and he struck his colors to the open champion 3 up and 2 to play.

The Anderson-Sawyer match had a dramatic ending. The Siwanoy player was 2 down going to the twelfth green, and had an awkward lie on his second shot, far short of the green, with a brook intervening. Sawyer, however, went out of bounds on his second, and fell short of the green on his third, giving Anderson a chance to pitch up and go down in a single putt, thus turning an almost sure loss into a solid gain. On the short thirteenth hole the Siwanoy player squared the match with an eight-foot putt for a 2. He became 1 down again on the fifteenth by bunkering his second shot, and missed golden opportunities to square the match on both the sixteenth and seventeenth greens by taking three putts each time. One down going to the home hole, he squared the match with a 4 when the Westerner put his second shot in a trap left of the green and took two useless shots to dislodge the ball.

The extra hole was followed by a large gallery and it was somewhat a repetition of the first afternoon hole of the Whitney-Evans match. Sawyer was on in 2 and Anderson was short. Anderson chipped up well and went down in one putt for a 4. Sawyer had a short putt for a half. He tapped his ball fair and true on the line, and it ran straight for the cup. To the astonishment of the assembled multitude it seemed to peer into the hole, hesitate at seeing another ball already in there, and then slowly but surely back away from danger and remain high and dry on the green. The shrinking modesty of the ball cost Sawyer his place in the tournament.

Little Bobby Jones got an early lead on his formidable opponent, E. M. Byers, and was 3 up at the turn in the morning round. Byers reduced the somewhat on the next few holes, but on the fifteenth hole he took three putts, on the sixteenth four putts, and on the seventeenth a like number, and was still 3 down at the end of the round.

Both players were going poorly on the outward journey in the afternoon and twice the former national champion was 5 down to the youngster. Jones drove 350 yards to a bunker on the right of the eighth green, chipped out on the edge of the green, and sank his putt for a 3. His tee shot was bunkered on the ninth, losing him the hole, but he was still 3 up at the turn. He pitched into the brook from the thirteenth tee, and endeavored to play the ball from the water. All he got for his trouble was a good ducking and a lost hole.

Three putts on the fourteenth reduced his lead to a single hole, and it seemed as if the boy wonder were about to ascend skyward at a rapid rate. It was the veteran who cracked, however, as Byers took three putts from a distance of fifteen feet on the fifteenth green, losing the hole. This put Jones 2 up again, and he clinched the match, 6 and 1, on the seventeenth hole by chipping from the rough and going down in one putt, while Byers required two putts after coming out of the same rough. The youngster will encounter Frank Dyer tomorrow morning, and as Dyer played a beautiful game today, he will probably be tested to the limit.

After being 4 down at the end of the morning round, Henry J. Topping, former Connecticut State champion, made a fine rally against W. P. Smith of Pine Valley and squared the match only to lose out by hanging on the lip of the cup at the home hole.

The home green was the scene of three other deciding putts about dusk. George Smal of Baltimore ran a fifteen-footer into the cup to defeat R. D. Lapham of San Francisco; Perry Adair of Atlanta holed a short one that defeated L. B. Paton of Homestead, and a fine approach putt that gave him a half in 4 won for C. B. Buxton in his match against the medalist and former national champion, W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Oakmont.

Gardiner White won his match against C. E. Van Vleck by the simple process of winning four holes in succession near the end of the afternoon round, winning out 4 and 3. He was playing in fine style. Tomorrow morning he encounters Oswald Kirkby, however, and one of the metropolitan players must fall by the wayside. The first match in the morning should be one of the finest of the tournament, for Bob Gardner and Max Marston will cross niblicks at 9 A. M.

The summaries:

Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, defeated W. G. Pfeil, Huntingdon Valley, 5 and 4.
R. A. Gardner, Hinsdale, defeated John M. Ward, Garden City, 6 and 5.
R. T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta, defeated E. M. Byers, Allegheny, 3 and 1.
F. W. Dyer, Montclair, defeated F. R. Blossom, Exmoor, 9 and 8.
G. A. Ormiston, Oakmont, defeated A. Z. Huntington, Wyoming Valley, 4 and 3.
Jesse Guilford, Woodland, defeated C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, 10 and 9.
Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, defeated G. P. Tiffany, Mohawk, 8 and 6.
Gardiner W. White, Flushing, defeated C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, 4 and 3.
John G. Anderson, Siwanoy, defeated D. E. Sawyer, Wheaton, 1 up. (37 holes.)
R. E. Hunter, Midwick, defeated M. M. Jack, Merion, 3 and 2.
W. F. Smith, Huntingdon Valley, defeated H. J. Topping, Greenwich, 1 up.
Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater, defeated Nelson M. Whitney, Audubon, 3 and 1.
D. C. Cockran, Baltimore, defeated G. W. Hoffner, Woodbury, 8 and 7.
Perry Adair, Atlanta, defeated L. B. Paton, Homestead, 1 up.
George Small, Baltimore, defeated R. D. Lapham, San Francisco, 1 up.
C. B. Buxton, Huntingdon Valley, defeated W. C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont, 1 up.

OLYMPIC A. C. LOSES MEN.

Only Two Members of Champion Squad Will Enter Newark Meet.

The Olympic Athletic Club team of San Francisco, winner of the senior and junior national championships last year and regarded as a strong contender in the seniors this year, has been dismembered, and there will be only two San Francisco men in the titular meet at Newark on Saturday. Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee, was notified yesterday that it would be impossible for Norton, Millard, Stout, Liversedge, Sloman, and Goeppert to visit Newark. This leaves only Carl Hoenisch of the Caledonian Club and W. F. Sisson of Leland Stanford University. Both men are here now.

This information was conveyed yesterday to Mr. Rubien in a letter from J. Eliot, President of the Pacific Association of the A. A. U. Had he been notified earlier, Mr. Rubien would have made arrangements to bring other San Francisco athletes here.

Marston and Butler in Final.

Russell Marston and William E. Butler won their matches yesterday in the semi-final round of the tournament being played at the Bellport Golf Club for the championship of Bellport. Marston beat James Doig, 2 and 1, and Butler beat A. E. Fitch, 4 and 3. The final match will be played later this week.

M'TAGGART RIDES TRIO OF WINNERS

First with Hanobala, Rose Water, and Dovedale—Blue Thistle Wins Nassau Stakes.

H. C. Hallenbeck's aged gelding Blue Thistle again demonstrated his usefulness when he won the Nassau Selling Stakes, the feature of a rather dull card, yesterday at Belmont Park. The crowd was small and there was the listless racing which generally follows a holiday.

Only four starters went to the post in the Nassau, among them being Harry Shaw, which won the race last year. The event is for three-year-olds and upward, over a mile route. The winner stayed close to the Powers entry for the first half mile, then in the next quarter assumed command, but the 120 pounds impost he carried began to tell on him in the last two furlongs, and he had all he could do to stave off the challenge of Republican at the end. The latter made a very poor start and was outrun by the field in the opening part of the race, but he gradually improved his position, although racing on the outside, and closed with gameness. But he had not quite enough to catch the winner, which finished a length to the good.

The only person who appeared not to be affected with the general lethargy which seemed to pervade everybody and everything around the course was young Johnny McTaggart, the jockey. He apparently was imbued with the idea that his chief object in life was to ride winners, and he was so successful at this commendable occupation that he took half the card, or, in other words, rode three winners. He was third twice; in the other race he did not have a mount.

McTaggart's most notable victory was on the colt Hanobala, the two-year-old from the stable of R. T. Wilson and a half-brother to Campfire, winner of the Futurity. The race was a selling handicap affair for two-year-olds. Six juveniles went to the post and the event was a rousing good start, with Hanobala winning by a head from Aimee T. Gifford A. Cochran's Triple Crown was third.

Another close finish was that between James Butler's Paddy Whack, winner of the highweight handicap, and the imported Frizzle in a six-furlong race. The former just managed to nose out the Oneck Stable entry, while Frizzle was the same distance in front of Lady Hillington. Rose Water, with Johnny McTaggart up, ran a vastly improved race over her recent performance and easily defeated a field of four other thoroughbreds over a mile and a sixteenth course.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling; purse $500; five and a half furlongs straight. Time—1:05.

Vixen, S. L. Parson's b. f., 100 pounds, by Sain-Naughty, 7 to 1, 3 to 5, 1 to 2. 1[a] (B. Warscher)
Phantom, G. A. Cochran's ch. f., 7 to 10, and out. (R. Troxier) 2[a]
Fantan, Viola, R. T. Wilson's ch. f., 105, 9 to 5, 2 to 5, and out. (J. McTaggart) 3[a]
Lantana, Bootle's Baby, and Velour also ran. First Ballot and Veuve Clicquot scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won more than one race since Aug. 1, selling, purse $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48 3-5.

Rose Water, W. B. Mitchell's ch. f., 3 years, 105 pounds, by The Ticket-Rosecrest, 5 to 1, 6 to 5, out. (J. McTaggart) 1[1/2]
Fuzzy Wuzzy, Cleveland Stable's b. g., 6, 116, 5 to 1, 1 to 3, out. (G. Byrne) 2[a]
Juliet, J. T. Ireland's ch. f., 4, 112, 15 to 1, 4 to 1, even. (R. Ball) 3[a]
O'Sullivan, Voluspa also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, highweight handicap, the Cedarhurst, with $600 added; six furlongs, main course. Time—1:14.

Paddy Whack, J. Butler's br. g., 3 years, 119 pounds, by Celt-Network, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1. (A. Schuttinger) 1[a]
Frizzle, (imp.,) Oneck Stable's ch. h., 5, 130, 5 to 2, even, 1 to 2. (T. Davies) 2[a]
Lady Hillington, G. D. Widener's b. f., 3, 111, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, 6 to 5. (J. McTaggart) 3[1/2]
Solar Star, Kens, Eagle, Fellowship, and Whimsy also ran. Hanson and Rhine Maiden scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Nassau selling; guaranteed cash value, $1,500; one mile. Time—1:41.

Blue Thistle, H. C. Hallenbeck's b. g., aged, by Blues-Wild Thistle, 13 to 10, 1 to 3, and out. (A. Schuttinger) 1[1]
Republican, Mrs. E. Arlington's b. g., aged, 115, 12 to 1, 5 to 2, and even. (B. Warscher) 2[2]
Lady Teresa, Quincy Stable's b. f., 4, 107, 7 to 1, 8 to 5, and out. (H. Hoffman) 3[1/2]
Harry Shaw also ran. Vermont scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap, selling, with $600 added; five and a half furlongs straight. Time—1:04 1-5.

Hanobala, R. T. Wilson's ch. c., 112 pounds, by Olambala-Mexoana, 7 to 1, 7 to 10, 1 to 3. (J. McTaggart) 1[h]
Aimee T., Mrs. C. N. Darke's ch. f., 107, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, 3 to 5. (G. Byrne) 2[1/2]
Triple Crown, G. A. Cochran's br. f., 117, 18 to 5, even, 2 to 5. (R. Troxier) 3[1]
Precise, Mirza, Mother Machree also ran. Veuve Clicquot scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward, purse $500; one mile. Time—1:42.

Dovedale, G. D. Widener's b. g., 3 years, 112 pounds, by Garry Herrmann-Dovecote, 3 to 1, 1 to 6, and out. (J. McTaggart) 1[h]
Water Belle, S. L. Parsons's b. f., 3, 109, 11 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3. (T. Davies) 2[1/2]
Keziah, Cleveland Stable's br. f., 3, 109, 20 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1. (L. Mink) 3[1]
White Metal, Alberta True, and The Brook, (imp.,) also ran. King Mort scratched.

ROAMER DEFIES STROMBOLI.

Will Meet Municipal Handicap Winner in Special Race Saturday.

A special long-distance race, as an added attraction and to settle the question of superiority between Roamer and Stromboli, has been arranged for next Saturday afternoon at Belmont Park. The contest will be a sweepstake for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each and starters to pay $1,000 additional, the $2,000 all to go to the winner. The distance will be one mile and a half.

The race was devised after the outcome of the Municipal Handicap, run on Monday and won by August Belmont's Stromboli, which defeated Roamer. Andrew Miller, owner of the latter, was not at all satisfied with the race, and still thinks that Roamer can defeat the Fair Play gelding. The Chairman of The Jockey Club was perfectly willing to give Mr. Miller another chance, and arrangements for the special sweepstake resulted. James Butwell will never ride Roamer again, as Jack Gainsborough has dispensed with his services. This action was taken by the trainer immediately after the Municipal Handicap. Loftus will ride the Knight Errant gelding on Saturday.

So that the contest will not be a match race, which is against the rules of The Jockey Club, the Oneck Stable's Frizzle will also be entered, but it is not unlikely that the imported horse will be withdrawn at the last moment, as he was in the Municipal Handicap.

J. W. Coffroth, President of the Lower California Jockey Club, was at Belmont Park yesterday, and announced the postponement of the opening of his track from Nov. 4 to Nov. 11. He did not want to interfere with patrons who wished to vote, as Election Day will be on Nov. 7. C. H. Pettingill will be the presiding judge.

TODAY'S BELMONT CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; seven-eighths of a mile, main course. ♦Ahara, 120 pounds; Benjamin, 105; Flag Day, 105; Wenonah, 97; Lady Edwina, (imp.,) 107; Fairweather, 105; Burglar, 105; Edna Kenna, 102; Success, 100; Naushon, 110; Andes, 120; Tinkle Bell, 110; Tie Pin, 110.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens; six furlongs, straight. Onwa, 115 pounds; Cherry Ripe, 115; Seminole King, 115; Merry Thought II., (imp.,) 112; Spencer, 115; Windgold, 112; Battle, 112; Trentino, 115; Vivid, 115; Deckmate, 115; Leicester, (imp.,) 115; Harvest King, 115.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, maidens and geldings, selling; one mile. Vermont, 110 pounds; Wenonah, 87; Jem, 104; Old Broom, 117; Juliet, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, the Champagne; seven furlongs, straight. Woodtrap, 116 pounds; Mary Powell, 102; Straight Forward, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, handicap, selling; about two miles. Otto Floto, 148 pounds; Sorrento, 135; Aberfeldy, 130; Johnnie McKay, 133.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile. Fellowship, 112 pounds; Flittergold, 126; Rhine Maiden, 114; Frizzle, (imp.,) 124; Hesperus, (imp.,) 115; Ima Frank, 114; Chicle, (imp.,) 117.

GALETON, FATIGUED, TAKES 2:24 TROT

Son of Barongale Wins in Straight Heats After Night Journey to Track.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 5.—After being shipped from Holyoke last night, reaching the Grand Circuit track at 3 o'clock this morning, Galeton, son of Barongale, won the 2:24 trot in straight heats this afternoon, beating a field of four other horses and making a new mark of 2:17¼. Azora Axworthy kept her half-mile record clean when she ran away from the field in the 2:16 trot. Empress of Russia was returned an easy winner in the 2:18 trot.

Galeton threw a shoe in July and has not been raced until this afternoon. She was driven by Harry Bresie. Baron Frisco made the 2:18 trot exciting, finishing right up on the Empress of Russia's neck in each heat.

The summaries:

2:24 TROT.
Purse, $1,500.

Galeton, blk, g., by Barongale, (Brusie)	1	1	1
Lou B. m., (Murray)	2	3	2
Marion Kirk, b. f., (Goode)	3	2	3
Dos Palos, b. m., (Cox)	4	4	4
Helen Worthy, b. m., (Murphy)	5	5	5

Time—2:20¼; 2:17¼; 2:17¼.

2:18 TROT.
Purse, $1,000.

Azora Axworthy, b. m., by Bale Axworthy, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Fayre Rosemond, b. m., (Cox)	2	2	2
Worthy Binger, blk. s., (Murray)	3	4	3
Karoni, ch. g., (Brusie)	5	3	4
Evito, br. g., (Goode)	4	5	5
Caroline, b. m., (Rooney)	7	6	ds
Kitty L., Bellini, gr. m., (Hinde)	6	ds	

Time—2:10¼; 2:10¼; 2:10¼.

2:18 TROT.
Purse, $1,500.

Empress of Russia, ch. m., by Peter the Great, (Murray)	1	1	1
Baron Frisco, b. g., (Dickinson)	2	2	2
Trusada, b. m., (Cox)	4	3	3
Bettina, b. m., (Crozier)	5	5	4
Tommy O., blk. g., (Ryder)	3	4	ds

Time—2:14¾; 2:13¼; 2:13¾.

NAPA YEARLINGS SOLD.

Seventeen Thoroughbreds of A. B. Spreckels Bring $6,500 at Auction.

Seventeen thoroughbred yearlings from the Napa Stock Farm, California, the property of A. B. Spreckels, were sold at public auction yesterday at Belmont Park. The youngsters were sired by Dr. Leggo, the imported Solitaire II, and Voorhees. The lot brought $6,500, an average of $384 a head.

James MacManus paid the top price of $1,200 for a likely looking bay colt foaled on Jan. 20, 1915, by Solitaire II.—Salvatrix. Addison Johnson paid $525 for a juvenile by Voorhees out of Chiffie.

Anderson's Condition Serious.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Gil Anderson of Indianapolis, whose racing car went into a fence at the Sharonville Speedway yesterday, was pronounced in a serious, but not necessarily dangerous, condition today. Anderson has a broken leg and multiple bruises, but the examination made this morning displayed no internal injury symptoms. Bert Shields, Anderson's mechanician, probably suffered a fracture of the spine near the base, and physicians hold out slim hopes of his recovery.

Schieflein Gets a One at Ekwanok.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 5.—G. G. Schieflein, the Mohawk golfer who came into prominence when he won the Mohawk invitation tournament recently, gained admission to the "One" Club of the Ekwanok Country Club yesterday on his first visit to the course. He played the 181-yard sixth hole in a single stroke. In the seventeen years of the club's history this hole had never yielded a one until this season.

YEARLING BRINGS $4,000.

Son of Trap Rock Commands High Price at Auction of Thoroughbreds.

Thoroughbred yearlings, by noted sires, were sold at auction last night at Durland's Riding Academy. There were twenty-four head in the lot, seventeen being the juveniles reared by O. K. Chenault of Lexington, Ky., by Ballot, Jack Atkin, Sain, Celt, and Ben Trovato. The remaining seven were the Keeneland yearlings, the property of J. O. and G. H. Keene of Lexington, Ky. They were by Ballot, Jack Atkin, Trap Rock, Ogden, and the great Star Shoot, whic. has sired so many winning two-year-olds this season.

The seven Keene youngsters brought a total of $18,500, or an average of $2,644 a head. The highest price of $4,000 was paid by W. H. Karrick, for a chestnut colt by Trap Rock out of Twilight Queen. The latter was a winner in 1908 and 1909, and held a splendid record when she was racing. The colt is engaged in the Futurity and the Breeders' Futurity of Kentucky of 1917.

Congressman George W. Loft paid $3,700 for a youngster by Peter Quince-Phebe G. The bidding for this colt was quite spirited. The young son of Peter Quince was started at $1,000 and was raised $500 at a clip, until he reached $3,500. Here there was a lull, until the extra $200 was placed on the colt, and he was knocked down to Mr. Loft's trainer.

A handsome young filly by Jack Atkin and Agnes Virginia, a full sister of Jocoba, winner of the Spinaway Stakes and other races, and one of the best fillies out last season, also went to W. H. Karrick for $3,500. The same trainer bought a chestnut colt by the great Ballot-Micaela, a half brother to Petrovna, for $3,600.

The seventeen Chenault yearlings brought an aggregate of $10,025, or an average of a little more than $500 a head. The high-water mark was reached when Mrs. Sandy McNaughton paid $2,000 for a brown colt by Jack Atkin out of Lady Clara. The same owner paid $1,500 for a brown colt by the same sire out of the imported Africa.

The sales, prices, and purchasers follow:

Br. c., by Jack Atkin-(imp.) Africa: Mrs. Sandy McNaughton	$1,500
B. c., by Ben Trovato-Belle of Ormonde: R. J. Walden	1,000
B. f., by Ballot-Phida: S. L. Parsons	600
Br. f., by Jack Atkin-Lady Clara, Mrs. Sandy McNaughton	2,000
Ch. f., by Ben Trovato-Anyday: J. McLaughlin	550
Br. c., by Magneto-Lady Elite: J. B. McKee	750
B. c., by Ben Trovato-Statira: James Fitzsimmons	450
Ch. f., by Ben Trovato-(imp.) Royal Child: M. A. Silvers	300
Ch. f., by Ben Trovato-Amelia Gerst: M. A. Silvers	200
Ch. c., by Ben Trovato-Mahala: J. J. Flanigan	500
Blk. or br. c., by Ben Trovato-Dulcinea: M. A. Silvers	200
Br. f., by Ben Trovato-Queenland: M. A. Silvers	325
Br. f., by Beach Sand-Lois Cavanagh: J. R. Selker	350
B. c., by Ben Trovato-Susan Lenox: M. A. Silvers	200
Ch. f., by Glorifier-Puritan Girl: E. J. Thuring	150
Ch. f., by Celt-Frantic: J. Fitzsimmons	500
Ch. f., by Celt-Sand Dune: H. G. Bedwell	450
Ch. c., by Ballot-Micaela: W. H. Karrick	3,600
Ch. c., by Trap Rock-Twilight Queen: W. H. Karrick	4,000
Ch. c., by Peter Quince-Phebe G.: G. W. Loft	3,700
B. c., by Jack Atkin-Winnecock: R. J. Walden	2,000
Blk. f., by (imp.) Star Shoot-Mildred Shults: J. Kelly	1,200
Br. or blk. f., by Jack Atkin-Agnes Virginia: W. H. Karrick	3,500
B. f., by Watervale-Seurlante: F. Burlew	800

GOLD CUP WON BY MISS MINNEAPOLIS

Sets New World's Record for Five Miles in Final Heat—Miss Detroit Second.

DETROIT, Sept. 5.—In one of the greatest performances ever seen in a hydroplane race, Miss Minneapolis of the Minneapolis Power Boat Association this afternoon won the ninety-mile Gold Cup race, and incidentally established a new world's record of 55.8 miles an hour for five miles. She took the cup by finishing second to Miss Detroit in the final thirty-mile heat today, which gave her 20 points, against 18 for the local boat.

The new record was made in the final lap, after Miss Minneapolis had broken a push rod in the fourth time around and fallen fully three-quarters of a mile behind Miss Detroit. The two speeders crossed the finish line one second apart. Hawkeye of the Lake George Club, third in today's heat, took third place in the race, with 18 points, and Peter Pan VII. of the Columbia Yacht Club, New York, fourth with 11 points. The latter boat, the only other starter today, was forced out of the final heat by engine trouble after covering four laps.

Miss Minneapolis's time today was 41:21, an average for the heat of 50.4 miles an hour. For the entire ninety miles her time was 2:07:48, or at the rate of 48.6 miles an hour. Miss Detroit averaged 47.6 miles for the three heats, which she covered in 2:10:43.

The start today was the prettiest of the three heats, with four boats crossing close together, only a few seconds behind the gun. Miss Minneapolis was again slightly in the lead, however, and kept ahead of Miss Detroit through the first three laps, increasing her lead to 500 feet as they crossed the line the third time around.

The next time Miss Detroit crossed nearly a minute ahead of the Minneapolis boat, with Peter Pan. VII. a mile behind. Hawkeye was far in the rear, and, although she put up a game fight, was never able to do better than last place.

The Minneapolis's crew disconnected the broken rod and opened up at the start of the final lap. They probably would have overtaken the Detroit craft if they had had another half mile to go. As it was, they crossed one second behind the cup defender.

The regatta closes tomorrow with the one-mile hydroplane championship race of North America.

The summaries:

GOLD CUP RACE, FINAL HEAT, 30 MILES.

Boat and Club.	Time.
Miss Detroit, D. P. B. A.	41:20
Miss Minneapolis, M. P. B. A.	41:21
Hawkeye, Lake George Club	46:48
Peter Pan VII., C. Y. C.	Did not finish

TIME AND POINTS FOR 90 MILES.

	Time.	Points.
Miss Minneapolis	2:07:48	20
Miss Detroit	2:10:43	18
Hawkeye	2:23:02	13
Peter Pan VII.	*	11

*Did not finish.

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Only 300 Made for All America

The Hudson Super-Six will have an output of at least 45,000 cars more. That's the largest output for a quality car in the world.

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COTTON PRICE CUT BY HEDGE SELLING

Bulls Unable to Counteract the Pressure Exerted by Offerings at the South.

NET LOSS 14 TO 22 POINTS

Movement of New Staple Indicates Either a Large or an Early Crop—Good Weather News.

For the first time since the advance in cotton started, a little more than a month ago, hedge selling by the South appeared to exercise a pressure which buying by the bulls was unable to counteract. The market opened after the holiday generally 6 to 9 points higher in response to firm cables and aggressive bidding by leading bulls. At one time prices were about 16 to 18 points over Friday's closing. Selling from New Orleans and other Southern points, however, proved to be a little more than the market could absorb readily and prices broke more than 30 points from the high level for the day and closed at a net loss of 14 to 22 points.

Cotton is beginning to move in liberal volume, and the receipts probably have been something of a surprise to those who have been talking about a very late crop. Judging from the movement of cotton, the crop is either fairly early or fairly large. Savannah receipts yesterday were nearly three times as large as they were for the corresponding day last year, while Houston, Tex., received 20,778 bales, against 10,588 for the corresponding day last year. New Orleans receipts today are estimated at about 4,750 bales, against 3,582 last year, Galveston receipts are estimated at about 17,000 bales, against 3,825 last year.

The first ginning report of the season will be published on Friday, giving the amount of new crop cotton ginned prior to September 1 this year. Figures will compare with 463,883 bales last year and 480,317 two years ago.

The weather over the holiday was somewhat more favorable, as Oklahoma received continuous and scattered rains on Sunday, although no moisture was reported for Monday. Scattered showers also fell in parts of Eastern and Central belts. These were beneficial rather than otherwise. The precipitation in Texas was light and was reported from only a few scattered localities.

The State entomologist of Georgia finds that boll weevils have committed serious ravages in thirty-six counties of the State, and that in eighteen of these the damage will run from 40 to 60 per cent. For the first time the weevil has reached the Sea Island cotton belt. Advices from Valdosta, Ga., one of the leading long staple cotton markets, reports that Sea Island cotton last Saturday was 33 cents per pound in the day went to 33 cents per pound in the face of phenomenal receipts for so early in the season.

Close observers take the view that the technical position of the market has been weakened by the big advance, and that it is practically without a short interest except of the floating professional character supplied by ring traders. Arthur R. Marsh, in the last issue of the Economic World, estimates the probable amount of cotton that will be available this season, including the new crop carried over as well as the new crop, at 18,368,000 bales, and the probable consumption at 13,500,000 bales. Mr. Marsh makes a reasonable subtraction from last year's consumption figures on account of the inability of Germany and Austria to get the cotton which they used last year.

The market closed easy.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	16.82	16.15	15.69	15.72@15.74	15.94@15.98
Dec	16.50	16.14	16.23	15.86	15.88@15.90	16.03@16.07
Jan	16.15	16.30	15.93	15.96@15.98	16.11@16.13
Mar	16.35	16.46	16.10	16.12@16.14	16.26@16.28
May	16.43	16.58	16.23	16.24@16.25	16.38@16.40
July	16.49	16.60	16.26	16.28@16.30	16.40 bid

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 35 points decline; middling, 15.50c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged at 15 to 35 points decline: New Orleans, 15.65c; Galveston, 15.65c; Savannah, 15.75c; Memphis, 15.75c; Augusta, 15.75c; Houston, 15.60c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	15.85	15.85	15.42@15.43	15.69@15.71
Dec	15.80	16.03	15.60	15.65@15.66	15.86@15.88
Jan	15.89	16.14	15.73	15.76@15.77	15.96@15.98
Mar	16.10	16.31	15.90	15.96@15.97	16.17@16.18
May	16.20	16.47	16.17	16.11@16.12	16.32@16.33

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling at 3 points decline at 9.71d. Sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 5,000, including 4,000 American. Closed quiet and steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov	9.04	9.04	9.88	9.01	9.50½	9.54½
Jan.-Feb	9.59	9.60	9.52	9.55½	9.54½
March-April	9.58	9.58	9.52	9.54	9.53½
May-June	9.57	9.57	9.50	9.52½	9.51½
July-Aug	9.51	9.51	9.50	9.47½	9.46½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: October, 16.02c; January, 16.18c; March, 16.33c; May, 16.44c; July, 16.46c. The market there was dull due to open today at 9 to 15 points decline.

COTTON RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	21,597	8,807	109,347	130,892
New Orleans	1,941	911	94,959	116,845
Mobile	1,597	277	17,685	12,167
Savannah	13,139	5,097	66,046	75,716
Charleston	1,831	278	23,046	41,212
Wilmington	464	12,653	15,640	4,450
Norfolk	810	1,405	22,048	39,659

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Augusta	8,419	1,661	42,423	66,454
Memphis	408	17	42,596	58,421
St. Louis	....	....	....	11,125
Houston	18,535	10,858	....	70,560

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,650 to 17,500	9,618	3,825
New Orleans	5,500 to 6,000	1,967	3,582

Exports yesterday were 1,642 bales; total returns far this season not available, as full returns have not been received for yesterday.

TRADE WITH MEXICO GROWS.

Total for Last Fiscal Year is $145,985,086.

Despite the unsettled conditions in Mexico, trade between that country and the United States broke all records in the Government's fiscal year ended June 30. A compilation by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York, issued yesterday, showed that notwithstanding the political and commercial upheavals in Mexico, it supplied the United States in the last fiscal year a greater volume of merchandise than ever before, while American trade with the republic south of the Rio Grande also was larger than in any other previous year.

According to the bank's statement, imports from Mexico in the fiscal year 1916 were $97,676,544, against $77,613,691 in 1915, and $92,660,566 in 1914, the former high record year. In the period under review the exports to Mexico amounted to $48,308,542, a gain of $14,000,000 over 1915, and $10,000,000 over 1914. Combining imports and exports, the total of 1916 was the largest in the history of the trade between the two countries, the exact figures for the year being $145,985,086, compared with $131,027,266 in 1913, the former high record year for commerce both ways.

These figures of trade with Mexico do not include the precious metals. The silver imports from Mexico in 1916 were approximately $19,000,000; in 1915, $16,902,000; 1913, $25,570,000, and in 1912, $28,147,000. The gold imports from Mexico were in 1915 a little over $6,000,000; in 1914, $11,000,000; in 1913, $20,000,000, and in 1911, $30,000,000.

The bank's statement pointed out that the chief growth of trade with Mexico occurred on the import side. In this connection it was shown that the greatest increase in American exports to Mexico since 1900 was only 75 per cent., while the increase in imports from that country since 1900 was 242 per cent. The chief imports from Mexico include coffee, vanilla beans, copper, sisal, mineral oil, hides and skins, rubber and substitutes, gum chicle, lead, and live cattle.

"The growth in the imports of mineral oil from Mexico to the United States," said the statement, "has been an important factor in our trade with that country. A decade ago our imports in crude mineral oil from Mexico amounted to but 15,000,000 gallons, but in 1916 was over 800,000,000 gallons, valued at approximately $12,000,000. This comes to us, not because it is required for consumption in the United States, which produced three-quarters of the mineral oil of the world, but because of our superior facilities for refining and marketing the product. This is also true of the $14,000,000 worth of copper imported in 1916."

The chief exports from this country to Mexico at the present time are machinery, railway and mining supplies, pipes and fittings, pumps and pumping machinery, wire, miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel, boots and shoes, and other manufactures of leather, cotton goods, coal, wheat and flour, meat and dairy products, and cottonseed oil.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity and Admiralty calendar.
Ryan<Ohmer.
Mallory Line Co of Penn (C) Bane<Cloke & R Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Bankruptcy discharges:
William L. Malley.
Z. Paddleford & Son.
William J. Griffin.
Veit Bros.
Abraham H. Kominers.
Abe Hirsch.
J. Watson Simmonds.
Emil A. Palmer.
Samuel Weisinger.
John S. Jamieson.
Under objections:
Philip Ordevelt.
Joseph Lewine.
Harry Samuels.
I. Michelman & Bros., Inc.
Lizzie Bogen.
Adjourned cases:
Jacob Firman.
Gustav Naldermann.
William Steinberg.
Edward W. Fox.
David Ziamor.
Hayman Wallach.
Involuntary cases:
Petition<Swiss Chalet Specialists, Inc.
Motions:
New Dell Co.
Astina Cent Co.
American 5 and 10 Cent Stores.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Us<Pancey.
2 P. M.
Us<Vyse.
Re Henry F. Vyse & Co, bankrupt.
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg. at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Tyrrell<Eager.
F. N. Burt Co<W. C. Ritchie & Co.
Richard<Lighter J. J. Timmons.
Re petition of Herman Feldman to be admitted as a citizen.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part 1.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Bates (Morawetz.)
Re Price.
Planton<Nat Nas Bk.
Duffy<Ament.
Tylutki<Corn Ex Bk.
Telesnyin<Telesnyin.
Re XV (Duane St.)
Altman<Rathman (2.)
Kennedy<Mende.
Gen Aero Co of Am<Gen Aero Co.
Shevlin<Shevlin.
Buxbaum<Durham Realty Co (2.)
Bklyn Bor Gas Co<Pub Serv Com.
Re CNY (Duane St.)
Thompson<N Y C RR.
Rosenhaus<Batkin (2.)
Hughes<C W Chadwick Co.
Connolly<Connolly.
Ex rel Bugert<Cook.
Iwanhoe<Careeley Sq Hotel Co.
Robertson<L M Lebermans Cons.
Kubia<Strauss.
Ex rel Gaston<Purdy.
Merrell<Merrell.
Woolf<Block.
Re Alexander Jr.
U S Pig & Lith Co<Powers.
Herman<Herman.
Lassman<Barkin.
Hilmon<Emery Realty.
Re Caldwell.
Blossom<Hodgens.
Re Kent Print Shop, Inc.
Dwyer<Maas.
Re Weed (2)
Vander Poel<Loew.
Rodgers<H S Kerbaugh Inc.
Lukanik<Batovik.
Farmers L & T Co<Ramsey.
Jacobs<Stern.
Stern<Stern.
Barbery<Cohen.
Lamb<Ketchum.
Riley<Riley.
Rusoff<42d & Mad Av Co.
PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.
PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.
PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Mary A Webb.
Patrick Canavan.
Michael Augner.
Henry T Kelly.
Mary A O'Neil.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.
Josephine C Niblo.
John V McCully.
George P Butler.
Friedericke Guntzer.
August S Seltmann.
August Assenheimer.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Urban Rty Co<Siegler
Connolly Auction Co<Rome.
Bronx Art Stone Wks<Simpson-Fox Rty Co
Cooper<Smith<Maged.
R Holding Co<Maurer
John Turgeon Stm Co<Wks<Hamilton.
Riley<Parodi.
Marks<Hirschfield.
Swing<Stein.
Salinger<Tennebaum.
Entlich<Reich.
Pittsburgh Life & Tr Co<Greeff.
Lawyers' Mortgage.
Hoey<A Cardani.
Polowitz<McCarthy.
Glotzer<Silverman.
Veber<City R E Co.
Josephson<Kletsky.
Watine<Salant.
Kennelly<Le Brun.
Dyer<Lukas & D, Inc.
Rosenthal<NY Rwy.
Brennan<same.
Boros<same.
Rabinowitz<same.
Janowsky<same.
Kalmuk<same.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Dickey<Mutual Film Corp—Wm D Leonard.
SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Boyle<Becker—Maurice Hitchen, Ry Chefitetz (Goldenberg)—Fred R Rich.
Mortgage Assoc, Inc<Polo Const Co—Victor McCutcheon.
Republic of Panama<Brogan Bldg Co—Isaac P Cohen.
Ratner (Goldenberg)—Fred R Rich.
Finnegan<Greyowitz—John L O'Brien.
Gibson<Kannensohn—Wm L O'Connor.
SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re City N. Y. (Rosedale Av)—Wm W Pellet.
Kingsland<Miller—Wilbur Larremore.
Mack<Mack—Enos S Booth.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J. — Lawyers Mtg Co<Bessie Glick—S Howard Cohen.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Sept. 12.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
Wills for probate:
John McMahon.
Mary Byrnes, et al.
Isaac Rabinowitz.
Minna Josephsohn.
Alexander G. Johnson.
James Weston.
Louis Reisfeld.
Louis Reda, also known as Luigi Reda.
Peter Gander.
Susan J. Whittaker.
Ella L. Withers.
Joseph Christofiel.
Michael Billotti.
William O. Majilton.
Motions—Estates of:
Tony Brewcinska.
Barbara Klein.
Felice Manzona.
Nicola Rinaldo.
Carolina Wenninger.
Joseph Reohnitz.
Morris Grossman.
Joseph D. Jackson.
Rebecca Kletzky.
Isaac Ivankowsky.
Catherine Judge.
James P. Judge.
William J. Judge.
Anna Brunjes.
Thomas Skahn.
Vincenzo D'Ascoli.
Julius Virshup.
Adolph J. Taub.
Mary Stuber.
Anna P. Ender.
Antonia Incalbo.
Augusta W. Downs.
Ray Daus.
Accountings—Estates of:
Barbara Silver.
James D. Murphy.
Charles Carr.
Samuel Averbach.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Graidinger<Goodman Corp.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—City Real Estate Co<F. J. Mitchell Bldg Co, Inc—Ellsworth J. Healy—Roguet<Lorraine—Henry Waiman, Welt-Kahn<Janpole & Werner Hld Co—Lawrence N. Martin, City Real Estate Co<Hardenson—Joseph P. Morrissey, CNY<Blake—Morris Frank, Dollar Say Bank<Mitchell McDermott Const Co—Anthony J. Griffen.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Henry Mulert<Albert Ahrens—J. Clifford McChrisiie.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Re Weirfield & other streets.
Re 57th St, (Dredger)
Underlight<Gen Vehicle Co.
Re 24th Av.
Creegan<Bicking.
Re Bender, (McKee.)
J. M. Thorburn & Co<Bods.
Youngandrawa<N E RR Co.
Nicastro<Bigelow.
Stoddard<Edwards.
Re Willow Av.
People<Smith.
Zisic<Dannenhoffer.
Hutchinman<Poote.
Re Flatlands Av (City Real Estate Co.)
Shipley Con & Sully<Holmes.
Mundella<Mundella.
Lawyers Mtge<Rauch.
Kent<Flynn.
Re Zeplin, (Spiegelgass.
Re 624 St.
Archman<Martin.
Re Duryea Place.
Kruch<Grebenberg.
Kuritsky<Doscher.
Re 66th St, (Kulich.)
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:
Wiener.
Van Brunt.
Smith.
Festa.
Mayer.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Elisabeth Dierch.
Frank Dickinson.
Alexander Yurkiewicz.
Harold Kalleberg.
Edward Cox.
Accounting of:
Abraham infants.
Minna Stutzke.
Jacob A. Simon.
Mary M Dunne.
George F Duckwits.
George Hastings.
Meta Mayse. (2.)
James Moore.
Ferdinand Wessel.
Wolf Schar.
Eugene F Hielshew.
Frederick Westphal.
Maria Helsten.
Jane Gilfeather.
William J. Vanwell.
Helen Accles.
John R H Eggers.
Estates of:
Charles Lawless.
George A Bartlett.
Ellen McCauley.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS California, at Glasgow, Sept. 5.
SS Lafayette, at Bordeaux, Sept. 3.
SS Chipan, at La Pista, Sept. 2.
SS Santa, at Adelaide, Sept. 3.
SS Stockholm, at Kirkwall, Sept. 3.
SS Van der Duyn, at Caleta Colosa, Sept. 4.
SS Korea Maru, at Yokohama, Sept. 2.

Sailed.

SS Bergenafjord, from Kirkwall, Sept. 2.
SS Narragansett, from London, Sept. 5.
SS Lyngenafjord, from Christiania, Aug. 28.
SS Rotti, from Table Bay, Sept. 2.
SS Minas Geraes, from Bahia, Sept. 4.

Passed.

SS Penhale, New York for Malta, passed Cape Spartel.
SS Imo, New York for Rotterdam, passed Dungeness.
SS Marengo, New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point.
SS Manchuria, New York for London, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Mails.

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 9 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Dwinsk.....Sept. 6
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Frederik VIII.....Sept. 6
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries, except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia.....Sept. 7
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia.....Sept. 9
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Chicago.....Sept. 9

Mails for South America.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 12 M.—Kentuckian.....Sept. 6
Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Pernambuco, Bahia, Maceio, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Purus.....Sept. 6
Martinique, Guadeloupe, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, Barrados, St. Lucia, and Guiana, via Martinique, Guadeloupe, Trinidad, Barbados, and Georgetown, at 2:30 P. M.—Kyvive.....Sept. 6
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Advance.....Sept. 7
Barbados, St. Lucia, Guiana, North Brazil, and Iquitos, via Barbados, Para, and Manaos, at 8 A. M.—Stephen.....Sept. 8
South Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Paraguay, (specially addressed only,) via Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 12 M.—Afghan Prince..Sept. 8
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 5 A. M.—Crofton Hall..Sept. 9
South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9:30 A. M.—Vauban.....Sept. 9
Panama, Canal Zone, Curacao, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Cuba, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana,) (must be specially addressed for dispatch by Spetcho for Cristobal) at 12 M.—Tallac.....Sept. 9

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises, 5:39|Sun sets, 6:22|Moon sets, 10:29

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:50	2:28	8:00	8:04
Governors Island	1:42	2:18	7:52	8:07
Hell Gate	3:45	4:34	10:04	11:15

Arrived—Tuesday, Sept. 5.

SS Camerenia, Liverpool, Aug. 27.
SS Philadelphia, Liverpool, Aug. 29.
SS United States, Kirkwall, Aug. 27.
SS Giuseppi Verdi, Gibraltar, Aug. 24.
SS America, Naples, Aug. 21.
SS Andes, Havre, Aug. 30.
SS Esequi, Brisbane, Aug. 19.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Sept. 3.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Sept. 3.
SS Isle de Panay, Bilbao, Aug. 19.
SS Sabine, Tampa, Aug. 30.
SS Bista, Iceland, Aug. 20.
SS Stanton, Norfolk, Sept. 4.
SS Brazos, San Juan, Sept. 1.
SS El Sud, Galveston, Aug. 30.
SS Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Aug. 15.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Aug. 30.
SS El Monte, Galveston, Aug. 30.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Aug. 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Rochester	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Royal Prince	Cristobal	Aug. 24
San Saba	Galveston	Aug. 30
Alliance	Cristobal	Aug. 31
Owego	Rotterdam	Aug. 21
El Alba	Galveston	Sept. 1

DUE TOMORROW.

Zacapa	Kingston	Sept. 3
Maracaibo	San Juan	Sept. 3
Tapajos	Bahia	Aug. 31
Momus	New Orleans	Sept. 3

DUE FRIDAY.

†Cedric	Liverpool	Aug. 30
†Chicago	Bordeaux	Aug. 30
Valeria	Liverpool	Aug. 30
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 3
El Sigio	Galveston	Sept. 2

DUE SATURDAY.

†Bergenafjord	Bergen	Aug. 30
Irvington Court	Havre	Aug. 26
Ft. Louis	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Urna	Lisbon	Aug. 25

DUE SUNDAY.

*Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Aug. 30
Manhattan	London	Aug. 31
Chicago City	Bristol	Aug. 30
Zealandia	Rotterdam	Aug. 23
Kaupanger	Palermo	Aug. 22
Apache	Jacksonville	Sept. 7
Morro Castle	Havana	Sept. 7
Pannonia	London	Aug. 29

DUE MONDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Taormina	Genoa	Aug. 26
Carolina	San Juan	Sept. 6
Calamares	Havana	Sept. 8
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 8

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

RAIL TODAY.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Almirante, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Kentuckian, Argentina	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Dwinsk, Archangel	2:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orange Nassau, Haiti	10:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kayvive, Trinidad	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Santa Thefesa, Tampico	——	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Adriatic, Liverpool	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montserrat, Cadiz	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Stephan, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tivives, Jamaica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Norden, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Afghan Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Isabella, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kinghorn, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Crofton Hall, Argentina	8:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vauban, Rio de Janeiro	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mongolia, London	——	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., SEPT. 5.

SS Iroquois, Turks Island to New York, was 1,010 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Camaguey, Santiago to New York, was 375 miles S. at noon.
SS William O'Brien, Jacksonville to New York, was 21 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 151 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Olinda, Nipe to New York, was 804 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 104 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Sigio, Galveston to New York, was 136 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 144 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 97 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 231 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great, Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 9, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 9, SS Chicago.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 16, SS Monmon.
Greece—No sailing at present.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Italia, and at 9 A. M. Sept. 27, SS Cretic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Sept. 4, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 5, SS Italia; at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS America, and at 9 A. M. Sept. 12, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline, Sept. 7
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Moana, Sept. 8

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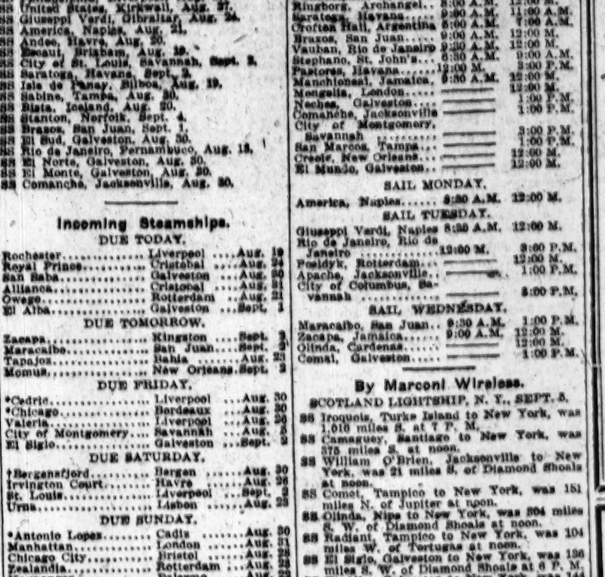

NEW YORK.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
38 Minutes from Grand Central. Golf, Tennis, Riding, and all the outdoor sports. Special rates for Fall and Winter.
HOTEL GRAMATAN,
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y.

BEECH TREE INN
28 Minutes from Grand Central
Open All Year. Lawrence Park, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Enjoy Beautiful Fall in the Adirondacks.
SARANAC INN
Positive Relief from Hay Fever.
OPEN UNTIL NOV. 1ST.
F. O. Upper Saranac, N. Y.

CEDAR CLIFF INN,
Monroe, Orange

MEXICO CONFEREES REACH NEW LONDON

Arrive on President's Yacht to Begin Their Deliberations Today.

FACE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Carranza Delegates Likely to Raise Question of Loan and Railway Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 5.—The members of the American-Mexican Commission which is to discuss means of adjusting troubles between the United States and the southern republic arrived here today on the President's yacht Mayflower. They will begin their deliberations at the Hotel Griswold tomorrow.

The Mayflower loomed up through the haze which hung over the river shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The Commissioners dined aboard and came ashore after 8 o'clock, going at once to the apartments reserved at the hotel. There was no demonstration of enthusiasm to greet them at the hotel. The lawn and piers were practically deserted when the Mayflower dropped anchor, but the flag on the main staff was dipped, and the Mexican colors were run up on one of the smaller poles on the building.

It was believed tonight that the Mexicans would have the advantage of the early conferences, as they would go to them with a well-outlined program in view, while the American conferees are said to have more freedom, but no prearranged plans, and probably will govern their work by the lead given by the Mexicans. Just what is the program which will be considered has not been made public, but it is admitted that, while the withdrawal of the troops from Mexican territory will be the main point at issue, so far as the general public is concerned, the real work of the Mexican delegates will be devoted to the financial problems and the railway situation.

Persons connected with the delegation complain that never before in her history has Mexico experienced such difficulty in obtaining a loan as at the present time. Santa Ana, Comonfort, and Juarez all were able to obtain funds, although under difficult conditions, while it has been practically impossible for the Carranza administration to get any loan whatever.

According to the Mexican Commissioners, tomorrow will be devoted to the presentation of credentials, after which the session will be adjourned. The Mexican Secretary of Finance, Luis Cabrera, will preside at the opening session. Secretary Lane tonight again stated that the American conferees had no plan of procedure, but that it was probable this matter would be taken up tomorrow. He expressed the opinion that the conferences would last more than a month and that arrangements might be made not to hold meetings daily, but to give the delegates time for reference to documents and for discussion among themselves.

It was learned, however, that the question of the removal of the punitive expedition from Mexico would be the first subject considered, leading to a general discussion of border conditions.

TALK OF LOAN TO MEXICO.

Wall Street Hears of Plan to Borrow $100,000,000.

With the beginning of the discussions at New London between Commissioners representing the United States and Mexico it was reported again yesterday that inquiries had been quietly made in Wall Street on behalf of the Administration to learn what success would await an effort to borrow $100,000,000 to be used in the rehabilitation of Mexico.

Leading bankers who are conversant with the situation say that they will not give serious consideration to any proposals looking to advances to Mexico, no matter whence they emanate, unless the United States Government is prepared to attach its unequivocal guarantee covering the payment of both interest and principal. This could not be done without authorization by Congress, which would be contingent upon Mexico's consent to the collection of customs duties by United States representatives.

VILLA "TRAPPED" AGAIN.

Bandit Now Reported to be in the Santa Clara Canyon.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 5.—Carranza officers in Juarez believe that Villa has been trapped in Santa Clara or Tepehuanes cañon, and that it will be possible to capture the bandit leader and 500 followers who are with him in his search for caches of ammunition in the Santa Clara-Namiquipa district of western Chihuahua.

General Trevino has sent additional forces to Namiquipa and Santa Clara, and has sent scouts to the western end of the Santa Clara cañon, according to General Gonzales, the Juarez commander, to prevent Villa from escaping to the west. The Tepehuanes cañon is a narrow valley three miles long, walled in by mountains on each side, with the two openings narrowing at the points where they emerge onto the mesa. This makes an ideal hiding place for the bandits, but an equally fine trap if the two openings can be guarded.

SICK RATE ON BORDER LOW.

Reports Show Less Than 2 to 3 Per Cent. for the Camps.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Statistical reports from medical officers on the border, received by the War Department today, showed the percentage of sick of both regular troops and National Guardsmen was less than 2½ in a hundred last week. In that time six deaths occurred, five among the guards and one among the regulars. The rate of guard sick was slightly less than that of the previous week, while that of the regulars showed a small increase.

Army medical officers regard the condition as unusually satisfactory for this season of the year.

NEW POWDER ANCHORAGE.

Hearing on Request for New Berths for Barges and Other Vessels.

The New York Harbor Line Board held a public hearing yesterday in the Custom House to consider changes in the present anchorages for barges and other vessels loading or containing explosives. The hearing was ordered by Secretary of War Baker as a result of the explosion on Black Tom Island July 30 last.

The hearing developed that the three present anchorages are at Riker's Island, East River; Jersey Flats, off Black Tom, and in Gravesend Bay. In addition to suggestions for having one or more of these changed to other parts of the harbor, the board asked discussion on the questions on the maximum quantity of explosives to be permitted at any one anchorage and the maximum amount per barge and the distance such explosive-carrying barges should be kept apart.

WROTE A DIARY IN HIS CELL.

Magistrate Apologizes to Speeder Who Recorded Harshness of Police.

Walter N. Polakov, an expert examiner for the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and formerly consulting engineer for the Board of Estimate, who lives in New Rochelle, produced a diary when he was arraigned yesterday in the Flatbush Police Court before Magistrate Louis H. Reynolds, charged with violating the automobile speed laws. It recorded his treatment by the police of the Bergen Street station following his arrest on Monday night.

Mr. Polakov read from it that a Lieutenant had refused to let him telephone for bail, and he had been put in a cell; that a policeman had visited another prisoner charged with speeding, and after receiving 50 cents, had returned presently, said he had "fixed everything," and had permitted the prisoner to leave the cell.

The diary also stated that a police attendant had refused to give him water, and, when he asked for medicine for a headache, had told him he was no messenger boy.

"Your Honor, I am almost crazy from hunger and thirst," said Mr. Polakov; "it is now nearly noon and I have not had a bite to eat or a drink of water since 4 o'clock yesterday."

"I humbly apologize to you for the City of New York in not having supplied you with food or given you proper consideration," said Magistrate Reynolds. "You are paroled now to go out and get something to eat. Return at your leasure this afternoon and we will consider the matter of the charge against you for speeding. I will see that this matter is taken up with the police authorities and a full investigation made."

Later Magistrate Reynolds found Mr. Polakov guilty of speeding and suspended sentence. The police explained they were compelled to hold Mr. Polakov because he was not a resident of the city. When a resident of the city is arrested for speeding he gets a summons and is not taken to the station house.

COMMISSION AT BORDEAUX.

Americans Studying French Industries Greeted at Fair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—THE NEW YORK TIMES special correspondent at Bordeaux today telegraphs:

"The American Commerce Commission arrived here yesterday and was received by B. Guestier, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and a delegation including Maurice Damour, Deputy Secretary of the French Budget Committee. The members visited the dock in the afternoon, where they had their first sight of German war prisoners at work. Last night they attended a dinner presided over by Gaston Doumergue, Minister of Colonies. Another dinner has been arranged for tonight after a visit to the Bordeaux fair today. The visitors will arrive in Paris tomorrow night.

"All the members of the commission are much impressed by the fact that all labor seen so far is working for French military advancement, showing how the whole country is single-minded in the determination to beat Germany."

BORDEAUX, France, Sept. 5.—Gaston Doumergue, the French Minister of Colonies, today opened the industrial fair at Bordeaux. He referred impressively to the presence of the American Commercial Commission, which is making a scientific study of industrial conditions in France in behalf of American exporters, and alluded to "the dawn of victory now breaking gloriously."

The members of the American commission will leave Bordeaux for Paris tomorrow.

CROWDS GREET PRESIDENT

But He Refused to Make Political Speeches on Trip from Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—President Wilson returned this afternoon from Hodgenville, Ky. He will remain here until Friday, when he goes to Atlantic City to address the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Then he will motor to Long Branch and does not expect to return to Washington for more than a month.

With the present session of Congress practically over, the President regards the campaign as on. Last night he passed through the territory in which Charles E. Hughes spoke today. At Lexington, Ky., a crowd of several thousand persons with a band cheered him continuously until his train pulled out.

The President continued to refuse to make political speeches, expressing his attitude last night to a crowd at Winchester, Ky.

"I did not come down here on a speechmaking tour," he said. "God bless you all."

The cheering of the large crowds at every station through which the President passed caused him to smile broadly and shake hands with as many as possible. "I never received such receptions," he remarked.

After the Atlantic City speech the President has no engagements before Sept. 20, when he goes to St. Louis. During his stay at Long Branch, however, he expects to see many delegations and write several political letters.

53 TRAFFIC ARRESTS DAILY.

Magistrate House's New Court Heard 1,219 Cases in August.

In the new Traffic Court, presided over by Magistrate Frederick B. House, there were twenty-three court days in August and in that month there were arraigned 1,219 offenders against the traffic regulations, an average of 53 a day. One intoxicated chauffeur and a driver convicted of speeding for the third time lost their licenses by revocation.

Sixty one drivers were imprisioned in default of fines and 55 selected jail in preference to paying fines. Nineteen were sentenced to jail. Fines in August amounted to $15,808.

Of the number arrested, 553 were for minor offenses, such as failing to stop at the policeman's signal, failure to carry lights, driving on the wrong side of the streets, obstructing traffic and leaving automobiles unattended in the streets. For more serious offenses 3 were arrested for running away from the scene of an accident, 9 for driving while intoxicated, 45 for reckless driving, 371 for speeding and 20 for driving without licenses.

To Buy Horses from Jamaica.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 5.—It is learned here that the United States will purchase from Jamaica 500 mules and 200 horses annually for military purposes on the Canal Zone. A purchasing agent has been appointed in Jamaica, and he will spend $50,000 a year here.

London's Wool Sales Resumed.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The wool auction sales were resumed today, with offerings of 8,800 bales. There was a large attendance of buyers. Good merinos were unchanged, but faulty grades declined 5 per cent. Crossbreds were unchanged to 5 per cent dearer. Russia bought scoured merinos. Cape of Good Hope and Natal grades were neglected.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the dress goods buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance will be held tomorrow at 18 Spring Street.

A special meeting of the Retail Shoe Dealers' Association of New York will be held at 11 o'clock today at the Hotel Cosmopolitan, Chambers Street and West Broadway. The topics to be discussed include the merchandising of present styles in shoes, trading stamps, Sunday closing, &c. A representative of the Sheldon School will make an address on the value of an association.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

BROADCLOTH.—F. and H. or Botany, all shades; will pay spot cash. Jacob Chapman & Bro., 41-43 West 25th.

BROADCLOTH.—Cash paid for F. and H. or Botany broadcloth in plum or burgundy. Call Farragut 9437.

BROADCLOTHS.—Foreign, domestic. Farley, Harvey Co., 105 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 1,390.

COAT.—Jobber looking at snappy styles and wool velore and different cloth; we supply our own material. 7th floor, 129 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Fifth Avenue Stores, Inc., 30 West 45th St., will look at coats, suits, skirts, waists, dresses, furs, suitable for mail order. Also open for immediate delivery merchandise. Hours from 8 to 10 A. M. only.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. 22 West 26th, 6th floor.

CORDED EIDERDOWN.—Open for 100 pieces French and Wards No. 70, cream; cash. United Infants' Wear, 462 Broadway.

CORDUROY.—Open for about 5,000 yards white narrow wale, 36-inch corduroy, spot cash. United Infants' Wear, 462 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on serge and velveting dresses; orders placed on new and up-to-the-minute styles. 43 West 26th St., first floor.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Sweaters.—Better grade jobs for cash. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

JUILLIARDS.—We want to buy Juilliard's 440s in Russian green. Monarch Waist and Dress Co., 6 West 32d.

MACHINES.—Open for Singer hemstitching machines for cash. Goldman Brothers, 71 West 23d St.

SERGE.—Open to buy quantity navy, French serge, spot cash. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th St.

SERGES, JUILLIARDS.—4408 and 54221; all colors; cash. Telephone 3233 Farragut.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at popular-priced suits, $12.80 and up. 11th floor, 29 West 35th.

SUITS AND COATS for ladies; better grade will be looked at by jobbers. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week, 4th floor, 129 West 27th, rear elevator.

SUITS, COATS.—Placing orders; material furnished. 122 West 26th St., 7th floor.

UNDERWEAR.—Jobber looking at samples of silk and cotton underwear all week. 25 West 25th St., third floor.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

ZIBELINE Juilliards, brown, No. 6717. Stern Miller Co., 19 West 36th. Greeley 2236.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTHS for sale, 200 yards white, $1.90 net cash. Phone Farragut 2335.

CHEVIOTS for sale; Americans 0661, all shades, $1.47½ regular. Telephone Farragut 3066.

CLOAKS.—Childrens' up-to-date, to close out. Edelson & Weissberg, 389 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers call to see six good numbers, at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex. Kogut & Co., 129 W. 22d.

COATS.—All-wool sport coats for immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Klepper Bros., 56 East 11th St.

COATS.—Suits, wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—A suit for schoolgirls; everybody buys a dunsdag double-warp serge, stunning model, $6; stylish all-wool mixtures, coats, $4; wonderful values. M. J. Myers Co., 135 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COTTON BACK SATINS.—All colors; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1503-7504.

DRESSES.—Job 100 charmeuse and serge. Marboro Dress Co., 47 West 34th, Room 412.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges; close outs. Merchandise Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juillard & Co. 4408; prompt delivery; all shades. Madison Square 9714.

FUR.—For sale, Saltex fur babylamb, black only, your own price for cash. Box D 83 Times.

SATIN.—22-inch gray, green, black, brown for 55c, per yard. Main Silk Co., 257 4th Av.

SATIN.—Good quality navy, yarn dyed. Farragut 8042. Room 1,123, 1,133 Broadway.

SERGES.—Juilliards 54240, 54 navy, 6 black; $1.12½ net cash. Orchard 7698.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, northeast corner 4th Av. & 29th.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Benner, 554 4th Av., 9380 Md. Sq.

SILKS.—Crepe de chine, 3 thread, immediate delivery. Ideal Silk Mills, 104 5th Av.

STURSBERG SCHELL.—Will sell Style 484, brown, at opening. Phone Farragut 9850.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 113 West 27th.

SWEATERS and fancy knit goods, 500 dozen to close out. Sunshine Knitting Mills, 377 Broadway, Franklin 3847.

UNDERWEAR.—Will sell stock of genuine hand-embroidered French underwear. Lingerie Shop, 54 West 39th St.

VELOURS, wool, all colors, $1.25 to $1.50 per yard. H. Druxin & Co., 137 West 25th.

VELOUR.—Pastel shades, for immediate delivery. Telephone 1407 Gramercy.

VELVETEENS.—Purple, lavender, orange, nile, pearl, red; immediate delivery. 3510 Madison Square.

VELVETS, plushes, broadcloths, all colors, to close. Madison Square 6777.

WOOLENS.—According to arrangement, assorted colors, 65 pieces; also big line of cloakings to close out. Call Spring 8724.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DESIGNER.—Will design exceptional good styles skirts or dresses; piece work. D 72 Times.

SALESMAN.—Resident New England shirt salesman with Boston office and established trade on $9 and $12 lines is open for a first-class line of shirts selling from $5 to $7.50, in conjunction with above; will consider only reputable manufacturer; commission basis. Z 948 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Ladies' neckwear, well-known house; side line; liberal commission; New York, Middle West, Eastern States; salesman handling kindred line preferred. C 142 Times.

SALESMAN, bookkeeper, energetic, hustler, wide experience, would start moderate salary. D 49 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3½@4 per cent. for the best names Friday, 4@4½

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Foreign Languages on Labels.

Suggestive of the larger amount of exporting now being done by American manufacturers is the increase in the number of languages used in marking domestic products. This tendency has been noted for some time by the officials of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and has their hearty approval. Many of the articles now being shipped out of the United States carry brief descriptions of the merchandise in Spanish, French, Italian, and other languages besides the English designation. Representatives of foreign mercantile houses visiting the bureau stated that they regarded the labeling of American products in one or more foreign languages as a decided help in popularizing the goods abroad.

Artificial Fruit Duties.

Following a disagreement between Collector Malone and importers of artificial bananas and orahges, the Collector yesterday took full duty on the merchandise and sent the papers in the case to the Board of General Appraisers for judicial settlement. It appeared that the goods were made from carved bone and carved ivory. The Collector disregarded the components used in manufacturing the merchandise, and exacted 60 per cent. duty under the tariff provision for "artificial fruit." The importers will maintain before the board that the artificial fruit provision is not applicable, the contention being that entry accrues at 20 per cent. as manufactures of bone, or at 35 per cent. as ivory manufactures. Customs officials seemed to think a decision in favor of the importers would render the artificial fruit paragraph nugatory.

A Modish Hat.

Smart in effect and modish is a hat shown by a big retailer which combines a fashionable fur and an up-to-the-minute color. It is a moleskin hat, with round, straight crown and no rim. The color is purple which is in two shades in clusters of grapes made of silk which encircle the top of the crown. Shown over this is a moleskin-gray veil of wide-meshed lace.

Brocaded Silk Gauzes.

Most beautiful in silks are the silk gauzes, chiffon brocaded with designs of silver. These come in all the delicate shades and some of the deeper tones. Some of the latter are brocaded in gold, but the silver brocade predominates. Both, however, are seen on the heavy silks and satins. Magnificent are the silver brocades on the different tones of gray as well as on black, which is worn either way with the foundation of the silver and the figure of the silk or the design in silver on black. Gold also appears upon the black and is a magnificent combination on a magenta satin.

Good-bye to Red Underwear.

Red flanned underwear has been growing scarce steadily since the outbreak of the war upset the dye industry, and it was said yesterday that there is not enough of it in this city at the present time, both men's and women's, to fill a twenty-five-dozen order of those grades that ordinarily job at $8.50 a dozen. On higher-priced stuff, whether it is worth the money asked or not, a retailer might do better, though this is more or less conjecture. Inquiries are coming in for this kind of underwear daily to the big jobbers, especially from the South and the Northwest. In the South there is a big colored demand for this merchandise, due largely to its alleged curative values where rheumatism is suffered.

Now Jute is Soaring.

Not to be outdone by the recent jump in cotton prices, jute has taken an unusual spurt, according to cables received in the local burlap market from Dundee yesterday. These cables told of a rise of £2 per ton in the jute available for this month's shipment from Calcutta, the actual quotation being £34 10s. So far as actual sales of goods were concerned, there was not much doing in this market yesterday, most of the selling houses being busy catching up the loose ends left by the double holiday. As a result prices were more or less nominal. For standard forty-inch stuff they were 6.00@6.10c for 10½-ounce goods, and 8.40@8.50c for 10½-ounce cloths. Ten-ounce goods in the same width were held at 8.15c.

Caution on Unsolicited Orders.

The National Association of Credit Men, in its September letter, again calls the attention of members to the fact that care should be taken in determining the acceptance or refusal of an unsolicited order from a new buyer. Very often, the letter says, these orders are accepted solely on the rating given a firm in a reference book. Very often the value of large amounts of merchandise has been lost, and successful prosecution of the thief is said to be very difficult. A favorite game for the "buyer" to play is to take the name of a well-known merchant, but to put on the order blanks a different address, relying on the wholesale credit man's merely looking up the rating of the real dealer in a reference book. The goods are shipped, but when attempts are made to collect it is found that the "buyer" has disappeared.

Tan Coverts to Come Back.

Well-posted factors in the secondary end of the local dress goods market are predicting a nice run on tan coverts in the near future, probably beginning early next month. The cloths that will be most in demand are 50 and 54 inches wide, and retail from $1.50 to $2.50 a yard. They can be used in suits, coats, or separate skirts, all of which is expected to help their sale. In the last week or so, one of the features in this end of the market has been the movement of satin-faced weaves, especially prunellas in solid-color, self-striped effects. These goods, which are used principally for dresses, are 42 inches wide and retail at $1 a yard. Broadcloths continue very active, especially in such shades as field gray, pigeon blue, russet, ashes of roses, Burgundy, plum, purple, and wisteria. Fifty and 54-inch goods, retailing at $2 to $4 a yard, are favored most.

Will Keep Up Later Than Usual.

Wholesale houses and manufacturers that deal direct with the retail trade are looking for the Fall rush of business to keep up at least two weeks longer than usual this year as a result of the delayed visits to this market of many buyers that grew out of the cloak and suit strike. This is especially true of the medium and smaller sized dealers who have but two or three buyers to make selections for the entire establishment. It is usually the plan of these buyers to fill their ready-to-wear needs first, and, not knowing what the chance of this would be, so far as coats and suits were concerned, when the time for their regular visits came, they held off until the trouble was over. As a result they are buying yard goods, hosiery, underwear, &c., from two to three weeks late. One Southern buyer who was seen in the Worth Street district yesterday said that it was a rare thing for him to be in these parts after Aug. 25.

Gray Goods Sales Were Limited.

While opinions differed somewhat in the local gray goods market yesterday concerning the inquiry for various cloths on the part of buyers, they were united so far as the amount of goods disposed of was concerned, which was not large. Prices were very firm, higher in some cases, and the mills were adamant in their refusal to let goods out below the levels they had set. Among the printcloth sales made were 39-inch 72-76s, which sold for spot shipment at 8 cents, while 56-44s in that width sold at 5¼ cents for October-December delivery. For spot lots of 38½-inch 64-60s the mills were asking 6¾ cents, though it was said that contracts could be had for an eighth less. Not much was doing on heavy goods from all accounts. These are printcloth prices that were fairly average of the market at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s	*8¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*6¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	8c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*6¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	*7¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	*4¼c

*Asked.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—Twenty-eight corporations, with aggregate capitalization of $623,900, were chartered today. They included:

The Carborex Corp., B'klyn, chemicals, fire extinguishing compounds, $200,000; H. Von Glahn, J. H. Schmitt, A. E. Kleniert, 522 Third St., B'klyn.

Charles A. Mann Realty Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, $100,000; W. C. Yenger, C. Keil, C. A. Mann, 420 Riverside Dr.

Iconochrome Company of America, Inc., cameras, photographical, optical instruments, motion picture films, $100,000; D. Asch, W. S. Orton, A. L. Gardner, 55 Liberty St.

Narobe Bread Co., Inc., bread, other food products, $80,000; H. W. German, A. Denes, F. Narobe, 216 E. 53d St.

Woodfield Realty Co., Inc., Olean, appraisers, realty, brokerage, $10,000; F. E. Olds, C. N. and W. C. A. Quirin, 617 East St., Olean.

Presto Phono Parts Corp., phonograph parts, $25,000; M. M. Gruber, Borsuk, C. Hardy, 34 Flatbush Ave. Ext., B'klyn.

The Julia Arthur Co., Inc., theatrical, $15,000; C. G. Bochert, W. A. Hoy, J. A. Cheney, 104 E. 40 St.

Whitestone Model Homes Co., Inc., B'klyn, realty, construction, mangerial, agency, brokerage, $10,000; F. I. Furlong, J. A. Albert M. F. Walsh, 481 40th St.

The Hartier-Pincus Corp., women's wear, $23,400; S. C. Crave, L. Pincus, I. Bratler, 22 W. 15 St.

Bradley House & Window Cleaning Co., Inc., renovating, cleaning, $10,000; C. Held, J. Teliotis, L. Franke; 42 E. Fourth St.

Louis Kram, Inc., advertising, $10,000; M. W. and L. Kram, 65 E. 125th St.

Benjamin Automatic Brake Co., Inc., Big Flats, brake device on horse-drawn vehicles, $10,000; W. E. Marble, R. C. and W. H. Benjamin, Big Flats.

Big Schwartz Co., Inc., merchandise, real, personal, $10,000; S. Fishbandler, A. and S. Schwartz, 116 W. 32d St.

S. W. Helm & Co., Inc., laces, silk, other textile fabrics, $10,000; I. Heidelberger, L. and W. Helm, 871 7th Av.

G. & F. Electrical Supply House, Inc., contracting, electric work, chandeliers, brackets, lamps, $10,000; S. Phillips, S. and M. I. Barbella, 1,371 Hoe Av., Bronx.

Thomas P. Connor, Inc., merchant tailoring, haberdashery, $5,000; C. M. O'Keefe, W. J. Colihan, T. P. Connor, Ridgewood, N. J.

Northern Wayne Cider Co., Inc., Wolcott, machines, devices for manufacturing vinegar, cider products of apples, peaches, pears, berries, $5,000; L. Newberry, C. Bevier, L. G. Brunnier, 173 Hunter Av., Long Island City.

K. C. Model Co., Inc., cloaks, suits, dresses, wearing apparel, $5,000; W. Reuter, Jr., R. J. Ferran, C. A. Sivaky, 570 W. 152d St.

Ferdinand Buedingen Co., Inc., Rochester, paper boxes, paper goods, $5,000; W. J. Buedingen, 40 Raines Place, Rochester.

Tiefine Universal Floorings Co., contracting, manufacturing, installation floors, merchandise, capital no par value, begin with $1,000; L. McCaday, E. T. and H. W. Russ, 15 William St.

Edwin D. Washburne Co., Inc., watches, diamonds, jewelry, capital no par value, begin with $1,500; H. W. Butler, G. H. and E. D. Washburne, 7 Maiden Lane.

Authorizations: Electric Supply and Equipment Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn., $200,000; representative, J. O. Morris, 284 Broadway, Albany. Imp Carbon Paper Corp., Dover, chemical compounds and combinations for fuel, $1,000,000; representative, Edward Blackstone, 1,465 Broadway, New York. Prince-Wells Dyes, Inc., Richmond, Va., mines, mining, mineral rights, $2,000,000; representative, Emanuel H. Shufro, 61 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital Increases: Pianostyle Music Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $12,000 to $25,000; Syracuse Auto Supply Co., Inc., Syracuse, $25,000 to $30,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Geneva Basket Co., Geneva; Hand Importing Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Sept. 5.—Charters filed:

Newark Toy Shops, Inc., Newark, conduct manufacturing and mercantile business, $2,000; Frieda Dalhoff, Elizabeth Dalhoff, W. A. Dalhoff, Newark.

Seibert Mfg. Co., Camden, manufacture and deal in chemicals and washing compounds, $50,000; J. A. Seibert, F. A. Seibert, H. J. Kleinman, Camden.

Universal Chemical Works, Newark, deal in oils and chemicals for application to leather, cloth, and fibres, $10,000; H. F. Allen, Elizabeth; Dr. G. B. May, Newark; B. Friedman, New York.

Eagle Rock Building Co., West Orange, real estate and development, $10,000; W. Cohen, E. Jaggers, F. Sutton, R. B. Smith, H. Spohn, West Orange.

Conlan Auto Supply Co., Dover, manufacture and deal in autos and vehicles, &c., $25,000; J. Conlan, C. Laurenstein, Elizabeth; M. Laurenstein, Dover.

Beacon Dairy, Inc., Keansburg, deal in milk, eggs, butter, &c., $2,000; C. Fox, O. H. Bauer, W. Moore, Keansburg.

Mocha Pipe Co., Newark, deal in pipes, tobacco, &c., $15,000; C. M. Smith, L. J. Dietz, West Field; Cecelia E. Dietz, Newark.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

A. D. LAKE & CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against A. D. Lake & Co., Inc., manufacturers of women's hats, 712 Broadway, by these creditors: E. Sessler, $218; M. Fox, $115, and S. Glastone, $787. Liabilities are stated to be $6,000 and assets $500.

UNITED STATES STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.—William Lasser of 230 Broadway was elected Trustee yesterday of the United States Standard Chemical Works, manufacturer of carbolic crystals, 116 Broadway and Bound Brook, N. J., bond $5,000, at a meeting of creditors held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, at 71 Broadway. Liabilities are $49,000 and assets about $40,000.

ANDREW CHRISTIE, surviving partner of D. A. Christie, stair builders, 328 East Twenty-sixth Street, has made an assignment to James P. Egan.

BLANCHE YOOIS, dressmaker and women's apparel, 734 Fifth Avenue, has made an assignment to Simon S. Hamburger.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed here today by Miner & Co., merchants, and by the Springfield Mere Reduction Company, Inc., both of Springfield. The schedule of Miner & Co. shows liabilities of $28,210 and assets of $8,231. The liabilities of the reduction company are given as $107,940 and the assets as $31,197.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Anderson, George—Murray, Inc.	$113.62
Anagnostopoulos, Louis—G. Demopoulos	256.11
Bresse Gaston—Cook & Barnheimer Co.	235.03
Bennett Manufacturing Co.—H. H. Montgomery	119.28
Corson, Percival G.—American Hair Cloth Corp. of N. Y.	119.81
Cavallusso, Irving F.—Fidelity and Casualty Co. of N. Y.	267.51
Carnegie Construction Co.—Burns Bros.	781.04
Dreadle, Thomas—Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	321.55
Disbrow, Adele R.—Greenhut Co., Inc.	236.90
Donegan, Marie E.—C. Meyer	4,778.47
Donnelly, D. F.—J. G. Winston	1,665.33
Ellsberg, Samuel, Treas.—Grayzel Press, Inc.	358.90
Ess & Bas Photo Co., Inc.—First Nat.	96.00
Dreadle, Bank of Edgewater, N. J.	4,271.35
Everett Engineering Co., Inc.—Renssellaer Valve Co.	421.85
Folle, Francisco G. J.—Jannasson	2,000.00
Healy, Anna L.—A. E. Parker	366.00
Hurwitz, Solomon—M. Wertheer et al.	272.14
Halperin, Max—O. Harriman et al., Inc.	1,263.47
Hedges, Elizabeth or Bess—R. & I. Co., Inc.	2,140.58
Hellman, Murray—I. Lovin	209.66
Hutchinson, William J.—Greenhut Co., Inc.	102.28
Houser, David, and Henry Bolcer—People, &c.	500.00
Manolos, John—A. E. Sellings	141.27
McKlever, Edward—Charles H. Scammell Co., Inc.	150.62
M. H. Levy & Co., Inc.—N. E. Paper	132.00
O'Sullivan, Jeremiah—Cook & Barnheimer Co.	473.29
114th St. and 7th Av. Construction Co.—Max Weinstein, Max, Duckor, Isidor Gorgansky & Duckor & Gozansky—Ilsley & Helt Co.	184.51
Partridge, Eldridge G.—Westfield Plate Co.	212.63
Pistani, Louis—Hannis Distilling Co.	142.04
Rathkowitz, Saul—Boston Excelsior Co.	180.84
Reynolds, Mary A.—W. Gibbs	140.41
Rice, Eleanor B.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.	101.93
Riley, Hugh A.—Detroit Cadillac Car Co.	274.08
Reston, John F., S. Stearns Co. of N. Y.	194.05
Rosenberg, Jacob—K. Koehler	260.35
Sheldon, Allen—A. D'Alessandro et al.	183.72
Smith, Wm. M.—I. Greenberg's Sons	155.00
Salmon, Brainard—Eureka Glass Works, Inc.	457.16
Voraimer, Sidney—S. F. Adams, Jr.	167.16
Weissberg, Samuel, and Philip M. Chesse —M. I. Parseley	183.02
Young, Henry E.—City of N. Y.	253.45
Forrester, or Forrest, James—Same	253.45
Israel, Leon K., ex r.—Same	257.07
Frank, I. Walsh—Same	253.45
Coghill, Peter B.—Same	253.45
Blaney, Godfrey C.—Same	180.35
Maletsky, Joseph—Same	100.93

In Bronx County.

Appelbaum, Samuel and Isidore—I. Citron	$256.72
Doolcroff, Abraham—M. Jackson et al.	78.84
Goldberg, Morris—Garant Mosaic & Tile Co., Inc.	55.66
Middlemore, Thomas—T. E. Barrett	43.43
McKlever, Edward—C. H. Scammell Co., Inc.	150.62
Medvin, Joe—I. Hirsch & Son Co.	261.64
Munstus, Jacob J.—J. E. Linde Paper Co.	92.83
Romer, Louis—H. Druckman	45.72
Seddon Realty Co.—C. Vettermann	2,561.65

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Heilig, Louis—Julius Kessler & Co., June 8, 1916 ..... $321.61
Klasel, Morris—I. Kraus, Nov. 11, 1911 ..... 1,623.01
New York Lubricating Co.—C. E. Miller Oil Co., Aug. 22, 1916 ..... 252.19
Summerfield, Harris—J. Lidsky, Dec. 9, 1914 ..... 216.79

'BENNET RENEWS ATTACK.

Makes Charge That Commissioner Howe Neglects His Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Representative William S. Bennet of New York, Republican, in the House today, repeated his charge that Frederick C. Howe, Immigration Commissioner at Ellis Island, "is the most negligent commissioner that we have ever had." He added the further charge that Mr. Howe was spending too much of the Government's time in attending to his personal affairs.

Representative Bennet said that the partial inquiry made by the House Committee on Immigration and the records of the Bureau of Immigration substantiated his previous charges that Mr. Howe's regime at Ellis Island had resulted in immorality among certain classes detained there, that there had not been a proper segregation of the moral and immoral classes and that such reforms as had been made should be accredited to Matron Harris and not to the Commissioner.

The New York member referred again to the case of a woman known as "Juliette," who, he said, had been admitted on the personal recommendation of Mr. Howe, although she was known to be of immoral character. That Mr. Howe had made an "untrue statement" in his defense of this action was asserted by Mr. Bennet.

Bringing the new charge that Mr. Howe is neglectful of his duty, Mr. Bennet said:

"Commissioner Howe receives $6,500 a year and ought to attend to business. I have said that he is the most negligent Immigration Commissioner we have ever had. I understand that he is still a director in the People's Institute, although without pay, I believe. He is Chairman of the National Board of Censorship of New York. That is two things. One of the burning questions in our city is the municipal operation of public utilities. I find in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 31 that Mr. Howe is President of the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City and engaged in a bitter controversy with the Public Service Commission.

"If he does what he ought to do that will take at least half of his time. Mr. Howe is also an author and a professional writer. Since he has been at Ellis Island he has written three large books, and I find also sixteen important magazine and periodical articles."

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R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

MUNICIPAL Bond prices should be affected materially if the income tax is increased because of the added importance of the exemption accorded these bonds. Believing the market experience of 1913, when the Income Tax Law was enacted, should be a valuable guide to municipal bond buyers, we have prepared a summary thereof which we are glad to send on request for letter M-3.

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BOSTON — CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Rise Sharply; Railroads Lag—An Interrupted Movement Resumed.

The stock market divided itself into two distinct groups yesterday. The industrials were active and strong, while the railroads advanced only a little where they did advance, and in many cases lost ground. The rails, however, were far from being as weak as the industrials were strong.

The manner of the settlement of the threatened strike was no more liked in Wall Street than it had been last week, but for the most part when the Street came to count the probable cost of the eight-hour day it reached the conclusion that with earnings on the present scale the stronger roads at least would not be at all embarrassed by the additional cost which the eight-hour day may impose. That is still an unknown quantity. Moreover, the opinion was voiced yesterday that in all probability the railroads would be able in many cases to recast their schedules in a way to minimize the money cost of the change in the length of the working day. But there was enough uncertainty of the effect which the change will have, and enough active displeasure over the kind of legislation resorted to to save the country from a strike, to prevent the railroads following in the footsteps of the industrials, which moved forward with a good deal of vigor, although even in this group there were stocks which moved only narrowly.

The Mercantile Marine stocks were the most active in the list, and with United States Steel led the trading, which supplied total transactions for the day of just short of a million shares. The rise in the former was due to the expectation that with the company soon out of the hands of receivers the Directors will proceed with the formulation of a plan for the funding of the back dividends on the preferred stock. That such a plan would be worked out has been assumed in Wall Street ever since it was decided that the old company should be reëstablished in possession of the property, the common and preferred stock remaining undisturbed and the bonds being paid off. The move made in court yesterday looking to the lifting of the receivership helped to account for the impetuosity with which the stock rose.

So far as the strength of the industrial list was due to general considerations yesterday's market may be said to have represented the resumption of a movement which was interrupted by the railroad wage crisis. That has now passed and there is undoubtedly a feeling of relief that the railroads are running as usual, a feeling which is shared even in quarters where the view prevails that in the long run it might have proved better to have the matter come to a strike rather than to have averted it at the cost of legislation of the sort demanded of Congress in this case.

This feeling of relief permitted expression to be given again to the satisfaction which is felt over the continued activity in business. As it happened, the European war news added its quota to the favorable influences, and further help was given by the receipt of the largest consignment of gold which has yet reached our market, which has been the beneficiary of the greatest gold movement which has ever occurred. At the same time call money was firm because of the money taken out of the market by the subscriptions to the £500,000 British loan, the payments on which were made on Friday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days			
	10 or Under	Over 10 up to 30	Over 30 up to 60	Over 60 up to 90
Boston	4	4½	4½	4½
New York	4	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4½	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4½	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	4	4½	4½	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul.			Com.
	Over 90.	Up to 90.	60 to 90.	60 mostly.
Boston	4	4½	4½	4½
New York	4	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4½	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta		5	5	5
Chicago	4	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4½	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4½	5	5	5
San Francisco	4½	5	5	5

"Up to 90 days; over 90 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent.; and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	Call: High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
	3	3	3	3

Time.	
60 days	3½@3¾
90 days	3½@3¾
4 months	3½@3¾
5 months	3½@3¾

Loans on all industrial collateral ¼ per cent. above these rates.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount, with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	2½@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 90 days	3¼
4 to 6 months	3¼@3½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.75½	$4.75½	
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	
France—				
Demand	5.80¾	5.80¾	5.80¾	+.00¼
Cables	5.85¾	5.85¾	5.85¾	
Marks—				
Demand	69.75	69.12½	69.12½	—.00¾
Cables	69.81¼	69.25	69.25	—.00¾
Rubles—				
Demand	33.20	32.90	32.90	—.04
Cables	33.30	33.00	33.00	—.04

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1826	Paris	5.80¾	5.80¾
95.28	Berlin	69.75	69.81¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.20¼	5.20⅛
19.296	Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826	Italy	5.47	5.46¼
20.20	Austria	12.10	12.15
26.73	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	27.10	27.15
	Christiania	27.90	28.00
	Stockholm	26.15	26.25
19.20	Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19	Holland	40.87½	40.93¾
	China—		
	Hongkong	71.75	71.90
	Shanghai	73.50	73.70
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44	Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84	Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.55	41.62
32.44	Rio	24.29	24.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers—		Commercial—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $361,826,-411; balance, $32,174,411; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,970,836.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.12¼ to $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32¾d, up ¼d; in New York, 68c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 52¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$203,095	$23,098,594
Ord. int. rev.	2,838,174	70,215,446
Income 1s2	53,184	9,874,740
Miscellaneous	805,087	17,007,801
Total	$4,000,041	$121,006,028
Excess of ord. rects. over ord. disburse.	587,587	
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rects.		23,819,888
Excess of total rects. over total disburse.	757,223	
Excess of total disburse. over total rects.		21,358,826
Expenditures	3,111,474	121,826,967

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Money in Increased Demand and Discount Rates Steady.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Money was in increased demand today for investment in Treasury bills. Discount rates were steady.

The stock market continued idly cheerful with a few bright spots. The usual amount of investment buying maintained high-class securities. Japanese bonds and Chilean issues were the most active, and consols advanced a fraction.

South African mines attracted the attention of big operators, especially Modderfonteins, Geduldts, and De Beers. Oil shares were strong. American securities were idle in the absence of a lead from Wall Street, but prices hardened near the close.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 68 francs 80 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 6 centimes. Five per cent. loan 90 francs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

	Shares.
Total sales	991,760
Same day last year	880,844
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	112,797,350
Same period last year	99,686,507
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
53½	54	100	Acme Tea	54	54½	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
12⅝	12¾	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
7¼	7½	200	Alaska Juneau	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
60	67	200	Alex. Rubber	60	60	60	60	+ 1
17¾	18	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
17¾	18	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
7	7¼	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	7	7	7	7	
87¾	88	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	88	88	87¾	87¾	— ¼
100	103	100	Am. B. & S. F. pf	100	100	100	100	— 1
20	25		Do. odd lot	20	20	20	20	
6¾	6¾	22,700	Am. Can	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
118	120	200	Am. Can pf	118	118	118	118	
113¾	114	100	Am. Car & Fdry	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	
117¾	118	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118	118	118	118	
100	103		Am. Cotton Oil pf	100	100	100	100	
100	103		Am. H. & Leather pf	100	100	100	100	
10¾	10¾	100	Am. Ice Securities	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
27¾	28	3,000	Am. Linseed	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	
50	52	200	Am. Linseed pf	50	50	50	50	
77¾	78	3,600	Am. Locomotive	77¾	78	77¾	78	+ ¼
113	114	100	Am. Locomotive pf	113	113	113	113	
97¾	98	15,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97¾	98	97¾	98	+ ¼
113	114		Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	113	113	113	113	
66	66¼	200	Am. Steel Foundries	66	66	66	66	
107	108	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	107	107	107	107	
120	121	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	120	120	120	120	
120	121		Am. Tel. & Tel. new	120	120	120	120	
51¾	52	100	Am. Tobacco	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	
80	82		Am. Tobacco pf	80	80	80	80	
90	92		Am. Woolen	90	90	90	90	
104	105		Am. Woolen pf	104	104	104	104	
97	98	100	Am. Writing Paper pf	97	97	97	97	
30	31		Am. Zinc, Lead & Sm.	30	30	30	30	
87	88	2,000	Anaconda Copper	87	87	87	87	
10	10¼	100	Assets Realization	10	10	10	10	
46	47		Assets Realization pf	46	46	46	46	
2¾	3	2,000	Atlantic Coast Line	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6	6½	6,000	Baldwin Locomotive	6	6	6	6	
100	102		Baldwin Locomotive pf	100	100	100	100	
78	80	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	78	78	78	78	
50	55		Baltimore & Ohio pf	50	50	50	50	
28	30		Batopilas Mining	28	28	28	28	
120	125		Bethlehem Steel	120	120	120	120	
100	105		Bethlehem Steel pf	100	100	100	100	
10	12		British Columbia Tran	10	10	10	10	
2¾	3	2,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
8	9		Brown Brothers	8	8	8	8	
100	105		Brown Shoe	100	100	100	100	
2	2½	2,000	Burns Bros	2	2	2	2	
100	102		Burns Bros pf	100	100	100	100	
1¾	2	1,000	Butte & Superior	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Butte Coalition	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	California Petrol	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	California Petrol pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Central Leather	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Central Leather pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Chandler Motor	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Chicago Great Western	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Chicago Great Western pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Chicago Mil. & St. P.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Chicago Mil. & St. P. pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Chicago R. I. & Pac.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Chicago R. I. & Pac. pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Chino Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Chi. Pneumatic Tool pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cluett, Peabody & Co.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Columbia Gas & Elec.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Columbia Graphophone	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Columbia Graphophone pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Commercial Cable	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Commercial Cable pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Consolidated Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Consolidated Tobacco	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Consolidated Tobacco pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Continental Can	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Continental Can pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Corn Products	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Corn Products pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Crucible Steel	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Crucible Steel pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cuba Co.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cuba Co. pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cuba R. R.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cuba R. R. pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cuba Tobacco	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cuba Tobacco pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cuban-American Sugar	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cuban-American Sugar pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cuban Dominican	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cuban Dominican pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cuban Tobacco	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cuban Tobacco pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cudahy Packing	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cudahy Packing pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cuyamel Fruit	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Cuyamel Fruit pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Delaware & Hudson	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Delaware, Lack. & West.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Denver & Rio Grande	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Denver & Rio Grande pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Detroit Edison	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Distillers' Securities	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Dome Mines	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Dominion Coal	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Dominion Coal pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Dominion Iron & Steel	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Dominion Iron & Steel pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Dominion Steel Corp.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Dominion Steel Corp. pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Douglas Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Driggs-Seabury Ord.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Driggs-Seabury Ord. pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Du Pont Powder	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Du Pont Powder pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Eastman Kodak	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Eastman Kodak pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Edison Electric Ill.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Elec. Storage Battery	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Erie	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Erie 1st pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Erie 2d pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Fairbanks Co.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Fairbanks Co. pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Fairbanks, Morse & Co. pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Federal Mining & S.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Federal Mining & S. pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Federal Sugar Ref.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Federal Sugar Ref. pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Fisher Body	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Fisher Body pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Fisk Rubber	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Fisk Rubber 1st pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Fisk Rubber 2d pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Gaston, Williams & W.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Gaston, Williams & W. pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	General Chemical	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	General Chemical pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	General Electric	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	General Motors	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	General Motors pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Gen. Motors Deb. 6s	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	2	1,000	Gen. Motors Deb. 6s pf

Established 1873

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Am. Malting Co. 6s
Singer Mfg. Co.
N. Y. & E. River Gas 1st 5s
Celluloid Co.
Old Dominion S. S. 5s
Am. Thermos Bottle
Ward Baking Co. 6s
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s
Royal Baking Powder Pfd.

You will be interested in a pamphlet that we have recently issued. It describes a small and carefully selected list of bonds that are, in our opinion, abnormally low in price—due to certain specific conditions not affecting their intrinsic value.

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The London *Statist* recently printed an exhaustive analysis of Northern Pacific, which should be carefully studied by every one interested in the company's securities.

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BRITISH GOLD POURS INTO TREASURY HERE

Assay Office Cramped Because of Great Influx of Metal from Canada.

CONSIGNED TO MORGAN & CO.

Gold Receipts in New York Since the First of the Year Amount to $331,500,000.

The United States Assay Office, adjoining the Sub-Treasury at Wall and Pine Streets, was almost swamped by an avalanche of gold which poured in upon it over the holiday. All previous records were broken by the receipt of 846 wooden boxes filled with gold bars consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co. for account of the British Government.

Most of the gold came in on Labor Day, when the financial district was all but deserted, but the last of the closely guarded boxes was not delivered until yesterday. The metal came from Canada, some of it from Ottawa, but mostly from Halifax, where it is supposed it was landed from an English cruiser.

So cramped are the facilities of the Assay Office, which had never been called upon to handle any such amount of gold as has been poured into it since the beginning of the war, that little headway had been made up to last night in clearing away the pile of boxes. As fast as the containers are broken open and the contents weighed a credit for approximately the estimated value of the gold is made to J. P. Morgan & Co. and the first check for $2,500,000 on account was delivered yesterday afternoon. Neither the Government employes nor members of J. P. Morgan & Co. had been advised of the total value of the shipment, the former estimating it at $27,500,000 and the latter at $25,000,000.

On the more conservative estimate the gold receipts since the first of this year amount to $331,500,000. Yesterday's arrival breaks all previous records for a single shipment.

Receipts by months so far this year have been as follows:

January	$15,008,000
February	6,016,000
March	9,776,000
April	6,122,000
May	27,332,000
June	122,735,000
July	62,108,000
August (estimated)	57,413,000
September	25,000,000
Total	$331,500,000

Most of the gold has come in the form of bars, the surplus store of sovereigns at Ottawa having been long ago exhausted. The bars are melted in crucibles, the dross skimmed off, and the metal poured into molds. The bricks thus made are worth about $8,000 each.

In the absence of an official explanation of the sudden dumping of such a huge amount of gold here at one time, it was suggested yesterday by well-informed quarters that fear of a railroad strike had induced the British officials to prepare for an interruption to shipments. Hitherto, most of the consignments have ranged from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000.

It will be weeks before the Assay Office forces can melt and weigh yesterday's receipts. To make room for the gold a large quantity of bars was removed from the Assay vaults and stored in the Sub-Treasury.

Great Britain is using the gold shipped here to supplement the proceeds of the sale of American securities and the sums provided by loans. In view of the fact that a new credit of $250,000,000 was opened in New York on Sept. 1 with the sale of two-year notes, the size of yesterday's shipment occasioned a great deal of surprise. Use of the three methods of creating credits has served to keep the sterling exchange rate at about $4.76, despite the enormous payments made for supplies.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	96½	98½	5.26
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	97½	98½	5.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	100⅛	100⅛	4.30
Argen. Govt. Dis.		Feb.21,'17	97⅝	97⅝	5.26
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100¼	100¼	5.37
Argen. Govt.	6	May15,'20	100	100½	5.83
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100½	4.85
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.80
City of Quebec	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100½	100¾	4.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99½	99¾	5.10
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100¼	100¼	4.50
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105	107	4.70
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101¼	102½	4.15
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct.15,'16	100	100⅜	2.00
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.80
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.93
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97½	99½	5.25
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100⅞	101¼	5.90
Do rubles	5½	Aug.14,'26	318	322	
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921		98	0.51
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926		98	0.07
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	100¾	2.50
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	99¾	5.05
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99½	5.15

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100½	100¾	4.20
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅝	101	3.95
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100½	5.73
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100¼	4.45
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98¼	98¾	4.60
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100¾	3.35
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	100	100⅛	3.80
A. V. R. & L.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. Tel.	5	June, 1921	102	102⅝	5.37
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.65
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	98½	99⅛	5.75
Can. North.	6	July 10,'17	99¾	100¼	5.93
Can. North.	6	July10,'18	99½	100⅛	5.95
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102¼	103	3.75
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97⅞	98	4.56
C. & W. I.	5	Sept., 1916	99¾	99¾	5.10
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916		99	95
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¼	102½	4.35
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96½	99	6¼
Erie R. R.	4	Apr., 1917	100⅛	101¼	3.71
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.75
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99	99¼	5.40
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.20
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	5.10
Ill. Cen. & Ind.	4	Apr., 1918	100¾	101¼	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101¼	5.40
Min. Gen. Elec.	5	June, 1917	101	101	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	4	June, 1917	99	99¼	5½
Mont. T. & P.	5	Apr., 1917	96½	97½	9.25
Morgan & W. S.	6	Dec., 1918	99¾	100¼	4.93
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99½	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	5	May, 1917	99¾	99¾	5.20
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	100	5.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100¾	101	4.27
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100¾	4.65
Rem. A. Un.					
West. C. & S.	5	Feb.19,'19	88¼	89	
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	3.75
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99½	5.30
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¼	101¼	4.25
Wilsons & Co.					
Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅝	101	4.05
W. F. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	97½	97½	6.50
W. Va. Pul.	5	June, 1917	100¼	100¼	3.90
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Atlantic Refining	775	785	770	780
Borne-Scrymser	360	380	370	390
Buckeye Pipe Line	96	97	96	97
Chesebrough Mfg.	435	440	440	450
Colonial Oil	60	70	60	70
Continental Oil	380	390	380	390
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L.	92	96	92	95
Eureka Pipe Line	225	230	227	232
Galena Signal Oil	162	165	162	164
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	175	178	175	176
Indiana Pipe Line	103	105	103	105
Inter. Pet. Co.	10	10¼	10¼	10¾
National Transit	14	15	14	15
N. Y. Transit	203	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	90	94	90	94
Ohio Oil	236	239	233	236
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	58	56	58
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12½	13¼
Pierce Oil pf.	82	90	82	90
Prairie Oil & Gas	387	393	385	390
Prairie Pipe Line	242	245	242	245
Solar Refining	300	310	295	305
Southern Pipe Line	203	208	203	208
South Penn. Oil	353	360	353	356
S. W. Penn.	110	115	107	113
Stand. Oil of Cal.	273	277	274	277
Stand. Oil of Ind.	630	640	632	635
Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	480	450	460
Stand. Oil of Ky.	425	435	425	435
Stand. Oil of Neb.	405	415	405	415
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	518	522	520	525
Stand. Oil of N. J.	210	214	210	214
Stand. Oil of Ohio	410	420	410	420
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tidewater Oil Co.	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	230	235	230	235
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

MERCANTILE MARINE PLANS.

Injunction Standing in the Way of Reorganization Modified.

Another step in the rehabilitation of the International Mercantile Marine Company was taken yesterday when, in Newark, Vice Chancellor Howell granted an order modifying the injunction obtained on Aug. 18, 1915, when Chauncey Parker was named receiver for the company in New Jersey, which is the State of its incorporation. The effect of yesterday's order was permission to the stockholders and officers of the company to proceed with the election of officers and management of the property in the State of New Jersey.

The order paves the way for the election of the new Board of Directors which has already been agreed upon by the various reorganization committees. It does not, however, conflict with the powers of Philip A. S. Franklin, receiver of the company in New York, who has had practically all of the company's property in his custody and who alone has managed its affairs since his appointment Aug. 3, 1915.

Other steps will be taken as soon as the legal formalities attending the advertisement of the $40,000,000 new bonds to be exchanged for an equal amount of the outstanding bonds are completed.

Accompanying this progress in reorganization the shares of the company sold higher than ever before yesterday and were the distinctive features of speculation on the Stock Exchange. The turnover in common and preferred was not far from 200,000 shares out of a total of less than a million for the entire list. The common closed at 45⅞ and the preferred at 119¼, with gains of 2½ and 11¼ points respectively.

Accompanying the advance also were reports that a plan was in formulation for the funding of the $2 per cent. of back dividends on the preferred stock. Such a plan has been considered before. Representatives of the new board, which has been agreed upon, though not officially installed, said that no definite plan of this kind had been decided upon. It was also widely reported that the American International Corporation had increased its stock interest and was out in the market for control. This report also lacked confirmation.

HOLLAND TO GET SECURITIES

Netherlands Oversea Trust Arranges for Shipments.

A. Barnaud, Commercial Agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, yesterday made public a cable message from Erwin W. Thompson, American Commercial Attaché at The Hague, dealing with the transmission of American securities to the Netherlands. For the last six or seven months the British censorship prevented the free transmission of American securities between Holland and the United States, and also greatly retarded the payment in Holland of coupons maturing on American bonds. Thompson outlined the new plan in his cable dispatch as follows:

"The Netherlands Overseas Trust has now arranged a special commission for transmitting American securities and coupons. This commission is composed of prominent bankers of Amsterdam. The documents intended for transmission are to be presented to this commission for examination, and, if, in their judgment, there are no interests in the transactions inimical to the Allied Powers, this commission will transmit the documents under the seal of the Netherlands Overseas Trust, along with a manifest or list of said documents. A copy of this list must be filed with the British censor. It is supposed that this new arrangement will now make it possible promptly to remit to the United States the above mentioned documents."

TO PAY ROCK ISLAND DEBTS.

Receiver Authorized to Settle Some Claims and to Refund Others.

Judge Charles M. Hough, in an order filed yesterday in the United States District Court, authorizes Jacob M. Dickinson, receiver of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, in the suit brought by the American Steel Foundries Company, to renew the $7,500,000 6 per cent. collateral trust gold notes due Aug. 16, 1916, upon such terms as shall be satisfactory to him, or to borrow sufficient sums to pay the notes at maturity, using as collateral, if necessary, the collateral now securing the notes. The order also authorizes Receiver Dickinson to transfer the notes to such parties as may be satisfactory to him, under agreements preserving the lien upon the pledged collateral.

Receiver Dickinson is further authorized to pay from funds in his hands $641,910 as principal and interest on obligations of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company to the Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad Company, the St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line Railroad Company, and the equipment notes of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company; $225,000 as interest on the defendant's gold notes, $50,000 to the South Chicago Elevators, and $462,201.79 on the Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana first mortgage gold bonds, Des Moines, Iowa Falls & Northern Railway Company equipment notes, Haskell & Parker Car Company receiver's equipment notes, and the Bettendorf Company receiver's equipment notes.

IN AID OF FOREIGN TRADE.

A New Department Is Established in the Commerce Bureau.

A. Barnaud, commercial agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, yesterday announced the opening of a new department in connection with the work of the bureau, namely, the "Division of Commercial Agents of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce."

This new division will be in charge of Elliot G. Mears and will deal with special investigations undertaken by the bureau in foreign countries. Nineteen special agents are connected with this division, eight of whom are now engaged in making investigations abroad. Most of the others are working out plans for investigations to be made shortly. The forthcoming investigations are expected to cover from one to two years in each case. Mr. Barnaud, in speaking of the new division, said:

"The opening of this division, in connection with the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is a very advantageous move and will enable the bureau to make a close study of the present needs and future requirements of American business firms."

To Make Dyes and Chemicals.

The Ralph C. Fuller Company, for the manufacture of chemicals and dyes, was incorporated in Westchester yesterday with a capital of $1,000,000. Practically all of the stock has been subscribed for, arrangements are nearing completion for the purchase of buildings and equipment, and operations are soon to begin in the manufacture of chemicals and dyes. It is expected that H. S. Duell, Director and attorney, will be Chairman of the board.

Chandler Motor Co. Extra Dividend.

Directors of the Chandler Motor Company have declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent. besides the regular quarterly payment of 2 per cent., both to be made Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 18. The company inaugurated dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. last April and in July put the issue upon an 8 per cent. basis. It is expected that the current year's output of cars will approach 20,000, as against 8,000 in 1915.

BRITISH LOAN COLLATERAL.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Give Out Groups 2 and 3 of Securities Deposited.

J. P. Morgan & Co. made public yesterday a list of the remainder of the collateral which is being deposited by the British Government as security for the repayment of $250,000,000 borrowed last week. Under the agreement $300,000,000 in securities were to be provided, divided equally among American stocks and bonds, Canadian stocks and bonds, and bonds of Argentina, Chile, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, and Holland. The list of American collateral has already been made public. Following is the list of the other securities, comprising Groups 2 and 3:

Group 2.

Dominion of Canada 3 per cent. sterling bonds or stock, 1938.
Dominion of Canada 3½ per cent. sterling bonds or stock, 1909-34.
Dominion of Canada 3½ per cent. registered stock, 1930-50.
Dominion of Canada (Canadian Pacific Railway) 3½ per cent. land grant bonds or stock, 1938.
Dominion of Canada 3½ per cent. bonds, 1925-28.
Dominion of Canada 3½ per cent. bonds, 1914-19.
Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. stock, 1940-60.
Dominion of Canada 4½ per cent. bonds, 1920-25.
Dominion of Canada 4½ per cent. bonds, 1925-45.
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Company 3½ per cent. debenture stock, guaranteed by Canadian Government, 1960.
Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company 3½ per cent. stock, guaranteed by Canadian Government, 1961.
Canadian Northern Railway Company first mortgage 3 per cent. debenture stock, guaranteed by Canadian Government, 1950.
Canadian Northern Railway Company 3½ per cent. debenture stock, guaranteed by Canadian Government, 1958.
Canadian Northern Railway Company 4 per cent. debenture stock, guaranteed by Canadian Government, 1934.
Canadian Pacific Railway Company 4 per cent. perpetual consolidated debenture stock.
Canadian Pacific Railway Company 4 per cent. non-cumulative preference stock.
Canadian Pacific Railway Company 6 per cent. note certificates, 1924.
Canadian Pacific Railway Company common stock.
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company 3 per cent. first mortgage sterling bonds, guaranteed by Canadian Government, 1962.

Group 3.

Argentine Government 3½ per cent. bonds, external, 1889.
Argentine 4 per cent. bonds, 1827.
Argentine 4 per cent railway guaranteed bonds, 1887-9.
Argentine 4 per cent. loan, 1868.
Argentine 4 per cent. bonds, 1890.
Argentine 4 per cent. bonds, 1900, Laws 3,378, 3,783.
Argentine 4 per cent., 1900, Laws 3,878, 3,885.
Argentine 4 per cent., 1908.
Argentine Government 4½ per cent. internal gold loan 1888.
Argentine Government 4½ per cent. sterling conversion loan, 1885-9.
Argentine Government 5 per cent. loan, 1884.
Argentine 5 per cent. loan, 1886-7.
Argentine Government 5 per cent. Treasury conversion bonds, 1887.
Argentine Government 5 per cent. loan, 1887-8-9, North Central Railway extensions.
Argentine Government 5 per cent. railway bonds, 1890.
Argentine 5 per cent. Buenos Aires water supply and drainage bonds, 1892.
Argentine Government, Port Buenos Aires, 5 per cent. debentures.
Argentine Government internal gold loan, 1907.
Argentine Government internal gold loan, 1909.
Argentine Government internal gold loan, 1910.
Chilean Government 4½ per cent. loan, 1888.
Chilean Government 4½ per cent. loan, 1895.
Chilean Government 4½ per cent. Coquimbo Railway bonds.
Chilean Government 4½ per cent. gold loan, 1906.
Chilean Government 5 per cent. loan, 1886.
Chilean Government 5 per cent. loan, 1892.
Chilean Government 5 per cent. loan, 1905.
Chilean Government 5 per cent. loan, 1909.
Chilean Government 5 per cent. loan, 1910.
Chilean Government 5 per cent. loan, 1911, first series.
Chilean Government 5 per cent. loan, 1911, second series.

The British Government had received up to Aug. 20 bonds under the foregoing classifications to cover the $100,000,000 security to be provided under Group 3, and it may be decided to include none of the securities of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Holland.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Buoyancy marked the closing dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. There had been much profit taking earlier which had imparted hesitancy for a time. As it turned out, however, the selling was absorbed, and, under the lead of United States Steel common, the whole market rose late in the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska G. M.	12⅝	12¾	12½	12¾
40	Allis-Chal	24½	24½	24½	24½
220	Am. E. Sugar	89½	90¼	88⅝	89¾
1,410	Am. Can	61⅝	63⅝	61	63⅝
270	Am. H. & L. pf.	53	53	53	53
20	Am. Lin. Oil	22	22	22	22
240	Am. Locomot'e.	76½	77	76	77
870	Am. Smelting	98½	101¼	98	101¼
60	Am. Zinc	35⅛	35¼	35¼	35¼
1,680	Ama. Copper	85⅝	86⅝	85⅝	86⅛
480	Baldwin Locom	97⅝	80¼	78⅝	80¼
50	Batopilas Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
40	Butte & Sup.	68	68	67	67
70	California Pet.	20	20	20	20
10	Cal. Pet. pf.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
40	Ches. & Ohio.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
70	C., M. & St. P.	94⅝	95⅜	93¾	93¾
20	C., R. I. & P.	17⅞	18¼	17¾	18¼
120	Chino Copper	53⅝	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝
390	Col. F. & I.	48¾	49¼	47½	49¼
50	Con. Gas	137½	137¾	137¼	137¾
120	Corn Products	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛
880	Crucible Steel	76¼	78¼	76	78¼
120	Distillers' Sec.	46¼	46½	46	46
690	Erie	37	37	36¼	36¾
20	Erie 1st pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
340	Goodrich Rub.	72¼	74	72¼	74
40	Gt. North. Ore	38⅞	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝
590	Insp. Copper	57⅝	58¼	56⅞	58¼
15,920	Int. Mer. Mar.	43½	48⅛	43	47¾
19,170	Int. M. M. pf.	110¼	120	110	120
40	Int. Paper pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
190	Kelly S. Tire.	81⅞	83¾	81⅞	83⅝
220	Ken. Copper.	50¼	50⅝	50	50¼
100	Lehigh Valley.	78⅞	78¾	78¾	78¾
150	Max. Motors	83¾	84½	83¾	84½
5,960	Mexican Pet.	108⅛	110	105¾	110
40	Miami Copper	35¼	35¼	34⅞	34⅞
100	Nat. Enamel	24⅝	25	24⅞	25
145	Nev. Con. Cop.	20⅝	21⅜	20¼	21¼
170	N. Y. Central	104⅜	105¼	103¾	105¼
50	N.Y., N.H. & H.	57⅞	57⅞	57¼	57¼
90	Ont. Silver M.	6¼	7⅛	6¼	7⅛
140	Pacific Mail	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
140	Penn. R. R.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
40	Ray Con. Cop.	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
5,730	Reading	105¼	105¾	103	105⅛
40	Southern Pac.	97	97	97	97
140	Southern Ry.	24¼	24¾	23¾	23¾
10	Southern Ry. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
960	Studebaker	123⅝	123⅝	120⅜	123⅜
370	Tenn. Copper	25	25⅝	24⅝	24⅞
1,350	Union Pacific	136¾	138⅞	136¾	138⅞
160	United Fruit	165½	165¾	164	165
290	U. S. Ind. A.	111⅝	112	109⅜	112
800	U. S. Rubber	58¾	58¾	57¼	58⅜
24,780	U. S. Steel	97⅞	99⅛	97¼	99
50	U. S. Steel pf.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
70	Utah Copper	84	84	83⅜	83⅜
70	Westing. Elec.	59¼	59¼	58⅝	58⅝
480	Willys Overl'd.	45¼	46¾	43¼	45¼
220	WillysOver. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

MINING STOCKS.

300	Comstock	.09	.09	.09	.09
500	Florence	.51	.51	.51	.51
600	Goldf'd Con.	.77	.77	.77	.77
2,700	Gypsy Queen	17½	17½	.15	.15
400	Jumbo Ext.	.43	.43	.43	.43
300	Isabella	19½	19½	19½	19½
800	Midway	.19	.19	.19	.19
2,400	North Star	.09	.09	.09	.09
1,500	Silver Pick	18½	18½	18¼	18
300	Sierra Nev.	.30	.30	.30	.30
200	Tonopah Ext.	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½
200	Union Con.	.70	.70	.70	.70
400	West End Con.	.78	.78	.78	.78

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Hale & Norcross	.05
Alta	.05	Jackst	.08
Andes	.08	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.06	Kentucky	.03
Bullion	.01	Mexican	.16
Caledonia	.35	Occidental	.70
Challenge Con.	.06	Ophir	.24
Chollar	.06	Savage	.06
Confidence	.15	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.29
Con. Virginia	.11	Union Con.	.67
Exchequer	.02	Utah	.06
Gould & Curry	.02	Mexican dollars	.53

TONOPAH.

Belmont	1.28	D'field Daisy	.03
Halifax	.62	D'field Con. M.	.07
Jim Butler	.85	D'field Merger	.07
McNamara	.04	Jumbo Exten.	.41
Midway	.15	Kawana	.01
Mizpah Exten.	.15	Lone Star	.03
Montana	.24	Red Lion	.15
North Star	.19	Silver Pick	.18
Rescue	.10	Standard	.03
Tonopah Exten.	5.35	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.70	Big Jim	1.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	2.19
Atlanta	.09	Packard	.01
Booth	.13	Rochester Mines	.55
C. O. D.	.02	Round Mountain	.39
Comb. Fraction	.06	White Caps	.28

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. F'pot	10¾	10¾	Granite	73	75
Cresson	584	585	Isabella	19¾	19½
Elkton	15¾	17	Jackpot	5⅛	8
El Paso	64	70	McKinney	.26	.35
Findlay	3¾	4¼	Portland	165	170
Golden C.	213	217	Vindicator	190	202
Gold Sov.	5	5¼	U. G. M.	5	6¾

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
245	Ahmeek	100	101	100	101
1,227	Alaska Gold	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾
25	Allouez	67½	68	67	68
815	Am. Zinc	35¼	35¼	35¼	35⅝
1,035	Am. Zinc pf.	73¼	73⅝	72¼	72⅝
185	Anaconda	86⅛	86½	85⅞	86⅛
1,675	Ariz. Com'l	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Butte & Bal.	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛
20	Butte & Sup.	67	67	67	67
130	Cal. & Ariz.	72	72¼	72	72¼
24	Cal. & Hecla	540	545	540	545
50	Centennial	18	18	18	18
850	Copper Range	61	61¼	61	61¼
30	Daly-West	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
7,780	East Butte	16¼	17	16¼	17
70	Granby	80	85¼	80	85¼
180	Hancock	13½	14	13½	14
50	Hedley Gold	19	19	19	19
100	Helvetia	40c	40c	40c	40c
90	Indiana	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
410	Inspiration	57⅛	57¾	57¼	57¾
5	Island Cr. pf.	80	80	80	80
220	Isle Royale	29	29	28⅜	29
10	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Keweenaw	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
250	Lake	13	13	12¾	12¾
75	La Salle	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
455	Mass. Con.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
50	Michigan	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
540	Mohawk	80½	80½	80	80½
84	Nevada Con.	20⅜	21

WANTED

50 West Virginia Pulp & Paper
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
100 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.
50 Coast Wise Transportation Co.
50 International Silver Com.
100 American Piano Com.
100 Southington Hardware Co.
100 Boston Mexican Petroleum
50 American Silver Co.

FOR SALE

20 West Virginia Pulp & Paper
100 Boston & Virginia Trans. Com.
50 Childs Com & Pfd.
50 Int. Salt Co.
$500 General Baking 6's
500 American Thread Pfd.
500 All Package Grocery Stores Com.
50 National Casket Co.
100 U. S. Worsted 1st Pfd.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Narrow and Irregular in the Curb Market —Trading Moderate.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 340,645 shares of stocks and $83,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 46,400; oils, 72,185, and mining, 222,000. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,750	‡Aetna Exp.	11	11¼	10½	10¾
650	Am. Int. Cp. ($50 paid)	52	53	52	53
200	B.-Am. T. Co. ord. bearer	20	20	20	20
475	‡Butler Cn.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
100	‡Can. Steel	62	62	62	62
100	Cp. R. & H.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
300	C. I. C. of A.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¾
110	Driggs-Seab.	76	76	72	73
500	‡Electric Gun	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Emer. Phon.	9	9½	9	9¼
5,000	‡I. C. C. Co.	36	36	36	36
400	Kapo M. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	Kath. Br. pf.	15	15	14½	15
200	‡Lake Tor. R.	8	8	8	8
7,500	Man. Transit	1	1	1	1
500	Marc. of Am.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	‡Maxim Mun.	5	5½	5	5
4,800	‡Midv. Steel	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¾
1,000	‡Ohio Cities Gas & Elec.	67¼	67¾	76¼	67¾
100	P. T. & M. Corp.	24	24	24	24
80	‡P. E. & M. Co.	90	90	90	90
900	‡P. V. Corp.	3	3¼	3	3¼
800	‡P. V. Corp. pf	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
300	R. M. Truck.	54	*55¾	54	55½
98	‡R. M. Tr. pf.	98	98	98	98
150	Sea. St. & M.	27	*27½	27	27½
575	S.-B. Corp.	49¾	51¼	49¾	51¼
400	Smith & T. pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
700	‡St. Joseph L.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
200	Strom. Car.	42	42½	42	42½
400	Stutz Motor.	67	67¾	67	67
5,000	S. B. v. t. ctf	35½	36¾	34¾	36¼
100	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,700	‡United Mot.	59¼	60¼	59	59¾
800	U. F. Sharing	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	United Elec.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,200	White M. Co.	53¾	53¾	53	53¾
200	‡Willys-Over. new, w. i.	41¾	42¾	41¾	42¾
800	‡Z. Con. Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	Gal.-Sig. Oil. pf	164	164	164	+ 2
140	Ill. Pipe Line	177	175	177	
45	Ohio Oil	237	235	237	+ 7
5	Prairie P. L.	245	245	245	+ 3
40	South. Pipe L.	208	205	208	+14

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	‡‡Alberta Pet. Ltd., prospect	58	58	58	58
600	‡Barn. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,500	‡Cosd. & Co. (Oil Ref.)	14¾	15¼	*14¾	15¼
1,000	‡Cosd. O. & G.	11¾	12	11¾	12
1,000	‡Federal Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,750	‡Gen. Ref. & Prod., w. i.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Int. Petrol.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,100	‡Kenova Oil.	40	40	39	40
3,000	‡‡Midwest Oil	40	40	39	40
1,550	‡N.Y.-Okla.O.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
25,000	‡‡Okla. Oil.	10	10¼	10	10¼
3,250	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	Okla. Pr.& R.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
12,000	‡Omar O. & G.	58	60	58	60
1,000	‡Sap. Oil & R.	70	70	69	70
300	‡Sinclair Oil.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
2,800	‡Tex. Mex. P.	97	97	95	96
4,000	‡Un. West. Oil.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	‡Vac. G. & O., prospect	35	37	33	34
500	‡Victoria Oil.	¼	¼	¼	¼
200	Wayl.O. & G.	4	4	4	4

MINING STOCKS.

200	*‡Ala.-Br.Co., Met. (pros.)	50	50	50	50
5,600	‡‡Alas. M.Cp.	59	62	59	62
6,300	‡‡Alas. West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,915	‡‡Am. Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	‡‡Atlanta	10	10	10	10
1,000	‡Beaver Con.	41	41	41	41
8,200	Big Ledge Cop.	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾
2,000	‡Bos. & Mon.	72	73	72	73
500	‡Booth	13	13	13	13
600	Butte C. & Z., N. t. ctfs.	5	5	5	5
400	‡Calaveras C.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,000	‡Caledonia	58	58	58	58
2,500	‡Cal. & Jer.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	‡Cashboy	3	3	3	3
100	C. de P. Cop.	36	36	36	36
500	Con. Home.	4	4	4	4
825	Con. Arizona	5	5	5	5
10,000	‡‡Emma Cop.	60	67	60	60
100	Fort N. Cop.	4	4	4	4
4,500	‡Gold'd Con.	80	80	76	77
1,000	‡Goldf. Mer.	8	8	8	8
3,200	‡Gold M. Co. (prospect)	37	38	37	38
8,000	‡Greenm. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	Hecla Min.	5	5	5	5
2,500	Howe Sound.	5	5	5	5
7,000	Inep. Needles Cop., (pros.)	70	74	70	74
200	‡Iron Blos.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,000	Jer. Verde, (s. pros.)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,950	‡‡Jer. Victor Ext., (pros.)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,100	‡Jim Butler.	85	85	85	85
12,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	40	44	40	43
300	Kerr Lake.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
950	Magma Cop.	15¾	16¼	*15¾	16¼
10,000	‡Marsh Min.	10	10	10	10
1,600	Marysville G. Min. Co.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	‡Mid'd. G. M. & Mill.	65	67	65	65
700	‡Mol. Tung.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	‡Mon. G. M.	90	90	90	90
900	Monitor Mov.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	McIntyre	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
15,000	‡Mother Lode.	37	38	36½	37
700	N. Y. & N.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Nev. Con. Co.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
14,000	‡Nevada M.	67	67	67	67
1,000	Nip. M. Co.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	Oatman B. J.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	‡Old E. Ind.	16	17	15	15
600	North St. D.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	North Star.	18	19	18	19
500	Pearson Lake	22	22	22	22
7,500	‡Ples C. M.	20	21	20	21¼
1,000	‡Rochester M.	57	59	56	57
400	‡R. G. S. & L.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15,000	‡Silver Pick.	19	19	18	18
100	Stand. S.-L.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	‡Success M.	35	35	34	34
1,000	‡Tenn. Hughes.	37	37	37	37
4,000	‡Temisk'g.	60	62	60	60
4,000	‡U. G. M. Co.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
14,000	‡U. V. Ext.	36¼	37¾	36¼	37¾
100	U. G. M. Co.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
750	‡W. End Con.	73	74	73	74
200	‡Yuscaran Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Wettlaufer	13	13	13	13

BONDS.

$25,000	British 5s	90	90	88½	88¾
43,000	‡C. G. de w.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
12,000	‡Russ'n Govt. 6½s, w. i.	101¼	101¼	101	101
5,000	Sinclair Oil 6s	95	95	95	95

*Odd lot. ‡Bells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. Tob. ord.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Can. Nat. Gas	¾		¾	
Car Light & Power	4	4¼	4	4¼
Chevrolet Motor	102	107	104	109
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Fisher Body Corp.	39½	41	39½	41¾
Gas, Williams & W.	42	44	42	44
Grant Motor Car	7	8	7	8
Holly Sugar	40	42	42	45
Holly Sugar pf.	95½	96	95	96
Hupp Motor Car	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
Internat. Motors pf.	15	20	15	20
Jordan Mot. Car, (new)	54	56	54	60
Kelsey Wheel	52	60	55	60
Metropolitan Motors	⅜	4	⅜	4
Mitchell Motors	65	69	64½	67
Motor Prod.	60	61	61	64
Princess Motors	¾	1	¾	1
Saxon Motor Car Co.	70	72	70	72
Springfield Body	83	87	82	86
Standard Motors	6	6¼	6	6¼
United Drug	72	73	72	73
United Drug 1st pf.	80	82	80	82
United Drug 2d pf.	87½	90	87	89
World Film v. t. ctfs.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil-Gas pf.	4¾	5	4¾	4¾
Houston Oil	13½	15	13	15
Keystone Oil of N. Y.	70	75	70	75
Pierce Oil	12	12¼	12	12½
Muskogee Refining	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾

MINING STOCKS.

Crystal Cop. Mines	⅞	1	⅞	1
Inter. Mines	10	14	10	13
La Exposicion	48	60	48	60
McKinley-Darragh	58	60	58	60
Montana Cons.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Oro	5	5	5	5
Pittsburgh Jerome	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	85	90	100
American Brass	283	285	285	287
Atlas Powder	168	178	170	180
Atlas Powder pf.	96	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox	119	122	120	122
Bliss (E. W.)	590	605	590	605
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives	290	300	290	300
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	820	845	830	850
Du Pont Powd., new	265	275	272	276
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	101	103
Hercules Powder	820	830	830	840
Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	115	116
International Arms	16	20	16	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	168	184	164	167
Niles-Bement-Pond pf.	105	110	106	106
Scovill Mfg. Co.	570	580	570	575
Winch Rptg. Arms	1250	1350	1250	1450

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
4th week Aug.	$1,120,100	$652,100	$477,000
July 1-Aug. 31.	7,519,100	3,945,300	3,575,800

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY—

4th week Aug.	385,039	300,623	84,415
4 weeks to Aug. 31	1,050,633	804,674	145,958
Jan. 1-Aug. 31.	2,010,842	1,730,851	279,990

PERE MARQUETTE for July—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,804,288	1,552,603	251,685
Net	626,396	423,762	203,634

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	304,055	229,602	218,380
Net after tax.	56,815	41,062	65,104
Sur. aft. chgs.	24,056	21,715	18,530

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	345,608	306,484	293,357
Net	120,786	94,870	61,455
Surplus	22,734	5,355	*31,371

*Deficit.

MINERAL RANGE for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	93,107	49,533	78,271
Net	26,804	25,433	25,025
Sur. aft. chgs.	13,067	12,771	12,084

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for June and 12 months—

Gross	669,009	553,409	571,614
Net	230,729	178,021	167,446
12 mos. gross	7,694,733	6,589,995	6,944,005
Net	2,585,694	1,881,644	1,750,270

YONKERS RAILROAD CO. for three months ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross rev.	200,976	187,834	22,142
Net aft. taxes.	66,780	14,577	52,203
Total income.	67,386	14,295	53,091
Sur. aft. chgs.	7,244	*26,058	33,302

*Deficit.

CUBA RAILROAD for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	571,491	420,060	382,548
Net	258,304	210,081	161,582
Sur. aft. chgs.	171,773	137,812	91,207

Public Utilities.

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEM for July—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$194,595	$138,447	$28,149
Net aft. taxes	74,302	57,035	16,637
Sur. aft. chgs.	37,599	21,445	16,154
7 mos. gross	886,916	761,570	125,346
Net aft. taxes	312,737	248,170	64,567
Sur. aft. chgs.	88,221	*4,327	92,548

*Deficit.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY SYSTEM for July and seven months—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,445,019	1,205,881	239,138
Net	405,342	340,577	64,765
Total income	432,211	363,605	68,606
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes	234,170	172,402	61,768
7 mos. gross	8,976,256	7,282,569	1,693,687
Net	2,736,271	2,140,008	596,263
Total income	2,926,101	2,297,378	628,813
Int. and taxes	1,339,051	1,307,588	32,063
Surplus	1,586,641	989,789	596,852

CANEY RIVER GAS—The balance sheet of Caney River Gas Co. compares as follows for dates of June 30:

ASSETS.

	1916.	1915.
Investment	1,147,006	1,222,133
Investment suspense	478,890	407,840
Accounts receivable	100,702	52,017
Cash	84,501	46,240
Total	2,471,219	1,628,847

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bonds	510,000	168,000
Accounts payable	230,800	370,535
Notes payable	378,169	110,500
Surplus	352,250	979,812
Total	2,471,219	1,628,847

AMERICAN PUBLIC UTILITIES CO. for year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase
Gross rev.	3,309,586	2,319,595	989,991
Exp. and tax.	1,842,801	1,338,716	504,085
Net	1,466,785	980,879	485,906
Other income.	81,744	45,303	36,441
Total income.	1,548,528	1,026,182	522,346
Other exp.	30,437	51,486	*12,049
Net income.	1,500,092	974,697	534,395
Int. charges.	1,114,019	599,509	514,710
Surplus	393,073	375,387	19,685
Pfd. divs.	234,840	234,840	
Balance	160,233	140,547	19,685

*Decrease.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN U. S., July and seven months—

Tel. op. rev.	21,892,027	19,448,637	2,444,290
Oper. exp.	14,708,296	13,341,982	1,466,304
Net op. rev.	7,094,641	6,106,655	987,986
Net aft. tax	5,750,062	4,885,090	870,000
Seven months—			
Tel. op. rev.	149,305,318	133,919,346	15,475,972
Oper. exp.	98,531,412	89,301,022	9,230,390
Net op. rev.	50,961,906	44,718,324	6,145,582
Net aft. tax	41,717,620	36,205,177	5,512,443
Miles of wire owned	19,122,921	17,345,531	1,177,390
Bell stations owned	6,290,826	5,749,925	540,601
Tel. stations	9,540,634	8,883,742	665,892

BYLLESBY PROPERTIES for July and twelve months—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,243,469	1,126,171	117,298
Net after tax.	578,864	430,716	148,148
12 mos. gross	16,412,807	15,078,929	1,333,878
Net after tax.	8,005,572	7,208,104	827,468

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

3 weeks Aug.	508,501	357,822
From Jan. 1.	6,391,129	5,870,057
		51,080
		521,071

Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
July gross	$78,486	$68,052	$10,434
Net aft. taxes	31,158	25,410	5,742
Sur. aft. chgs.	17,783	12,497	5,286
12 mos. gross	1,001,132	883,096	132,040
Net aft. taxes	440,966	365,164	84,802
Sur. aft. chgs.	293,275	216,377	70,898

GUANTANAMO SUGAR balance sheet as of June 30—

ASSETS.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Real estate, buildings, &c.	3,997,538	3,612,441	3,983,319
Adv. Gua.R.R.	788,198	788,198	761,437
Guan.R.R.stk.	1	1	
Growing crop c'ar'd to following season	52,533	56,045	84,706
Inventories	686,100	1,000,230	648,887
Cash	895,352	200,942	58,778
Accts. receivable, &c.	305,194	174,856	180,482
Unexpired ins., &c	22,044	24,083	9,015
Total	6,907,959	6,007,706	5,427,307

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	2,740,700	2,480,550	2,480,550
Accts. payable	124,390	64,234	27,725
Drafts in transit	65,000	30,000	25,000
Loans and bills payable			448,986
Stk. div. pay.	247,478	247,700	
Cash div. pay.	329,970	300,001	
Reserves	947,762	981,488	900,409
Surplus	2,502,610	1,504,733	1,544,077
Total	6,907,959	6,007,706	5,427,307

EGYPTIAN COTTON AT $23.

Government to Help Solve Moratorium Deadlock in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 6, (via London.)—To solve the moratorium deadlock, Egyptian cotton merchants have agreed to put on the market 87,500 cantars at $23, (a cantar is equivalent to a hundredweight.) The Government will advance the difference in the price up to $25, which will be reimbursed by an extra tax of 1 millienne (half a cent) on all Bourse transactions, to be deducted from the brokerage.

It is hoped that in this way the weaker Bourse positions will be liquidated and also that the inevitable further rise will result in a satisfactory adjustment of the stronger positions.

The Bourse will reopen on Thursday.

TO GET JUST ONE CENT.

New Low Record in Bankruptcy Returns Set in Middle West.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 5.—Creditors of E. G. Hadden, a local grain dealer who was adjudged bankrupt several months ago, will receive the smallest final dividends ever paid on a claim in a bankruptcy court, according to John F. Harper, referee.

On a claim of $2.00, the L. A. Meyer Company, one of the creditors, will receive a check for 1 cent. The Hotel Pfister will receive 7 cents on a claim of $8.15. The laims aggregate $36,-128.12, with assets of $104.56 to divide among many creditors.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At a meeting of Great Northern Directors yesterday, G. R. Martin, Controller, was elected a Vice President.

The New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities has admitted to dealings Willys-Overland common and preferred rights.

Robert C. Hill, President of Madeira, Hill & Co., was yesterday elected a Director of the Bank of New York National Banking Association.

J. A. Lewis, formerly manager of the bond department of Henry L. Doherty & Co., has been made a Director and manager of the securities department of Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., Inc., W. W. Townsend, formerly with W. C. Longley & Co., has joined the same firm as manager of sales.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
40	Cities Service	284	281	280	285
700	Com'wealth Pwr.	64	62¼	62½	63¼
300	Com. Pwr. pf.	85	44¾	84	85

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	27	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	79	81
American Cities	4	12
American Cities pf.	45¼	47
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	153	154
American Gas & Electric pf.	49½	51
American Light & Traction	377	380
American Light & Traction pf.	110	112
American Power & Light	70	71
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	44
American Public Utilities pf.	73	75
American W. W. & E.	8	8¼
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	21	23
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	61	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99¼	
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	74	78
Central States Electric	14½	16½
Central States Electric pf.	68	70
Cities Service pf.	84½	85¼
Colorado Power	24½	26½
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	93	
Consumers Pr.	97	99¼
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Electric	125	130
El Paso Electric pf.	100	
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11¾	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	40
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	200	
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	85	90
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pow. pf.	60	65
Northern States Power	86½	87
Northern States Power pf.	96	97
Northern Texas Electric	87	89¼
Northern Texas Electric pf.	84	87
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	67	69
Ozark Power & Water	44	46
Pacific Gas & Electric	58	58½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	90	90¾
Public S. Corp.	80	82
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25¾	26¾
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	80¾
Republic Ry. & Lt.	36½	37
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	74½	75½
Securities Corp. General	18½	23¼
Securities Corp. General pf.	80	84½
Southern California Edison	90	92
Southern California Edison pf.	105	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15¾	18¾
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	40	40¼
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	10¾	11
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	48¾	50
Toledo Traction	41	44
Toledo Traction pf.	79	82
United Gas & Electric	10	15
United Gas & Electric pf.	10	15
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	10	15
United Light & Railways	50	51
United Light & Railways pf.	70	71
Western Power	10¾	11
Western

COMMODITIE SMARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was active and strong with prices showing net gains of 4¾ to 6¼c from the final of Saturday. World's exports for the week were 12,599,000 bushels, compared with 12,406,000 the previous week, and 7,656,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.74¾; No. 2 hard, $1.68¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.78¼; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.76¾, all free on board, New York. Export sales for the day were estimated at about 500,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.51¾	1.47	1.51¾	1.45	92¼
December	1.53	1.49½	1.53¾	1.48	90¾
May	1.64¾	1.61	1.63¾	1.59¾	94¼

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active early in the day, with the near positions showing some heaviness, but subsequently an active demand developed, and at the close of the day values were strong, with net gains of 1¼@2¾c. World's exports for the week were 4,130,000 bushels, against 3,462,000 last week, and 3,264,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 99¼c cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	88¾	86¼	88	86¾	71¾
December	76	73¾	76	73¾	57¼
May	79¼	76¼	79¼	76¾	58¼

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and firmer, with wheat and corn, and on bullish private crop estimates, which indicated considerable loss from last month. The local cash market was firmer. Standard quoted at 55 to 55½c; No. 3 white, 55c; No. 4 white, 54@54¼c; fancy clipped white, 57@59c; ordinary clipped white, 55@57c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	47	46¼	46¾	45¾	36¼
December	49¾	48½	49¼	48¾	35¾
May	52¾	51¾	52¾	51¾	38¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was quiet, and, after a firm opening in sympathy with the strength in live hogs and on small hog receipts, prices developed a slightly easier tone, although the close was firm, with grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 5,000; estimated for Wednesday, 16,000. Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	14.60	14.45	14.55	14.50	8.07
October	14.55	14.42	14.52	14.45	8.15
Ribs—					
September	14.57	14.45	14.57	14.60	8.05
October	14.47	14.27	14.30	14.37	8.17
Pork—					
September	27.75	27.70	27.75	27.60	12.07
October	26.95	26.85	26.90	26.76	12.30

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was active and very feverish, with wide and erratic price changes. Early in the day there was very heavy buying, which sent the market up rapidly, but on the bulge long oil came out in large quantity, and prices experienced a very sharp setback. Toward the close values again firmed up, and final quotations were 26 to 40 points net higher. Total sales were 51,900 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	10.00	9.65
September	10.05	10.00	10.00@10.25	9.70
October	10.35	10.20	10.30@10.36	10.04
November	10.40	10.40	10.24@10.25	9.95
December	10.42	10.17	10.33@10.34	9.95
January	10.32	10.26	10.41@10.42	10.02
February	10.51	10.44	10.45@10.48	10.06
March	10.84	10.57	10.67@10.69	10.39
April	...	...	10.70@10.80	10.45

COFFEE.

Official reports of frost in the southern portion of Brazil, together with continued dry weather throughout the coffee-raising sections of Brazil, caused renewed activity on the buying side of the coffee market, and prices showed net gains for the day of 15 to 19 points. Total sales were 53,500 bags. The local spot market was firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 10c and Santos 4s at 11¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	9.55	9.50	9.55@9.56		9.36
October	...	...	9.55@9.56		9.36
November	...	...	9.55@9.56		9.36
December	9.55	9.49	9.55@9.56		9.36
January	9.60	9.60	9.59@9.60		9.41
February	...	...	9.63@9.64		9.46
March	9.72	9.65	9.69@9.70		9.50
April	...	...	9.71@9.72		9.55
May	9.81	9.68	9.74@9.75		9.59
June	...	...	9.80@9.81		9.63
July	9.87	9.85	9.86@9.87		9.68

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market was a dull affair and lacked support throughout the day. Prices sagged off on selling by Wall Street, the close showing net losses of 4 to 12 points, with sales for the day 3,550 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	...	...	4.00@4.05	4.08
October	4.08	4.05	4.04@4.05	4.13
November	4.12	4.06	4.05@4.06	4.17
December	4.10	4.01	4.00@4.02	4.11
January	3.85	3.83	3.83@3.85	3.87
February	3.74	3.70	3.68@3.70	3.72
March	3.79	3.76	3.76@3.71	3.75
April	...	...	3.73@3.75	3.79
May	...	...	3.76@3.78	3.83
June	...	...	3.79@3.81	3.85
July	3.89	3.89	3.82@3.84	3.88
August	...	...	3.85@3.87	...

The local market for refined sugar was quiet and unchanged at 7@7.25c for fine granulated. There was only a light inquiry noted, buyers preferring to hold off and await some adjustment in prices before buying very extensively. An easier tendency developed in the market for raw sugar, with a local refiner showing a buying interest, and it was rumored that one lot of about 10,000 bags Cubas, afloat, sold at 3¼c, cost and freight, equal to 4.89c, duty paid. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 4.89c; molasses, 4.12c; cost and freight, 3¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts, two days, 7,826 packages. Stock is coming in slowly, but the trade is so well supplied that demand does not show much force and there is a generally easy tone. Possibly quotations are being shaded occasionally rather than miss a sale. Creamery higher than extras, per pound, 34@34½c; extras, (92 score,) 33¼@33½c; extras (88 to 91 score,) 31½@33c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 29½@31c; thirds, 28@29c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 33@33½c; extras, 34@34½c; firsts, 32@33¼c; seconds, 30@31½c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 32@32½c; good to prime, 29½@31½c; common to fair, 28@29c; renovated, extras, 29@29½c; firsts, 27½@28½c; lower grades, 26@27c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28@28½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 27@27½c; seconds, 26½c; lower grades, 24½@26c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23@24½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, two days, 9,638 cases. There is more stock coming in than is indicated by reported receipts, which are usually short immediately after a holiday. Most lots of express shipments, started during the latter part of last week when the railroads placed embargoes on freight shipments, are now coming in. Trade is quiet, as a good many dealers bought more or less stock in advance of requirements a few days ago. There is a feeling that receipts will run lighter later in the week, but holders are not disposed to carry stock along at the recent advance, and the market shows a tame tone, with an easier feeling on the higher priced grades. Ordinary and lower qualities are in moderate supply and without material change in values. Storage eggs are rated steady, but the trading is not large. Nearby white eggs are scarce and strictly fancy qualities are wanted rather beyond the supply, prices for such showing some further improvement. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 34@35c; extra firsts, 33@34½c; firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 28@30c; thirds and poorer, 25@27c; dirties, No. 1, 25@25½c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@24c; checks, good to choice, dry, 25@25½c; undergrades, 18@22c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 30c; firsts, 28½@29½c; seconds, 26½@28c; lower grades, 23@26c; refrigerator, State whites, 31@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@46c; ordinary to good, 36@43c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 34@45c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 33@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 38@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@35c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

N. Car.—Partly cloudy in w., probably showers in e., Wed. Thurs.; probably fair; strong, shifting winds on the coast, diminishing.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate, variable winds.

Fla. Ala., and Miss.—Probably fair Wed. and Thurs.; light, variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio, Ind. and L. Mich.—Local thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate, variable winds.

U. Mich.—Showers Wed. Thurs., partly cloudy; moderate, variable winds.

Ia., Ark.—Partly cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Okla.—Fair Wed. Thurs., unsettled.

E. Texas—Wed., fair, except showers in lower Rio Grande Valley, Thurs., unsettled.

W. Tex.—Unsettled, probably showers, Wed. and Thurs.

Ill. and Iowa—Unsettled Wed and Thurs. with thunder showers.

Mo.—Unsettled, but fair and warm Wed. and Thurs.

Wis.—Partly cloudy Wed. and Thurs., with probably thunderstorms.

Minn.—Partly cloudy Wed. and Thurs., probably showers.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Partly cloudy Wed. and Thurs., probably showers; cooler Thurs.

Neb. and Kan.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., probably thunder showers; cooler by Wed. night.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Madison Avenue Corner Assessed at $120,000 Purchased to Protect Light and Air—Columbia College Leasehold Sold for Improvement—$300,000 Apartment for Lexington Avenue.

An interesting transaction involving the sale of the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street was consummated yesterday after lengthy negotiations by William A. White & Sons.

This corner, which has a frontage of 24.8 feet on the avenue and 78 feet on the street, is at present improved with a six-story bachelor apartment house, known as The Cloister, and has been owned by Mrs. Eleanor Jay Chapman since 1862.

When the property adjoining it on Madison avenue, and, also, on Thirty-first Street, was accumulated some years ago, an attempt was made to include this corner in the operation, but the negotiations failed, and the present Terry & Tench Building, twelve stories high, was built all around it.

The present buyers are the Associate Owners, which is controlled by William H. Harris and George C. Rosenfeld, and the purchase is made for the purpose of protecting the light and air of the Terry & Tench Building, adjoining, which is owned by the Associate Owners.

The property sold has an assessed valuation of $120,000.

Sale of Columbia College Leasehold Property.

The Columbia College leasehold property at 61 West Forty-eighth Street, consisting of a five-story English basement dwelling, on a lot 21.6 by 100.5, was sold yesterday to James Powers. This is the fourth time this leashold has changed ownership in the last three years. The buyer proposes to alter the building, which was the former home of Dr. George Emerson Brewer, into stores and bachelor apartments, for which there is a rapidly growing demand in this section since the recent announcement that Columbia College had filed plans for the alteration of some of the old dwellings for business occupancy. Wertheim & Clear were the brokers in the transaction.

Bronx Sale.

M. T. Ring sold for John Van Steenburgh the two-story and basement dwelling at 2,262 Hughes Avenue to Mrs. F. J. Cintura.

Brooklyn.

The All Water Front Realty Company has sold bungalows and plots to the following at Hamilton on the Bay: H. M. Lockwood, W. R. Dawson, Wm. A. Perry, E. J. Cooper, E. P. Wadnek, and G. C. W. Frazer.

I. Salzberg sold for Mr. Helm to M. Umane the one-family cottage, 1,521 Forty-eighth Street, on a plot 40 by 100 feet.

Complete $500,000 Queens Deal.

The Matthews Building Company has completed the purchase of all unimproved lots within the area bounded by Steinway, Twentieth, Grand, and Jamaica Avenues in Queens County. The purchase involves about 500 city lots with an aggregate value of $500,000. It is the announced intention of the company to erect on the property 300 brick tenements to accommodate from three to six families each. The average cost will be $4,500. Specifications were filed last week with the Queens Building Bureau by the company for the erection of ten tenements of three stories each. They are to be built on the east side of Thirteenth Avenue south of Grand Avenue.

Long Island.

Jacob Graeser has purchased from B. Ralph two plots, each 100 by 100, at College Point. One is at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Sixteenth Street and the other on the south side of Seventh Avenue, near Fifteenth Street.

T. J. O'Brien sold to M. F. Cozens a plot, 50 by 101, on the east side of Fifteenth Street, near Tate Street, Flushing.

The Roman-Callman Company sold for B. Carey to C. K. Brosnan the two six-family flats at 103 and 105 Fourteenth Avenue, Long Island City; also resold for Mr. Brosnan 103 to Fanny Novotney and 105 to Charles B. Kistler.

$300,000 Apartment House for Lexington Avenue Corner.

Gatan Ajello is preparing plans for the erection of an eleven-story apartment house to occupy a plot, 100.2 by 47.3, on the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

The structure, estimated to cost $300,000, is to be built by the recently organized Kaifa Realty Company, Harry Falk, President.

$75,000 Dwelling for I. Townsend Burden, Jr.

I. Townsend Burden, Jr., has had plans prepared for a dwelling and several outhouses at Greenvale, Roslyn, Long Island. The buildings will cost about $75,000, according to the architect, A. C. Mizner.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

John Finck has placed the following mortgage loans: $90,000 at 4½ per cent. for Hudson Motor Car Company of New York, covering 243-249 West Sixty-seventh Street; $100,000 at 4½ per cent. for T. Goldsmith, covering Central Park West, southwest corner Ninety-fourth Street; $10,000 at 4½ per cent. for Ida L. Elsele and Edward Keller, covering 367 West Fifty-sixth Street; $40,000 at 5 per cent. for Swift Realty Company, covering 512 West 135th Street; $8,000 at 5 per cent. for Estate of C. Stueber, covering 302 East Thirty-fourth Street; $20,000 at 5 per cent. for Estate of Harry Goldman, covering 203 East Tenth Street; $18,000 at 5 per cent. for Arenal Realty Company, covering 46 West Sixty-sixth Street; $19,500 at 5 per cent. for Nicholas Cunningham, covering 311 East Seventeenth Street; $31,500 at 5 per cent. for F. Helm, covering 571 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner Thirty-eighth Street; $10,300 at 5 per cent. for Neelar Realty Company, covering 132 East Forty-fourth Street; $16,000 at 5 per cent. for Frances Gerber, covering 369 West 117th Street, and $20,000 at 5 per cent. for L. E. Corner, covering 710 West End Avenue.

Builders' Association Meeting This Evening.

A meeting of the recently organized Builders' Association of Manhattan will be held this evening at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway, corner West 103d Street. Special conferences between committees of contracting plaster association representatives whose men are at present on strike will be one of the important matters up for discussion at this meeting and a large attendance is expected.

Camps Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. and Duryee & Co. have leased the Ward Camp on Upper St. Regis Lake in the Adirondacks to Clifford V. Brokaw; also the McCreight Camp at Blue Hills Me., to Mrs. William Noe.

Dwellings Leased.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has rented for Mrs. Frances Brooks to Police Commissioner Arthur Woods the four-story American basement dwelling at 119 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Bryan L. Kennelly has leased for Henry J. Hanigan to the Catholic Centre for the Blind, for two years, the dwelling 119 West Seventieth Street, on a lot 15 by 100.5.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Schulte Realty Company to Paul Wiener for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of $50,000, the store and basement at 122 East Fourteenth Street. The same brokers have leased for the Schulte Company the basement store at 168 William Street, southeast corner of Beekman Street, to Hyman & Co.

Schindler & Liebler have leased for a term of five years the large store at the southeast corner of 150th Street and Amsterdam Avenue to Charles L. Bowen for a café.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased for Thomas M. Martin the five-story building 38 Pearl Street, to the Engels Express Company, Inc., for a long term of years.

Morris Rose has leased for Mary L. Starr to the Grammas Sweets the entire building at 207 East Fifty-ninth Street, for a term of ten years.

The present building will be razed and a modern structure erected in its place.

Realty Notes.

There were no auction offerings of real estate held yesterday in either the Manhattan or Bronx salesrooms.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 778-780, w s, 60.5 ft n of 66th St, 40x80, 10-story apartment house; 780 Madison Avenue Co. against Hanover Improvement Co. et al.; D. F. Goodnow attorney; due, $60,328.43; prior mtg, $145,000.

By Henry Brady.

133d St, 36 West, s s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; Broadway Savings Institution against Gustav Frankenberg et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; due, $15,934.26; taxes, &c., $248.35.

96th St, 338 East, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2, four-story tenement; J. A. Murphy against C. L. Leitz et al.; Clark & Co., attorneys; due, $12,045.81; taxes, &c., $388.20.

AT 3,210 3D AV.
By Joseph & Co.

Forest Av, 1,133, w s, 150 ft s of Home St, 20x87.6, three-story flat; Anna Friedrich against R. A. Crooke et al.; Harry Robitzek, attorney; due, $7,948.89; taxes, &c., $90.27.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Hanover Square, n e corner of Beaver St, for a three-story office, 84x40; Wall and Hanover Street Realty Co., 55 Wall St. owner; D. Aldrich, 4 East 39th St, architect $120,000

89th St, s e corner of 7th Av, for a five-story stores and storage, 50x90; Wendel Estate, 175 Broadway, owner; S. Cohen, 32 Union Square, architect $85,000

188th St, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, for two five-story tenements, 50x82; K. T. S. Realty Co., Inc., 35 Nassau St, owner; J. Margin, 370 East 149th St, architect..$84,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 207, e s, 72.11 ft s of Rivington St, 26.9x100.6; Lincoln Trust Co. to Joseph Wittman, 209 Eldridge St, and Jacob Margolis, 108 East 111th St, b. and s., correction deed, May 17; attorneys, Bowers & S., 40 Cedar St.

MADISON AV, 926, w s, 102.2 ft s of 75th St, 22.2x74.6; Frances Forster to Mary H. Hays Collins, 22 East 74th St, mtg $28,000, all liens, Sept. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MOTT ST, 278, e s, 126.6 ft s of Houston St, 25x87.1, foreclosure-Aug. 23, 1916; Archibald E. Baxter, referee, to Michelo Volini, 20 Prince St, mtg $22,000, Aug 31; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

4TH ST, 330 East, s w s, 346.4 ft n w of Av D, 22.11x90; Victoria Cukor to Cora G. Cukor, 222 East 68th St, mtg $21,000, June 20; attorney, Morris Cukor, 63 Park Row. $1

49TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.4; Jeremiah Kavanagh to John T. Fenlon, 228 Cortlen Av, Fishkill, N. Y., mtg $24,500, Dec. 4, 1914; attorney, John V. Judge, 55 Liberty St $1

60TH ST, 38 East, s s, 280 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Fanny M. Drytoes et al. to Frank H. Kirmayer, Grantwood, N. J., mtg. $30,500, Aug. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

61ST ST, s s, 196 ft w of Lexington Av, 16x100.5; Elsie Rosebery, (Hirsch,) Paris, France, to Edward Hirsch, 53 East 60th St, b. and s., all liens, Aug. 10; attorneys, Wolf & K., 203 Broadway $100

106TH ST, 55 East, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Victoria Cukor to Cora G. Cukor, 222 East 68th St, mtg $22,000, June 20; attorney, Morris Cukor, 63 Park Row $1

143D ST, 110 and 112 West, s s, 183.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11; Reville-Siessel Co. to Millie Rosenberg, 66 Fort Washington Av, mtg $52,000, all liens, Aug. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

145TH ST, 412 West, s s, 165.6 ft e of Convent Av, 16x99.11; Jennie S. Roll, North Plainfield, N. J., to Lutheran Hospital of Manhattan, 1,676 Amsterdam Av, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Sept. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

Bronx.

POND PLACE, w s, 275 ft n of 197th St, 25x125; Annie Fuchs to Wilhelmina Altmann, 2,801 Pond Place, mtg $6,000, June 16; attorney, J. P. Larserdin, 51 Chambers St. $1

CAMBRELING AV, s w corner of 189th St, 50x100; De Candido Construction Co. to Alfonsina De Candido 664 East 189th St, mtg $37,000, June 19; attorney, M. De Candido, 664 East 189th St $100

CRUGER AV, w s, 275 ft s of Columbus Av, 50x85; Maria M. Gregorio to Daniel J. Gregory, 1,659 Cruger Av, mtg $8,800, Aug. 31; attorney, Daniel J. Gregory, 1,650 Cruger Av $800

ELM PLACE, w s, 201.6 ft n of 188th St, 106.9x83x60.8x34.4x31.6x86.3; Henry H. Curran, referee, to Anna A. Bradford, Lenox, Mass., trustee, Aug. 31; attorney, G. B. Winthrop, 96 Broadway $34,000

DALY PL, s w corner of 181st St, 100.6x159.7x96.8; Beck Memorial Presbyterian Church to Simonia Realty Corporation, 929 East 163d St, mtg $18,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $22,705

JACKSON AV, 708, w s, 199.2 ft s of 150th St, 18.1x74.8; Samuel Zimmerman to Adrian C. Van Rossern, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., mtg $5,000, Sept. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOTS 17 and 18, map of Section 2; George H. Huber, John La Spina to A. T. Tamor, 1,809 Tillston Av, May 9; attorney, J. L. Lefkowitz, 309 Broadway $100

LOT 10, Block 44, map of Morris Park; Nicholas Kalin to George Hauser, 1,370 Tiffany Av, Aug. 31; attorney, Frank C. Baechler, 1,120 Walker Av $100

SAME PROPERTY; George Hauser to Nicholas Kalin and another, 1,922 Bogart Av, ½ part each, Aug. 31; attorney, same. $100

SHERMAN AV, s w corner of 168th St, 178.11x100; Peerless Holding Co., Inc., to Simonia Realty Corporation, 929 East 163d St, Sept. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

165TH ST, 954 East, s s, 20x90; Edward J. Eich to Edward L. Eich and another, 768 East 165th St, mtg $3,500, Aug. 30; attorney, A. Smith, 111 Broadway $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 380, s w corner of 99th St, leasehold, Sept. 1; Max Levitt to Benjamin Faulkner, 914 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, et al., trustees of will of Thomas S. Faulkner, due as per bond, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 200 Broadway $3,000

HOUSTON ST, 553 East, s s, 40 ft w of Pitt St, 20x50, Sept. 1; Hannah Tannenbaum to Lily Rosetti, 485 Central Park West, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Allan A. Deutsch, 198 Broadway $1,200

23D ST, 121 East, n s, 240.6 ft s e of 4th Av, 28x110, Aug. 18; Brookside Realty Co. to Edgar C. F. Pewtress, 511 West 81st St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $71,000 ..... $3,000

60TH ST, 38 East, s s, 280 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5, Sept. 1; Frank H. Kirmayer to Fanny M. Dryfoos, at Hollenden Civil Superior St. Cleveland, Ohio, et al., due Aug. 26, 1921; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 185 Broadway $39,000

92D ST, 130 West, n s, 267 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x100.8, Sept. 5; Laura B., wife of Charles Wylie, to E. Matilda Ziegler, 755 Park Av, and another, executors, &c., 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

Bronx.

DALY AV, n w corner 181st St, 167x90.4 to 1st St, x159.7x96.6; Simonia Realty Corporation, 929 East 163d St, prior mtg $10,000, Sept. 1, 1 year, interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

LOTS 47 and 48, Block 28, map of Morris Park; Frederick W. Bach to Charlotte A. Hopkins, 160 Beverly Road, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 25, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, O'Reilly & D., 1,372 Lexington Av $1,400

TIFFANY ST, 1,180 to 1,156, e s, runs e 104.4 x s e 51.9 x s w 51.8 x s e 24.3 x s w 32.11 x n 97.4; Adam Happel to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Sept. 5, 5 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 110 Nassau St. ..$14,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With the name and address of the lessee.

BOWERY, 157, s and b.l. Wolf Nadler to Joseph Klein, 137 Bowery, 8 8-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1916; 5-year renewal at $3,400; Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av. ..$2,350

SAME PROPERTY, assignment lease; Joseph Klein to Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av, Aug. 4 ..... $1

DELANCEY ST, 133, n e corner Norfolk St, 20x44.11, all; Flora E. Landis to Beasie Blindermann, 123 Delancey St, 10 years, from Oct. 1, 1915, attorney, Isidor Cohn, 299 Broadway $3,600

BROADWAY, s e corner 88th St, space on ground floor, formerly lunch room; Normandie Hotel Co. to John Petrocell, 1,066 65th St, Brooklyn, 2 years, from Oct. 1, 1916, 1 year, renewal; attorney, George V. Grainger, 31 Park Row $2,000

OLIVER ST, 42, east store; Morris Levy to Stella Cavalla, 69 Cherry St, 3 years, from July 1, 1916; address, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av $480

119TH ST, 213 to 215 East, all; Albert L. Silberstein to Max Fishberg, 447 East 119th St, 2 8-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1916, 2 years' renewal; attorney, Jacob Goldstein, 220 Broadway $7,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LUDLOW ST, 123; United Plumbers' Supply Co. against Foulard Realty Co., Inc., owner; Sig. Fox, contractor $444

MADISON AV, 1,675; Joseph Most against Henrietta Gordon, owner and contractor. $33

MANGIN ST, 73 and 75; Isidor Leistner against Abraham Rothstein, owner; Waller & Cohen, contractors $480

RIVINGTON ST, 337; Kronman Cornice Works, Inc.; against Rothstein, Inc., owner; Waller & Cohen, contractors $90

2D ST, 120; H. Greenberg's Sons against Simon Levy, owner; David Bieler, contractor $75

8TH AV, 115 to 119; Berger Manufacturing Co. against Estate of George Rudd et al. owners; Jardin Co., Inc., contractor $110

49TH ST, 125 West; Thomas A. Reilly Co. against John T. Fenlon et al., owners and contractors; Estate of Jeremiah Kavanaugh, owner $8,545

54TH ST, 7 West; Alexander Bonanno against Philip Lehman, owner; White, Allom & Co., contractors $1,230

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, 1,269; John A. McCarthy against Raffaile Cioffi, owner; S. Trombatore & Son, contractors $179

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

17TH ST, 301 WEST; Charles Schaeffer against Coffey Realty Co. et al., July 21, 1916.

23D ST, 357 and 359 West; Vincent Valentine Contracting Co. against 357 West 23d St Corp. et al., Aug. 16, 1916, by bond.

42D ST, 328 West; Knickerbocker Chandelier and Electrical Supply Co. against Louis Gross et al., Sept. 14, 1915 ..... $40

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HOWARD ST, n s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 24.8x75; Wheeler H. Peckham against Denniston M. Bell et al., partition; attorney, W. P. Dixon.

WEST END AV, e s, 25.1 ft s of 65th St, 25.1x100; Automatic Switch Co. against Louis Richards et al., action to foreclose mechinic's lien; attorney, C. E. Threnall.

5TH AV, s w corner of 93d St, 25.6x100; Wheeler H. Peckham against John S. Tooker et al., partition; attorney, W. P. Dixon.

5TH AV, 218 and 220; John Parson et al. against Croisie Realty Co. et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. S. Myers.

218T ST, n s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 23x98.9; 104th St, n s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 16x100.11; 104th St, n s, 266.8 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; 104th St, n s, 300 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; and Madison Av, e s, 80 ft n of 63d St, 20.5x82; Wheeler H. Peckham against Union Trust Co., as executor, &c., et al., partition; attorney, W. P. Dixon.

Bronx.

LIND AV, e s, 389.3 ft e of De Vos St, 82x250; George Freifeld, as trustee, against Joseph H. Jones et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Murray, Ingersoll, Hoge & Humphrey.

LOT 14, map of property of the Van Cortlandt estate; Augustus Van Cortlandt against Richel Kach et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Beekman, Menken & Grisecom.

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of 9 rooms and bath near the Sound; sewer, water, gas, electricity; hot water heat; 27 minutes to 33rd St. and 7th Ave.; restricted locality; privilege of private bathing beach; deep water anchorage; perfect title; $500 cash, balance easy payments. P. Stephenson, 243 W. 34th St.

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Modern home of 7 rooms and bath; 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $200 cash needed at once; balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 154 Times Downtown.

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Overlooking Sound; near bathing; well-built house, twelve rooms, three baths; large garage; garden, trees and fruit; $25,000. STEWART C. SHENCK. Phone 2992 Murray Hill. 503 5th Av., N. Y.

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$150 Cash Will Start You

Balance $8 weekly, will buy poultry farm; well-built house; 6 rooms, range, and stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; 5 acres suited for poultry and farming. C Estate, 243 W. 34th St.

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A large tract of ocean, bay and lake front property. The most attractive situation in the Hamptons.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3,082, R. S. U. S., and Par. 347, Tariff act, approved October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 3 feather ornaments, 1 pkg. Wild Bird Plumages, 1 pkg. (2) Feathers, 1 Bunch Feathers, 1 Bunch Feathers, Bird of Paradise Feathers, 1 Bunch Feathers, 10 Wild Birds, 1 Bunch Aigrettes, 4 wings of Wild Birds, 1 Aigrette, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 case Stuffed Birds, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Bird Skin, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 7 Swan Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 2 Wild Birds, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Wild Bird Head, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Feather, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Feather, 4 Feathers, 1 Bird of Paradise, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, Crude Feathers and Skins of Wild Ducks, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Paradise Feather Trimmed Hat, 1 pkg. Aigrettes, 1 Stuffed Bird, 1 pkg. Feathers, 1 Feather Trimmed Hat, 1 pkg. Aigrettes 2 Paradise

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Convenient location, beautiful surroundings; south and west exposure; very desirable.
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106-110 Central Park West,
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10 Story, Fireproof, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
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FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT FOR DOCTOR WITH TWO ENTRANCES.
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LARGE SUNNY ROOMS
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
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Ground floor to let; suitable for Tea Room, Beads and Basketry, Art Goods, Antiques, &c. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET, Telephone JOHN 5700.

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$1,500 full price for my little home of 4 rooms and cultivated ground; berries, fruit, trees, vegetables, grapes, chicken house, &c.; 1 block from trolley; $50 down and $10 monthly. For appointment to see write to "Bargain Home." Box 133 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Herald Sq.
Ready for occupancy, from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

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Wanted, in Flatbush, small house with modern conveniences, furnished complete. Apply by letter, stating terms, to E. J. H., 124 West 77th St.

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NEW WATERFRONT DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE of 12 rooms and 3 baths, on Long Island Sound; garden, trees, and garage for 2 cars, man's room and bath, heated by main house system; luxurious owner's suite; 3 open fireplaces; intensified hot water heat; most modern equipment throughout. W. D. Gregory, 51 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 5425.

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Houses, $6,000 to $12,000; easy terms.
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Three four-story and basement ten-room private dwellings, East 123d St., plot 37½x100, to exchange for Bergen County property; equity $10,000. Sibbald, Park Ridge, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS
Forty cents an agate line.

125 Feet East of 5th Av. and South of 42d St.
Well-located 25-foot BUILDING FOR LEASE.
Will improve for reputable tenant.
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Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

Show room with tables and large wall case, well adapted for displaying merchandise to good advantage; situated opposite the Waldorf. Apply 341 5th Av., Room 708.

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Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; extra large 3-room corner apt., $21 weekly; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., and Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Park Av., East Sixties.—Apartment, seven rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished, to lease; references exchanged. Belmont, 432 Times.

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Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. R CATHEDRAL PLAZA G
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F WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY E
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking N utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

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4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Very high class, exquisitely furnished apartments, unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen,
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette.
4-5 rooms and bath.
Now ready for inspection.
Possession and leases, from Oct. 1.
Inquire at office,
507 WEST 113TH ST.
Phone Morningside 8240.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 213 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54TH St., near 5th Av.; three rooms, bath, furnished; rental, $120, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

Sublet fine apartment, furnished, 7 rooms, including 3 master bedrooms; all light; superior location; immediate possession to Oct. 1, 1917; rental, $2,400. Apply Superintendent, 270 Riverside Drive.

For gentlemen desirous comfort, service, and exclusiveness of richly furnished private home, one and two room and bath apartments; breakfast; exclusive neighborhood. W., West 86th.

Opportunities.—Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases, $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Studio apartment with north light and all conveniences; also furnished two and three-room apartments.
THE BEVERWYCK, 39 West 27th St.

THE LUDINGTON, 205 West 101st, Near Broadway.—Beautifully furnished six and seven large rooms; shower baths; $100 to $130 per month; $25 to $35 weekly.

Attractive, fully furnished, sunny seven-room elevator housekeeping apartment. 82 West Washington Place.

Completely furnished elevator Apartment, 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

Handsomely furnished five-room apt., high-class house. 528 W. 111th. Eshner.

86th, 206 West.—Attractive five-room; new furniture, 3 months. Apt. 3E.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath; elegantly furnished. 34 West 56th St.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

Staten Island.

An entire floor, with bath room, in private house; fully furnished; suitable for three or four gentlemen; 10 minutes' walk to ferry. 100 St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, S. I.

Unfurnished—East Side.

173 MADISON AV., between 33d and 34th Sts., housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, telephone; rentals, $65 and $70, with service. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

715 Madison Av., (near 63d.)—Bachelor apartment, $60; three rooms, bath, elevator, electric light, steam heat, VALET AND BREAKFAST SERVICE; references required.

53th, 11 East, (opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $1,600.

309-311 5th Av., near Waldorf.
Two unusually large rooms; steam heat, electric light; spacious closets; $75.
AMES, 26 West 31st St., or premises.

1,045 Seventh Av., (117th.)
Select apartment, 7 large, light rooms, bath; steam, electricity; hallboy; rent $30-$35.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

137 East 34th St.
Two rooms, bath; electricity; $40.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

Furnished—West Side.

11 East 41st St.—Large single rooms and baths; two or more rooms en suite; breakfast if desired.

High-class elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms, $42 and $60, 30 and 32 East 128th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
One Corner Apartment on first floor of eleven rooms,
And one of ten rooms.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT, $40-$50.
274-276 West, 19th St., 5 and 6 light rooms, bath, parquet floors, modern appointments; ready for immediate occupancy. Supt. or Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof building; standard service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,600-$1,800.

The Chestershire, 570 West 183d St., 1½ blocks from 181st St. Subway Station; 7-room doctor's apartment, $55; also 7 and 6 room apartments. Superintendent on premises.

COURTWOOD,
Southwest corner 109th St. and Broadway.
Modern elevator apartment,
7 rooms and 2 baths, $1,000.
5-6 rooms and bath, $660-$750.

150th St., 515 West.—Upper part of two-family house, 8 rooms and bath, heat and hot water. W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

124th St., 527-529 West, near Broadway and Columbia College.—Exceptionally fine apartments, 4 and 5 rooms; well kept house; bath, steam, elevator, telephone; $35 up month.

Sublet 302 West 87th, between West End and Riverside; 5 rooms, 2 baths, suitable for doctor; ready now.

130-132 West 34th St., adjoining Broadway. 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $35-$45. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

141st, 221 West, (7th Av.)—6-8 room elegant elevator apartments, $40 up. Also doctors', dentists' suites; concessions.

80 West 92d.—Seven large rooms, single flat, all improvements; refined neighborhood; convenient to "L" and subway; $42.

84th St., 15 West.—7 large, light rooms & bath; newly decorated; immediate possession; $45 to $60.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

HIGH-CLASS elevator apartments, 5 and 6 rooms, $42 and $50. 40 and 42 West 127th St.

HIGH-CLASS elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms, $40 and $60. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

Attractive two rooms and bath, maid service, restaurant on premises. 150 W. 57th St.

Riverside Drive, 214, corner 94th—Sublet 7 rooms; one year lease.

Broadway, 3,604, near 148th.—6 large, light rooms, $45; 7 rooms, $50.

Apartments Wanted
Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wish to rent, Dec. 1 to April, attractive, furnished five-room apartment, upper west side; expect to exchange satisfactory references. D 47 Times.

Wanted, furnished apartment, near Columbia University; seven rooms; rent not to exceed $1,060. Address Mrs. Max Senior, Belmont Hotel.

Eight or nine rooms, two baths, wanted for one year, family of three, in fine location below 100th St. Please send full particulars. D 84 Times.

Light four rooms, housekeeping, two bedrooms, overlooking or near Central Park, Morningside. Apply Mr. Corti, 18 Broadway, Room 517.

Couple would like to sublet small housekeeping apartment; convenient location, west side; reasonable rent; immediate possession. J 119 Times.

Wanted, furnished apartment, 4 or 5 rooms, for three months or longer, upper west side. Bissing, New Preston, Conn.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, near Broadway, uptown, $35. Advertiser, 183 Amsterdam Av.

Unfurnished.

APARTMENT TO SUBLEASE.
Five or six room apartment for eight months, from Oct. 1; must be good, quiet neighborhood; near transportation to Columbus Circle. Reply, giving full details and price. J 121 Times.

Three-room bachelor apartment vicinity Plaza Hotel; two bedrooms; strictly modern; furnished or unfurnished. B 356 Times Downtown.

Gentleman wishes two unfurnished rooms, bath, service, below 70th; monthly or lease; full description required, price. D 79 Times.

One or two rooms; very reasonable; refined neighborhood; 23d to 72d. D 85 Times.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Saturday, September 9th, 1916, at 10 o'clock forenoon, Coal Boat "Traction," her tackle, &c. Sale to take place on board said Coal Boat at Pier 20, East River, foot of Market Street, New York City, N. Y., where she can now be seen and inspected.
Dated, New York, September 2, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Handsomely furnished double room; suite; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms, private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite, private bath.

3 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; board $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

MADISON AV., 1,069, (81st St.)—Elegant parlor floor, running water, suitable for physician or small family; other large rooms; no ordinary house.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms with board; private baths; appointments first class; references.

MADISON AV., 228.—Small rooms; running water, electric light, shower baths; elegant table.

213 MADISON AV.
Attractive rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

West Side.

77TH AV., 2,053, 123d.—Unusual opportunity secure airy rooms; board, steam. Phone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Double, single rooms; all new; improvement; excellent board; table guests.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Nicely furnished rooms; table the best.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

50TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table guests; references; Summer rates.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable couple gentlemen; smaller room. Col. 10083.

71ST, 62 WEST.—PARLOR DINING ROOM; EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, MEDIUM, SMALL ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES, SHOWERS, ELECTRICITY, STEAM; TABLE BOARDERS.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; exceptional house; excellent cuisine.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightful location; exclusive pension; large room; private bathroom; also small room; excellent cuisine.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well appointed house; subway, surface cars; references.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large and small rooms; desirable house; near "L," surfaces; references.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive; newly renovated; private bath; also suite; fine table.

72D, 147 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests.

73D, 181 WEST.—Desirable double; single vacancies; facing Sherman Square; American family.

73D, 302 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms, private bath; first-class table.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable large rooms with private and dressing rooms; also small rooms; steam heated, running water.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable rooms; homelike parlor, dining, table guests; references; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST. (344 West End Av.)—Modern suites, double, single rooms; baths, steam, electricity; best home table.

78TH, 144 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; running water; first-class table board.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST, (The Putnam.)—Rooms with board; high grade.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike surroundings; electricity; newly decorated; hot water; suites or single; private baths; excellent cuisine.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths, electricity, phone; excellent cuisine.

82D, 29 WEST, (formerly 50 East 58th St.)—Newly decorated large, small rooms with board, for permanent, responsible people requiring quiet, well-kept house; reference.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished double room; dressing room; excellent table; electricity; modern.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, also studio, clean, refined; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms; gentlemen, couples appreciating superior accommodations. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Owner's home; very attractive large room; quiet, refined home; references.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few gentlemen or couples.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern; cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 3034.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Sunny, front, corner room, one flight up; opposite St. Agnes grounds; room with private bath; parlor dining room; excellent food; permanent guests desired; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; "L" Park; excellent table.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths, electricity; table guests; reference.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Refined, homelike accommodations for two couples; reasonable. Chaurant.

104TH ST., 61 WEST, and 77th St., 112 West. Accommodations for parties desiring refined surroundings; thorough cleanliness; efficient service; connecting rooms; private bath suite; exceptional table; American household; references exchanged.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy, three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

109TH, 200 WEST.—Small, comfortable room with private family; board optional. Crichton.

113TH, 500 WEST.—Large, small rooms with, without private bath; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Cheerful, furnished, large, small rooms; private baths; showers; sleeping porch, telephone; electricity; excellent table.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

Exclusive, high-class private boarding house; have one double and one single room; near Central Park. Z 302 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; superior board; $12 weekly. 7726 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard, 20 min. delightful sail Manhattan.
Lovely furnished rooms, suites; all comforts. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Exclusive clientele; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 87L.—A real home; refined Jewish family; excellent accommodations.

WEST END AV., 322, (73th.)—Large rooms; subway, buses; conveniences; table guests.

Board Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG SOUTH AMERICAN GENTLEMAN desires room and board in a strictly private and refined American family; no boarding house considered; state rates. C 330 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Refined family living in best section Mount Vernon will take two young men as guests; references required. K 393 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $32 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 48 South Walnut St., East Orange.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

New Jersey.

117 Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J.—Refined family; beautiful home and location, near station; one or two rooms and good table; couple; permanent; references.

Pennsylvania.

WANTED.—Private family of two (2) will rent on and after Sept. 22, two (2) communicating rooms, with bath, on second floor, room on third floor for maid or valet; board included; steam heat in all rooms; open fireplaces in living room, southern exposure; fine air, beautiful locality for Autumn and Winter; ½ mile outside Doylestown, Penn.; references given and asked. Address Box 135, Doylestown, Penn.

Trained nurse owning large, beautiful country place, thoroughly modern, would like elderly people or semi-invalids to board and care for. Address Nurse, X 224 Times Annex.

Connecticut.

Beachside Inn, Greens Farms; open until October; special rates September and week-end parties; open fires. Telephone Fairfield 316.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COUPLE, with 7-year-old son, desire reasonable suburban board in private family within commuting distance New York. C 319 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET
Forty cents an agate line.

City—Unfurnished.

Owner desires to rent to a desirable party a large and very attractive residence adjoining his estate in the Hill section of Jamaica, Borough of Queens, New York City, 16 rooms, 4 baths, heat, hardwood floors; with every modern appointment; $1,600 per annum. John L. Doherty, attorney, 42d St. Building, Manhattan.

70 West 82d St.—4-story and basement, private, 14 rooms and 3 baths; established location for rooming and boarding; ready for occupancy Sept. 15; electric lights, parquet floors, &c.; rent low. S. Harris, 100 5th Av., N. Y. 'Phone Chelsea 5280.

142d, 550 West, (near Broadway.)—10 rooms, 2 baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

339 LEXINGTON AV., (39th.)
3-story and base.; private or business; $1,700. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st.

Out of Town.

A well-located country place for rent, in a residential park, within walking distance of station; 25 minutes to Pennsylvania or Flatbush Avenue depots; 12 rooms and 2 baths; steam heat, electric lighting, open plumbing; large porches; acre of grounds, with old, full-grown trees; $100 per month, including garage to be built. H. C. McNULTY, 30 East 42d St., N. Y. C. Phone Murray Hill 7305.

FOR RENT BY THE YEAR, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED MODERN HOUSE, TEN ROOMS, THREE BATHS, OPEN FIREPLACES, SLEEPING PORCH; THE BEST OF FURNISHINGS, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED NEAR GOLF LINKS, WYKAGYL PARK, NEW ROCHELLE. TEL. 2786 NEW ROCHELLE. J 139 TIMES.

Montclair.—House, 10 rooms, 2 baths, rent $1,000 per annum.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

Out of Town.

In Haworth.—Thoroughly modern 7-room house, 4 bedrooms, open fireplace, gas and coal kitchen, steam heat, laundry in basement, electric light; beautiful location, 8 minutes to station; moderate rent. Owner, C. Bambach, Haworth, or phone 280 John. Wanted.—To sublet at once small furnished house or bungalow until Jan. 1; convenient to New York; immediate possession. Bissing, New Preston, Conn.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES A. WALSH, Plaintiff, against STUART M. GRIGGS, Defendant.—Summons.
To the above named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 64 Wall Street, New York City.
Dated, August 4, 1916.
To STUART M. GRIGGS, the above named defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice John V. McAvoy, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 12th day of August, 1916, and filed on that day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House, Brown Stone Building, Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Dated, New York, August 18, 1916.

High-Class Elevator Apartments

Just Completed
Adjoining New York University.
Highest Class Apartments in the Bronx.
2,226 Loring Place,
Bet. 182d & Hall of Fame Terrace.
Take University Av. cars at 181st St. Broadway subway station to 183d St., walk two blocks west.
4-5 Rooms and Bath.

507-513 W. 113th St.
Fireproof Elevator House.
4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $600 to $930.

530 West 113th St.
Fireproof Elevator House.
8 Rooms,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A storm of moderate intensity was central Tuesday night off the south coast of North Carolina and moving north northeastward. It was attended by wind of moderate gale force in the vicinity of its centres and rains on the South Atlantic Coast. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Wilmington to the Virginia Capes.

There have been showers in the last twenty-four hours in the North Atlantic States, the region of the Great Lakes, the upper Mississippi Valley, and over the Rocky Mountain region.

Temperatures have not changed decidedly in any section, and readings are near or above the normal in all parts of the country.

Indications are that the weather will be unsettled with probable showers Wednesday and Thursday in New England, New York, the upper Ohio Valley, and the region of the Great Lakes. In the Middle Atlantic States local rains and somewhat lower temperature on Wednesday will be followed by partly cloudy weather on Thursday. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the lower Ohio Valley the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Temperature will be somewhat lower Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States, and it will change little elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west, probably fresh over south part, overcast weather and showers; Middle Atlantic Coast, increasing easterly, rain, followed by fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable, overcast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Probably showers Wednesday and Thursday; cooler in south portion.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably showers and cooler Wednesday, Thursday partly cloudy.

New England—Probably showers Wednesday and Thursday.

Western New York—Local thunder showers Wednesday and probably Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	72	63	4 P. M.	74	84
6 A. M.	73	66	7 P. M.	73	83
9 A. M.	73	70	9 P. M.	70	77
12 M.	76	78	11 P. M.	65	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 63 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

2:05—43 W. 114 St.; Adolph Rader.....Slight
5:00—161 E. 118 St.; R. Weisenberg....Slight
11:00—1,125 Tinton Av.; Samuel Moses..Slight
P. M.
12:01—Jerome Av. & 167 St., (vacant lot;) not given .....None
1:05—458 E. 76 St., (vacant lot;) not given .....Slight
1:05—139 E. 110 St.; not given.....Slight
2:15—1,879 2 Av.; not given.....Slight
3:15—253 E. 150 St.; Julius O'Connor..Slight
4:30—110 Amsterdam Av.; L. Edgosby..Slight
4:45—57 E. 110 St.; Morris Greenman..Slight
6:00—Front of 453 W. 28 St., (auto;) Lewis Bohen $50
8:45—228 E. 58 St.; Isaacs & Son....Slight
9:35—83 Pitt St.; J. Blumenthal....Not given
10:05—Cypress Av. & 137 St.; Mrs. L. Black .....Slight
10:30—67 St. Nicholas Av.; F. Watskyl..Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—First Lt. E. P. Laurson, 11th Cav., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at the Agric. and Mech. College of Texas, College Station, Texas.

1st Lt. J. G. B. Lampert, Corps of Engrs., to Brooklyn to inspect engineer equipment for the Army; then to station.

Orders of Aug. 28 are amended to read: Orders of Aug. 15, relating to Capt. E. J. Huebscher and Maj. C. W. Farber, retired, revoked.

Lt. W. H. Neill, 13th Cav., from duty with Yellowstone National Park detachment, to his regiment.

1st Lt. J. W. Vaughan, M. R. C., from Southern Dept. to home and stand relieved from duty in M. R. C.

Capt. A. Roeder, Philippine Scouts, retired, is assigned to duty as an Acting Quartermaster. He will proceed to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty and report by letter to Commanding General, Central Dept., relieving Maj. R. S. Smith, Q. M. C., who will proceed to Governors Island for duty as assistant to Quartermaster of Eastern Dept., relieving Capt. H. S. Whipple, retired. Capt. Whipple will proceed to Ft. Jay, N. Y., for duty as Quartermaster and report by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept., relieving Capt. F. W. Coleman, Q. M. C., who will repair to this city for duty in office of Quartermaster General of the army.

Capt. R. H. Wescott, Inf., is relieved from duty with the organized militia.

Lt. Cols. C. E. Dentler, 23d Inf., and E. N. Jones, Jr., 20th Inf., are detailed as members of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Ft. Bliss, Texas, in orders of April 21, vice Maj. J. O'Shea, 8th Cav., and Maj. H. G. Ely, 7th Inf., to serve during examination of Col. C. W. Taylor, 8th Cav., only.

Col. C. W. Taylor, 8th Cav., will report to Col. F. B. Jones, 7th Inf., President of an Army Retiring Board, at Ft. Bliss, for examination.

Following 2d Lts. are detailed in aviation sec. of the Signal Corps as junior military aviators, with rank of 1st Lt.: J. C. P. Barthoit, 5th Inf.; J. W. Butts, 3d Cav.; G. H. Brett, 2d Cav.; G. E. Heffernan, 5th Cav.; S. H. Wheeler, 25th Inf.; G. E. A. Reinburg, 7th Cav., and J. C. McDonnell, 11th Cav.

Leave: Capt. W. T. Merry, 4th Inf., 10 days' extension.

The Navy.

Jr. Grade Lt. F. Welden, receiving ship at New York, to the Arkansas.

Ensign R. J. Valentine, the Yankton, to the MacDonough.

Paymaster F. B. Colby, to Washington Navy Yard as Paymaster of the yard.

Chief Boatsn. E. P. Allen, the Illinois, to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., sick.

Chief Mach. J. H. Busch, to Naval Hospital, Boston, sick.

Cable from Commander in Chief Asiatic fleet, Shanghai, China:

Jr. Grade Lts B. A. Strait, the Quiros, home wait orders, and F. Loftin, the Villalobos, to the Quiros.

Act. Asst. Dent. Surg. W. L. Darnall, to the Brooklyn.

Chief Carp. T. O. Covell, to Olongapo Station.

Marine Corps.

Lt. Col. A. W. Catlin, Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N. H., to army War College, Washington.

Capts. D. P. Hall, American Legation Marine detachment, to the U. S.; C. Carpenter, orders to the U. S. revoked; J. M. Halladay, the Oklahoma, to Naval Hospital, New York, sick, and A. M. Watson, Washington Barracks, to command marine detachment of the Oklahoma.

1st Lt. F. L. Martin, to retired list.

2d Lt. H. A. Herbert, M. C., retired, died at Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Col., Aug. 26.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Blakely and Wasp at New York; Buffalo at Guaymas; Bushnell, Monaghan, Sterrett, L-1, and L-3 at Nantasket Roads; Denver at Mazatlan; Dolphin at Washington; Don Juan de Austria at Detroit; Drayton, Fanning, Jarvis, O'Brien, Oklahoma, Paulding, Pennsylvania, and the Vestal at Hampton Roads; Flusser, Kentucky, and New Jersey at Gravesend Bay; Fox at Puget Sound; G-4 at New York Yard; Henley at Boston; Illinois, Louisiana, Rhode Island, and Alabama at Delaware Capes; K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, and the Tallahassee at Cold Spring Inlet; Kearsarge at Broad Sound, Boston; Maine at Sandy Hook; Mayflower at North River, N. Y.; Nevada at Lynnhaven Bay; North Carolina at Bar Harbor; Potomac and Salem at Guantanamo; Prairie at Santo Domingo City; Reid at Piney Point; Sampson at Fall River; Truxton at Mare Island; Snpply at Nagasaki; Wheeling at Progreso, and the Whipple at La Paz.

Sailed—Abarenda, Cavite for Zamboanga; Ajax, Cavite for Shanghai; Aileen, Providence for cruise; Celtic, Santo Domingo City for Sanchez; Chattanooga, Mazatlan for Balboa; Dale, Port au Prince for Santo Domingo City; Gloucester, Brooklyn to sea; Hancock, Progreso for Key West; Isla de Luzon, Mackinac Island for Northport; Jacob Jones, Newport to sea; Neptune, Progreso for Guantanamo; New Orleans, San Diego for Puget Sound, via San Francisco; Powhatan, New York Yard for Newport; Rodgers, New York Yard to sea; Saturn, Bremerton for Mare Island; Solace, Guantanamo for Washington; Virginia, Newport for Block Island; Warrington, Boston for trials, and the Worden, Newport for New London.

The mail address of the San Diego has been changed from "Pacific Station, via San Francisco" to "In care of the Postmaster, New York City."

The flag of the Commander of the cruiser force, Atlantic fleet, has been transferred to the Prairie pending the assignment of a permanent flagship to that force.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

FURNISHED rooms wanted near Washington Square. Write particulars, New York University School of Commerce, 32 Waverley Place.

GENTLEMAN wishes room; west side apartment, between 72d and 114th; particulars, D 60 Times.

YOUNG Hebrew gentleman desires room with very small family. D 86 Times.

Unfurnished.

Lady wishes unfurnished room in private family, two flights or elevator apartment, high-class neighborhood, city. Refinement, 2,045 Broadway.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, to take effect 4 P. M., Sept. 2: Patrol P. J. Carmody, 61 to 63, assigned to bicycle duty.

Temporary Assignments: Capt. Jacob Brown, Traf. Div. Sub-div. E, to command Traf. and Marine Divs., in addition to other duties, 96 days, noon, Sept. 4; Patrol W. H. Fielding, 50, to C. O. squad, as chauffeur, 6 P. M., Sept. 3, to 8 A. M., Sept. 24; W. F. Frost, 147, and W. Lenihan, Traf. Div., Sub-div. B, to 170, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 2; P. J. Dunne, 168, to 170, duty in raided premises, 27 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 5.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Insp. T. Myers, Traf. and Marine Divs., 8½ days, noon, Sept. 7, balance of vacation. Without pay: Patrol D. J. Cronin, 7, 4 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 16; J. J. E. Appel, 26, 1 day, 12 P. M., Sept. 3; J. Geary, 29, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 4; J. F. Hewig, 39, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 5; C. F. Golden, 33, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 4; G. J. Werner, 35, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 4; W. F. Carroll, 89, 2 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 3; J. E. Curtis, Traf. Div., Sub-div. B, 3 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 12; G. F. Motley, 6 l. D., 4 days, 2 P. M., Sept. 11.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol G. W. Moran, 43, 9 P. M., Aug. 20, during disability; W. Byrns, Bridge, 9:30 P. M., Aug. 9, during disability.

Suspended from duty, without pay: Patrol L. R. Grant, 31, to take effect 5:37 P. M., Sept. 4.

The following members of the force, having been tried on charges before a Deputy Commissioner and found guilty, are dismissed, to take effect 12:15 P. M., Sept. 2: Patrol M. J. Harrison, 39, three charges—June 8, failed to respond to flasnlight signal; absent from outgoing roll call; improper patrol, could not be found; failed to make entry; failed to obtain permission. E. J. Carroll, 153, May 14, absent without leave for 4 days, 7 hours, and 15 minutes; May 20, absent from residence when visited by surgeon.

This death is reported: Patrol R. R. H. Kuntze, 20, at 5:35 P. M., Sept. 4.

The Second Branch Detective Bureau will be located at 417 Lexington Av., effective today.

General order No. 41, issued under date of yesterday, again calls the attention of members of the department to the provision of the Sanitary Code concerning exposed foods, in it is given a detailed list of foods apt to be offered for sale on the streets, or exposed, together with instructions as to how they shall be covered, if a covering is required by the portion of the Sanitary Code in question.

Fire Department.

Special leave of absence, without pay, four days, midnight Sept. 5, is granted to Stoker John McCarthy, Eng. 86.

Special leaves of absence granted: Lieut. J. K. Ormond, Eng. 20, 4½ days, 8 A. M. Sept. 10; Fire, 1st Gr. J. F. Ward, No. 2, Eng. 86, 3 days, noon, Sept. 4; Fire, 1st Gr. J. A. White, H. & L. Co. 4, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 4; Fire 1st Gr. J. H. Tiedemann, Eng. 20, 36 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 10; Fire, 1st Gr. Fred Bonner, H. & L. Co. 24 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 10; Fire, 2d Gr. Francis Canavan, H. & L. 20, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Sept. 9.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

About 1,000 candidates are expected to compete in two pending examinations for stenographer and typist, one in the city service, for females only, and one in the Federal service, for males only. Applications for the city service examination will be issued Sept. 14 and may be obtained at the Municipal Building.

The Board of Estimate's Committee on Salaries and Grades and the Bureau of Standards Committee will hold public hearings during this month to discuss the specifications compiled by the Bureau of Standards previous to their adoption by the Board of Estimate. The hearings will be open to all employes, employes' associations, employes' representatives, taxpayers' associations, civic bodies, and other associations interested. The dates of the hearings are Sept. 12, 19, 26, and Oct. 3, subject to change.

There were two eligibles on the list for pathologist, established by the commission last week. The test was held July 14, when six candidates competed. There is one vacancy in the Charities Department at $1,800. The eligibles are Zachary Sagal, 91.70, and Charles G. Darlington, 85.70.

United States.

The commission announces that in view of the fact that there are sufficient eligibles to meet the needs of the service in the following option (scientific) subjects, these subjects will not be given in connection with the scientific assistant examination scheduled to be held on Oct. 11 and 12 at the places marked "E" in Sect. 2 of the Manual of Examinations for the Fall of 1916: Agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying, entomology, forage crops, home economics, and calorimity, horticulture, plant breeding, plant physiology, pomology, poultry husbandry, soil bacteriology, and soil surveying. Information in regard to Spring examinations and application forms for such examinations may be obtained from the commission after Jan. 15, 1917.

Examination will be given in the following optional subjects in connection with the scientific assistant examination of Oct. 11-12: Farm management, grain standardization, marketing, and distribution, plant pathology, seed testing, rural organization, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish.

It has been found that the needs of the service will require an examination in the optional subjects of rural organization. This subject requires questions on information, classification, promotion, procedure, and practices of rural economic, and social organizations. The usual entrance salary is $1,400 a year, but persons showing in the examination that they are unusually qualified are occasionally appointed at higher salaries, not to exceed $1,800 a year.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Pending the opening of the public schools arrangements have been made by the Board of Education providing for the establishment of school athletic centres, which were inaugurated yesterday, when the vacation playgrounds were also reopened so far as possible. The idea is to provide recreation while making the playgrounds as safe as possible under the epidemic conditions. The Board of Health will furnish the teachers in charge of the centres with daily bulletins giving the names and addresses of reported cases of sickness, and records will be kept of the names and addresses of the children in attendance.

President Wilcox has issued directions, upon the suggestion of Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Training, for the establishment of 10 athletic centres in the schools during the week of Sept. 5 to 9, 30 centres from Sept. 11 to 16, 60 centres from Sept. 18 to 23, and 100 centres from Sept. 25 to 30.

A test suit is being brought in the Supreme Court in the name of Frank M. Bogert, a retired teacher, acting for the Brooklyn Teachers' Pension Committee, alleging that the city is diverting money saved on teachers who are on leaves of absence into a general fund instead of into the retirement fund.

Director John W. Davis of the Bureau of Attendance, as a result of the follow-up system established by the bureau shortly after its inauguration about two years ago, has been instrumental in bringing about the formation of occupational and information classes for children awaiting employment, elementary school graduates, and pupils with employment certificates. Some of the boys have been induced to go back to school, some have been placed in higher schools, and others have entered the navy. The pupils are permitted to select any subject in which they are particularly weak, and, should they so desire, spend part of the day in looking for work.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large south room, steam heat, 'phone; private house; gentleman.

17TH, 110 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with large closets; steam heat.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms, and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; all conveniences; $4; telephone.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's rooms in private residence of Oriental art collector; references especially required; furnishings unusual.

85TH, 118 EAST.—Attractive room; modern conveniences; private family; reasonable. D. C.

ELEGANTLY furnished room of floor; private house; in the 90's; conveniences. 3800 —Plaza.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.) — Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; bath, phone, elevator; music allowed.

TWO rooms, bath, beautifully furnished, $56 monthly; non-housekeeping; immediate possession. Particulars, 9038—Plaza.

West Side.

11TH, 118 WEST.—Large and small rooms, $3.50 to $7; lawn and balconies; convenient residential neighborhood.

11TH, 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms, quiet house; moderate rent.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Double, single rooms; new improvements; excellent board; table guests.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high class; references; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—First-class rooms; private bath, electricity; steam heat; phone; select.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Magnificently furnished large, small rooms; also beautiful suites; baths, electricity, kitchenettes, telephone; refined; $6, $25.

52d, 246 West.—Parlor, piano; private bath, telephone; reasonable; other large rooms.

53D, 60 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, double and single rooms; telephone; reasonable.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Elegant bachelor apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; shower, hardly; electric light; steam heat; central location.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone, electricity; refined home; gentlemen.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Near subway; elevator; telephone; reasonable. Barlett.

69TH STREET, 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.

Attractive room with private bath; also hall room; sanitary furnishings; superior service.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exceptional suite of rooms; all modern improvements, with private family; will divide for permanent gentlemen.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.

THE IDAMARKS. Now booking for Fall; rooms, single or en suite; Austro-Hungarian chef. Phone 235 Far Rockaway.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all cars.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with bath; also basement front; privilege of light housekeeping.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Rooms for business people; suite, separately; continuous hot water; subway express.

72D, WEST, Near Park, Subway, "L."—Private family; attractive room or suite; shower, electricity; gentleman; reasonable. Phone Columbus 8588.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

74th, 165 West.—Large, elegant furnished rooms; baths, electricity; gentlemen. Telephone 2008 Columbus.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Front parlor with connecting bedrooms; other rooms; electricity; $8-$10.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, small; electricity; hardwood floor; bath.

76TH, 130 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; exceptionally well-kept house; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, with bath; newly decorated throughout; private house.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; phone; all conveniences.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive large room, twin beds; also small room; gentlemen.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Private house; home atmosphere; large room; shower bath; references.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite with bath; private home; electricity, phone.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Immaculately clean rooms, with kitchenette privileges; reference; telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH ST, 175 WEST—Excellently appointed parlor and bedroom in private apartment; private entrance; electric light, telephone; near subway and L.; select neighborhood. Peterson.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway; reasonable.

80TH, 147 WEST.—New house, just opened; beautiful large, small rooms; two-room suite; private bath; new furnishings; reference.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, private bath, electricity, telephone; references.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment for bachelor.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Elegant, large room; southern exposure; bath adjoining; hot water; kitchenette.

81ST ST., WEST.—236 Central Park West; handsome suite, single, overlooking park; all conveniences.

81ST ST., 110 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor floor; private bath, electricity, parquet floors; $90.

82D, 25 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Three beautiful, large, outside, corner rooms or suite in high-class elevator apartment; 79th subway; seen any time; reasonable. Sanders.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent two attractive, sunny rooms, newly furnished; phone; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; electricity.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive room, refined apartment, modern, for permanent tenant. Ochs.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Two large rooms, well furnished, second floor, reasonable; reference.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.—Gentlemen, accustomed comfort, exclusiveness, appointments of private home, large, sunny room, with bath; breakfast.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Under new management; newly furnished, large, small rooms, with, without private baths; steam heat; telephone.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; also single room; running water; references.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room, all conveniences; reasonable; references exchanged.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near Park; 5 rooms, private bath, shower, electricity, telephone; $12.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Large and medium room; modern apartment; private family. Franklin.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large and small rooms, quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished outside room, adjoining bath; references. Linz.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Room, running water, elevator, telephone; breakfast if desired. Apt. 4W.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Sunny room; bath, closet; hot water; near park; references.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ludington, three doors from Broadway;) also 351 West 71st, near Riverside.—All-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $8 to $6 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9675 Riverside.

101ST, 230 WEST.—Outside rooms, gentlemen; breakfast optional. Apt. 8.

111TH, 528 WEST.—Opportunity for two ladies; near subway; kitchenette. Apt. 63.

113TH, 541 WEST—Two very attractive rooms; one, two gentlemen. Apt. 3.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room; washroom; private family; gentleman. Apt. 22.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private house; exquisitely clean, every convenience; references.

121ST, 104 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; references.

122D, 221 WEST.—Attractive rooms; hot, cold water in each room; baths; electricity, telephone; reasonable; suitable doctor or dentist.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Light, airy rooms, suits overlooking Hudson; conveniences; references, Wells.

136TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive, newly renovated; all conveniences, reasonable; with small family; near Riverside, subway, buses; references; gentleman. Pusey.

142D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; exclusive use of kitchen. Apartment 27.

152D, 598 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Outside single, double rooms; private house.

158TH.—Large, beautiful rooms; shower, elevator, convenient, $5, $6, $7. Apt. 34, 3,800 Broadway.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—An unusually large room; well furnished; very desirable; references. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, ((66th St.)—Charming apartment; rent delightful room. Telephone Columbus 7915.

CLAREMONT AV., 189.—Desirable large room; shower, electricity; board optional. Apt. 28.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Apt. 37, large front room for two women; kitchen privilege.

Riverside Drive, 71, (79th.)—Beautiful front room; running water, improvements; refined, exclusive; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (94th St.)—Attractive single room, facing Drive; gentlemen. Tel. 7140 River.

RIVERSIDE, 587.—137th subway; neatly furnished front rooms reasonable; home cooking. (4D.)

SITTING, two bedrooms, bath; block 91st; subway. Phone 642 Riverside, 6-7 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847 (153d).—Well furnished large and small rooms; home table. Audubon—6883.

Brooklyn.

ST. JOHN'S PLACE, 107.—FRONT ROOM WITH ALCOVE; PRIVATE HOUSE; NEAR SUBWAY.

172½ Lee Av.—Large furnished rooms to let; also connecting hall bedroom.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—Stutz 1917 Special, white 1916 Limou. Olds 1916 "8" four. Packard 1916 Coupe. Overland 1915 Brough. Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Stutz 1916 Special. Chandler 1916 Coupe. Hudson 1915 Limou. S. G. V. 1915 Touring. S. G. V. 1914 Landau.

A.—1914 WINTON, $775.

Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,258; has left hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER ROADSTER, 1914, with disappearing seat; practically new; complete. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,936 B'way.

Bargain, 1916 Overland Six-Cylinder Touring Car in exceptionally good condition; factory guarantee. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

BREWSTER landaulet body; capacity seven; fore doors and electric lights; cost $2,000; suitable any standard chassis; cheap to quick buyer. Jones, 52 East 62d.

BUICK 1915 touring, $1,250 model, for $635. Friedman, 1,111 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC '14 7-passenger touring, $600. Miss Hennings. Phone Mad. Sq. 8400.

Chevrolet 1916, Baby Grand, five-passenger touring, 82 Crescent St., (entrance Queensboro Bridge,) Long Island City.

GARFORD.—Large 7 passenger; sacrifice offers accepted. Wallach, 24 Orchard St., L. I. C.

HUDSON small six, five passenger; looks, runs like new; equipped electric starter, lights, &c.; $550. 82 Crescent St., (entrance Queensboro Bridge,) Long Island City.

HUPMOBILE 5-passenger touring; driven by owner 3,000 miles; no dealers. Address C 398 Times Downtown.

Nathan Hale, 454 Fort Washington Av., Southeast Corner 181st.—The most elegant elevator apartments on Washington Heights; 4 rooms, $36 to $47.50; 5 rooms, $47.50 to $62.50; 6 rooms, $70 to $75; 7 rooms, corner, $108.

NATIONAL SPEEDWAY CHAMPION Roadster; smart appearance; fast, 14-15 V model; Gray-Davis electric self-starter; sacrifice for cash. Owner, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

National roadster, A1 condition, all equipped, including starter, electric lights, slip covers, extra seat; $800. 82 Crescent St., (entrance Queensboro Bridge,) Long Island City.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, brand new, fully equipped; price $750. Harlem 4754, Apt. 24.

OVERLAND touring car, 1913 model; in good running order; $175. A. Hamilton Lavine, 61 Hamilton Place, Audubon 4264.

POPE-HARTFORD landaulet; beautifully upholstered and painted; excellent mechanical condition; $400 cash. C 307 Times Downtown.

PEERLESS TOWN CAR.

Beautiful landaulet; Gray-Davis electric equipment; lined blue broadcloth; cost $6,100; reasonable offer acceptable. Owner, 305 West 79th St., garage.

ROLLS-ROYCE LATE 1913.
LONDON-EDINBURGH TYPE.

Five-seated touring body, slightly used, and engine in perfect condition. The owner returning abroad and wishes to sell at great sacrifice. This is a wonderful opportunity for any one wishing to use chassis for special body if present body not suitable. Owner will accept any reasonable offer. Phone Foster Vanderbilt Hotel, in the morning.

STUTZ, 1916, four-passenger, special bulldog, like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Willys-Knight for sale, 1916 touring car, slightly used, factory guarantee; price attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

WINTON Big Six, 1915, seven-passenger touring, $1,100; private owner. Telephone 585 Vanderbilt.

1916 Hudson Sedan.
1916 Hudson Coupelet.
1916 Cadillac 7 Passenger.
1916 Moon Touring. Schoonmaker and Jacod, 1,700 B'way, (3d floor.)

Automobiles For Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin six touring, landaulet and limousine cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,834 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD, 18, landaulet; excellent condition; hour, day, monthly preferred. scanlon, Circle 2805.

Packard, new "six," touring, $2.50 hourly, upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 3883.

For hire, late model touring cars, by hour, trip, day, or month; phone Orchard 5611.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

PACKARD, $2.50 hour; track, road houses, $10; other trips reasonable. 1290 Circle.

Renault landaulet, 5-passenger, for rent; week, monthly $285. Louis, 256 West 54th St. Circle 1465.

Automobiles Wanted.

Lots Nos. 9, 10, 11; Block 18, east side Dover St., Manhattan Beach Estate; will exchange for 1917 Ford cars. Edward Mass, 127 Archer Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Sedan wanted; good make; must be latest model; not over $2,000; full particulars. Roselle, 94 Brandt Place, Bronx.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440

Dead auto storage; fireproof, clean, dry, and heated. Randall Building, West 52d St.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 817 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,122 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADDRESSERS, hand, by publishing house; must be experienced; piecework. Apply 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam, third floor.

A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE IN THIS CITY REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SHOPPERS FOR THEIR COMPARISON DEPARTMENT. C 146 TIMES.

ART NEEDLEWORK ASSISTANT FOR LARGE, PROMINENT RETAIL STORE OUT OF TOWN; STATE PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. A, A., C 353 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, and stenographer In a large retail store; must be thoroughly experienced, rapid, and accurate, capable of taking charge of an office; state past experience, references, and salary expected. D 76 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; good penman; state age, salary, and experience. C 138 Times.

CHAMBERMAID and Waitress; white; wages $25; bring references. Apt. 102, 448 Riverside Drive.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Wanted bright chambermaid and waitress for small staff in institution. Apply 318 East 32d St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — Excellent home; 5-room apartment; 3 in family; good wages; sleep out. Phone 5838 River, Apt. 9C, 251 West 89th St. Call before 3.

GIRL, over 17, to be generally useful in office; experience not necessary; salary $7. Apply Room 1,610, 52 Vanderbilt Av., between 10 and 12 A. M.

LAUNDRY MANAGER.—Laundry of large cottage plan orphan asylum, one hour from city, requires manager; thoroughly experienced, who is also competent to instruct help in every process of laundry work; those with theoretical as well as practical knowledge will be given preference; will pay up to $1,000 per year, together with board and lodging. Call Thursday evening, 6 to 8 o'clock, at 470 West 145th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Entire charge two children, 8 and 11; must understand physical care; write, giving experience and references. C 329 Times Downtown.

SKIRT DRAPERS WANTED. APPLY TO MARIANE BUVENNET, 714 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, wanted, who can transcribe rapidly and correctly; $25 a week and steady position to the right party. Address, giving experience, G. H. B., Station V, New York.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY REQUIRED; GIVE REFERENCES FROM PREVIOUS AND LAST EMPLOYER, OTHERWISE NO ATTENTION GIVEN STEADY POSITION. MANUFACTURER, 168 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in law office; salary $15. Call, Room 709, 68 William St.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Answer, stating salary wanted; reply in writing, not type. D 78 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, numerous positions open; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER.—At least 5 years' experience; one familiar with follow-up system preferred; address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary desired. C 139 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND TYPIST, who also understands correct filing; fine opportunity and permanent position; don't waste your time and ours unless you are fully capable, well educated, and able to furnish finest of references. Apply own handwriting, K 372 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—A companionable, experienced teacher for two boys, 10 and 14; French, music, drawing, and regular subjects; country. J 127 Times.

TYPIST, female, (Smith-Premier;) experienced in bordereau and general work, by large insurance company; state age, experience, and salary expected. C 320 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young lady as typist and accountant; previous experience at accounting not necessary. C 325 Times Downtown.

YOUNG college graduate, competent stenographer, for educational office. Z 347 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

CLERK—Want girl of good education; good penman; $8.

FILE CLERK to take charge of department; must be trained file clerk with experience in charge of department; $20.

BOOKKEEPER for downtown export and import house; must understand Spanish; $15.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of Russian; must take care of simple set of books, handle details, etc.; $125 month.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, able to handle corporation books; $18.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and typist; $12.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid and accurate; $15-$16.

Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15, $12; office assistants, numerous positions. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, clerks, good stenographers; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening and Corresp

Stetson Hats

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PARALYSIS WORKERS SEE END OF LABORS

Federal Doctors Believe Need of Their Services Will Be Over in Ten Days.

EMERSON ANSWERS CRITICS

Health Commissioner Denies Errors Either in Epidemic Diagnosis or in the Records.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Monday.	Deaths. Yesterday.	New Cases. Monday.	New Cases. Yesterday.
Manhattan. ..	4	9	22	15
Brooklyn.	8	7	9	12
Bronx	2	4	6	8
Queens	2	1	2	6
Richmond.	..	..	..	2
Totals.	16	21	39	43
Total of deaths to date.....				2,025
Total of cases to date.....				8,277

The forty-three new cases of infantile paralysis reported yesterday, continuing the low average of the last few days, led Department of Health officials to predict with confidence that the public schools may open safely on Sept. 25, the date tentatively fixed. United States Public Health Service surgeons said also they expected to discontinue their certificate service and leave town within ten days.

Health Commissioner Emerson will make a formal announcement later of the date for the opening of the schools, and Dr. Charles E. Banks, Senior Surgeon of the Public Health Service, will make another announcement of the termination of the certificate service, but officials of both organizations, from the chiefs down, believe that these announcements will fulfill the present predictions.

It is expected that the number of new cases reported today will be greater than the number announced on Sunday, Monday, or yesterday, for it is almost certain that some cases were overlooked in the three successive holidays, but the authorities to not anticipate that today's reports will denote any discouraging advance of the epidemic.

Emerson Replies to Critics.

Health Commissioner Emerson, in reply to critics who have charged that many of the deaths attributed this Summer to poliomyelitis were in fact caused by Summer complaint, yesterday issued this statement:

Anticipating the criticism which has appeared in the papers recently regarding the causes of death attributed to poliomyelitis, the Department hof Health took the precaution at the beginning of the epidemic to assign physicians to the individual investigation of every case of death reported from poliomyelitis to determine the actual manner of death and the possibility that the death might have been improperly attributed to this epidemic disease.

This investigation has been carried out from the early part of July up to the present time, and the results show that in practically every case of death attributed by physicians to poliomyelitis, the death occurred from respiratory paralysis in a way so characteristic as to avoid all possibility of commusion with deaths from diarrheal diseasps.

The deaths have occurred in the great majority of cases within two or three days of the onset of the disease, and during this time gastro-intestinal symptoms have been rare.

The Commissioner also took up the criticism voiced yesterday in a letter to THE TIMES from John S. Thompson of the actuary's department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and others, who said that the weekly death rate from infantile paralysis could not be fairly estimated from the actual deaths and numbers of new cases reported daily in any week, because the cases reported on any day had their origin in days and weeks preceding. On this subject Dr. Emerson said:

In reply to the comment that the basis for case fatality rates, that is, deaths in proportion to the number of cases reported, are inaccurate, I would call the attention of critics to the fact that deaths in this disease follow so shortly after the onset and report of the cases as to justify using the weekly report list as a basis for calculating a weekly death rate.

In order to remove all possibility of doubt from this question, the rate is being calculated according to the dates of onset of the disease, and it will be found by this method also that there has been a noticeable advance in the rate of deaths in proportion to the reports of cases from the beginning of the epidemic.

It was announced at the Willard Parker Hospital that 127 ounces of blood had been obtained since Saturday from fourteen persons who had had poliomyelitis.

Movie Order Modified.

Deputy License Commissioner Kaufman said yesterday that on last Friday he mailed notices to the motion picture proprietors in the city, granting them permission, in view of Dr. Emerson's opinion to admit children of more than 12 years to their theatres. He was surprised that many exhibitors had not received these notices on Monday, the day when the modified order went into effect.

Ernest C. Hunt, Secretary of Hunter College, yesterday sent out notices saying that the instructors and students of the college, together with the high school and model school, would report for duty two weeks later than the date originally assigned.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Reports of cases of infantile paralysis in the State outside of New York City received today led State Health Department officials to believe that the disease is on the wane up-State.

Revised figures made public tonight showed that up-State there had been 2,304 cases and 243 deaths reported since the beginning of the epidemic early in June.

Reports of fatalities were received today from Syracuse, two; Ithaca, White Plains, Poughkeepsie, Mohawk, Oswego, Port Chester, Yonkers, Wappinger's Falls, and Eastwood. New cases were reported from Syracuse, twenty-one; Poughkeepsie and White Plains, four each; Sullivan and Yonkers, three each; Rensselaerville, Point Wood, Smithtown, New Rochelle, Ithaca, Claverack, New Windsor, Red Wood, and Rockland, two each; Rye, Bainbridge, Lebanon, Ashland, Northport, Port Jefferson, Blue Point, Byshore, Sayville, Bayport, Southold, Valley Stream, Sea Cliff, Cold Spring, Port Washington, Freeport, Fishkill, Gouverneur, Union Vale, Weedsport, Tuckahoe, Nichols, Pleasantville, Washington, Manlius, Milton, Oswego, Belfast, Greenlawn, Huntington, Bellport, Patchogue, Westhampton, Inwood, Roslyn Estate, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Merrick, Baldwin's, Wallkill, one each.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Sarah Jacobs, 231 Madison St.
Noni Mazzor, 341 E. 34th St.
Anna Malswikey, 424 E. 13th St.
Sam Siller, 348 E. 15th St.
Lucy Calilniti, 342 E. 13th St.
Geo. Robertson, 453 W. 30th St.
Johann Wagner, 307 10th Av.
Edw. Jaiger, 1,539 Avenue A.
Albert Hindinger, 374 W. 121th St.
Jos. Forestein, 1,042 Lexington Av.
Ialdor Marion, 220 E. 98th St.
Mary Rizzi, 311 E. 106th St.
Edith Gordon, 358 E. 119th St.
Jacob Kohn, 2,410 2d Av.
Geo. Painstett, 122 W. 135th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Wm. Best, 344 E. 40th St.
John Maghakeas, 240 E. 28th St.
John Lynch, 113 E. 75th St.
Albert Heltisech, Jr., 374 W. 27th St.
Ben. Seberman, 25 Avenue D.
Jos. Miller, 100 Stanton St.
Nancy Calcano, 514 W. 29th St.
Lilian Mathanson, 240 E. 134th St.
K. Isenstein, 194 E. Houston St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Victor Stantwell, 1,426 Vyse Av.
Joseph Mana, 2,327 Crotona Av.
Carl Schulte, 2,849 Davidson Av.
Hyman Solomon, 1,671 Fulton Av.
Joseph O'Neill, 810 Concord Av.
Baby Ruso, 4,276 3d Av.
Joseph Deister, 873 Fresman St.
James Nash, 2,029 Valentine Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

M. M. Lourie, 1,962 Daly Av.
S. Santaniino, Dean St. and Lincoln Av.
Joseph Nash, 2,029 Valentine Av.
Estelle Singer, 1,472 Bryant Av.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Blanche Zeiring, 338 Bradford St.
Ruben Alfori, 302 Thatford Av.
Mauriel Uraneff, 1,762 Bergen St.
Donald Buckwell, 874 Greene Av.
Harold Ritz, 220 Marion St.
Emmett Hanley, 323 Palmetto St.
Alice Page, 52 Lynch St.
Mel. Rosenblit, 211 Manhattan Av.
Yetta Helicher, 135 Moore St.
Allis Drexler, 202 S. 2d St.
Rebecca Amerbach, W. 33d St. & Surf Av.
Christina McCauidor, 1,816 Avenue N.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Anna Seigel, 157 Starr St.
Edith Schreck, 2,174 Dean St.
Moab Dreslin, 452 Bedford Av.
Maendel Goldberg, 109 Stafford Av.
Helen Olsen, 96 Luqueer St.
Harry Steiner, 480 Bradford St.
Edith Preess, 156 Lorimer St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Norman MacKinnon, 437 Academy St., Long Island City.
Matthew Fountain, 79 Rowan Pl., Winfield.
Robert Land, Beach 43d St., 2d Av. from Bay, Edgemere.
Faith McIntyre, 4,110 Ferry St., Woodhaven
Ditlef Thompson, 19 Eschwood Pl., Jamaica.
William Reaber, 848 Washington Pl., Seaside.

DEATH—QUEENS.

Ditlef Thompson, 19 Echswood Pl., Jamaica.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

William Schmidt, Camp Pratt, Woodvale Av., Pleasant Plains.
Child Becker, opp. Bory-ground, Linoliomville.

A resident of 4,029 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, notified THE TIMES yesterday that the Department of Health had made a mistake in reporting a case of infantile paralysis at that address.

One patient in the Bronx and two in Brooklyn reported as suffering from poliomyelitis were yesterday discharged as "no cases."

$26,708 NOW IN BRACE FUND.

Emerson Still to Receive Gifts, Though Total Exceeds Sum Asked.

Health Commissioner Emerson said yesterday that he would not yet close the brace fund for which he issued an appeal several weeks ago. The Commissioner asked the public for $15,000 in the first appeal, but when he saw that the number of children who would need braces would be greater than he had anticipated he asked for $23,000. The total of the fund is now $26,708.15, but the Commissioner, in order to be quite sure that he has enough to buy braces for every one who needs them, will continue to receive contributions. Any surplus not needed for braces, he says, will be turned over to the Central Relief Committee on Infantile Paralysis, which will have need for all of the money it can get for the benefit of victims of the epidemic.

The Department of Health yesterday received these contributions amounting to $167:

Children of the Manhasset Country Club, Shelter Island, $40; Bungaloafera Bund, $26; Mrs. J. R. Wolf, Deal Beach, $20; Marian, Edith, and Eleanor Rosenfeld, $15; Gordon and Abelson children, Springfield, N. H., $12; "Teacher," William F. Heissenbuttel, 20 Lafayette Street; Master R. F. Smith, Hamilton, N. Y., and Mrs. Edith M. Lehmer, Nebraska City, $10 each; Belle Van Vlack, Revere House, Narragansett Pier, $5; Mrs. Walter R. Lambert, Lydia M. Doolittle, Cincinnati, Ohio; Baby Eugene Kelner, 1,888 Crotona Parkway, the Bronx, $2 each; two little girls, Mabel Daumont, 527 Fifth Avenue, and Anonymous, $1 each.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received contributions amounting to $179.47 for the brace fund and for toys, and in addition to this amount, $125 from "H. G." of Melville, L. I., in a check made payable to Health Commissioner Emerson, and $25 from Muriel and Annette Potter, in a check payable to the Department of Health.

The contributions through THE TIMES were:

Collection at Wentworth Hall, Jackson, N. H., $75; Tag Day at Arverne, N. J., $37.32; Anonymous, $15; Mrs. E. L. Smith, $10; "Contributed by seven grateful children in memory of their dear departed grandmother," $7; H. A. W. R., Dianne Brown; and Mrs. Mathew Rosenbloom, $5 each; Dorothy and Richard Lardner, $5; Mrs. I. Goldberg and daughter, $5; Carli and Petzi, $2.15; R. F. A., and R. D. B., $2 each; Laura, Elizabeth, and George, $1; E. A. K. Rena Denzer, and Petzi Terry, $1 each.

The Tag Day at Arverne, N. J., was held under the direction of Dorothy Mayer, and her assistants were: Ruth Marks, Marcella Irine, Sadie Rosenkrantz, Ethel Kaplan, Dorothy Kaplan, Julia Kasser, Rose Davis, Frances Lembe, Hattie Columbus, Jennet Rosenberg, Bertha Gassler, S. Marks, N. Marks, L. Hernstein, D. Kohn, L. Kaplan, R. Tuchman, and S. Tuchman.

DEATH LEAP FROM HOTEL

Mrs. Irene Landes Commits Suicide at the Ansonia.

Mrs. Irene Landes of Evergreen Cottage, Far Rockaway, jumped from a window on the thirteenth floor of the Hotel Ansonia, Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway, yesterday forenoon and was instantly killed. She fell into the rear court, narrowly missing several workmen removing ashes. Her body struck the top of the ash receptacle and glanced off to the pavement.

The woman had been seen wandering about the hotel corridors for an hour before the act. She was not a guest at the hotel, but employes thought little of her presence, supposing either that she had an appointment with a friend or that she had strolled in to get a view of the river from one of the upper floors. Sydney Leach, an elevator operator, saw her climb to the sill of an open window as his car ran by the thirteenth floor. Before he could check the car and reach her Mrs. Landes had jumped.

Harry Cavanaugh, manager of the hotel, had the police called in, and an investigation disclosed a slip of paper in her pocketbook bearing her name and the Far Rockaway address. When Evergreen Cottage was called on the telephone a woman who first responded became hysterical when she learned of the accident. Then Frederick Nathan, a brother of Mrs. Landes, took the receiver and listened carefully to the description. A few hours later Henry Nathan, another brother, identified his sister's body.

Mr. Nathan could offer little explanation of his sister's act, except to say that she had recently suffered from a nervous breakdown, and he thought her act was due to a sudden fit of insanity.

Mrs. Landes's husband, Mr. Nathan said, was Abraham Richard Landes, a salesman for a leather house in Manhattan. They were married in 1909, and had one child. She was about 24 years old. Mr. Landes was out of town on business yesterday. It was said at Evergreen Cottage in Far Rockaway that Mrs. Landes had left there yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, ostensibly to visit a dentist.

OYSTER BAY LIFTS POLIOMYELITIS BAN

Town Board Yields to Citizens' Committee, Deputy Health Commissioner Protesting.

GROSS SLANDER, HE SAYS

'A Return to Common Horse Sense,' Declare Townspeople Who Regard Quarantine as 'Reign of Terror.'

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Town Board of Health lifted the stringent infantile paralysis quarantine tonight after the Citizens' Committee, organized to fight it, presented the resolutions adopted by the citizens last week condemning John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, and the "medical bandits" for the "reign of terror." They were read to the accompaniment of great applause.

Colonel Henry M. Bennett, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, produced witnesses and affidavits showing cases wherein children had been rushed to isolation hospitals and homes shut up when it later developed that a child was suffering with nothing more serious than teething. He also showed that physicians were unable to agree on many of the cases which had been quarantined.

Dr. George A. Draper, formerly with the Rockefeller Institute and now a Deputy State Health Commissioner at Roslyn, defended his profession and entered into a long technical explanation of infantile paralysis. He asserted that Bennett was "grossly slandering the physicians," and added that simply because a child was not paralyzed did not indicate it did not have the disease. For that reason, he maintained, it was necessary to enforce a strict quarantine. In telling the history of the disease, Dr. Draper asserted that it had just been proved that adults could carry the disease in their throats and noses. This was another good reason why a strict quarantine should be maintained, he said.

"Then what protection have we from the physicians who go from house to house?" demanded an irate father whose child had been taken away. "They do not disinfect themselves and they can carry it into houses where the children are all right."

Dr. Draper said that this was a serious phase of the situation, but said that generally the physicians kept out of the "cough or speech line" of the patient.

Bennett started the excitement by accusing the city and State Health Departments of being the "main instigators of the propaganda to terrify the people for financial profit." He read letters from physicians in various parts of the country upholding his attitude, and read from several medical journals to show that the physicians had become hysterical. He then produced a number of fathers who told of the way in which their children had been removed, their homes quarantined, and of the discovery later that the child did not have infantile paralysis.

"There have been cases where a physician insisted that a boy with a cast in his eye had the disease when he was born with the cast and another case where it took three doctors to discover a child was suffering with toothache," asserted Bennett.

At times the meeting almost got out of control of the officials, so worked up were parents who appeared to support Bennett. When the board finally adopted the resolutions lifting the quarantine there were cheers.

"We have finally got the authorities back to a common horse sense view of the situation," said Bennett.

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One after another they drove out of my showroom for tours into the White Mountains, the Catskills, Bar Harbor, all over the East. Not a complaint came back. The Liberty is delivering steady, dependable service in utmost comfort. The Liberty is making good.

I want to tell you about these people and their experience with the Liberty car. These people know—their enthusiastic endorsement could only be the result of a remarkable motoring achievement.

Of course. I know the Company behind this car or I never would have become its representative after sixteen years selling one of the most expensive cars on the market. This car is made right in the first place—for service—sturdy—dependable—sure.

The exclusive features of the Liberty, designed for the owner's interest, together with its honesty of manufacture have made its success.

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Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst

Humanitarian

Dear Dr. Parkhurst:

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Dr. Parkhurst writes his answer:

Pres. W. K. Cochrane Adv. Agency

I am myself not a smoker and am therefore not qualified to judge between different brands of tobacco, but I do not hesitate to say that if men will smoke, they owe it to themselves as a simple matter of health to use tobacco of the purest quality.

Yours very sincerely,
C. H. Parkhurst

P.S. Will you have one of your friends try a Lord Salisbury Today—